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M.DCCC.LIII.

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THE
STANLEY
PAPERS.

PART II.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.
M.DCCC.LIII.

12/12/20

The Derby Household Books;

COMPREISING AN ACCOUNT OF

THE HOUSEHOLD REGULATIONS AND EXPENSES
OF EDWARD AND HENRY, THIRD AND
FOURTH EARLS OF DERBY;

TOGETHER WITH

A DIARY CONTAINING THE NAMES OF THE GUESTS
WHO VISITED THE LATTER EARL AT HIS
HOUSES IN LANCASHIRE:

BY

WILLIAM FFARINGTON, ESQUIRE,
THE COMPTROLLER.

EDITED BY

THE REV. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A..

HON. CANON OF MANCHESTER, RURAL DEAN OF ROCHDALE,
AND INCUMBENT OF MILNBROW.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.
M.DCCC.LIII.

CORRIGENDA.

Page xxxii. Add a comma after Wimmerleigh.

Page lxxv. To these distinguished Lancashire lawyers may be added, their contemporary, Sir Thomas Tyldesley Knight Attorney General and Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine, eldest son of Thurstan Tyldesley of Wardley Esq. and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William Norres of Speke. Having no male issue by his wife, a daughter of Thomas Charnock of Astley and granddaughter of Sir Henry Harrington. (see *Note*, p. 169, his estate was divided between his two daughters. — See *Note*, p. 293. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiii. p. 21.

Pages 97, 103, 105, 106, 114, 127, 144, 150, 155, 156, 226, 242, *for* 1374 *read* 1372.

Page 175, *for* Posthumus *read* Posthumous.

Page 186, *for* 161. *read* 1619.

Page 186, *for* p. 481 *read* p. 635.



General

1868

INTRODUCTION.

Of the two Manuscripts comprised in the following Volume the first contains an account of the Household Expenses of Edward Earl of Derby for the year 1561. and of his Household Regulations for the year 1568, and is written in a bold hand on six folio sheets of vellum, the writer being unknown. The other Manuscript, giving an account of part of the Household Expenditure of Henry Earl of Derby for several successive years, consists of twenty-four folio pages of common paper, of which twenty-two are filled, being written in a close hand on both sides. The early writing is that of William Harrington of Worden Esq. a gentleman who held various high offices in the household of the Elizabethan Earls of Derby, and who continued to make the several entries until July 1589, when the style of the writing changes, being less accurate and more indicative of haste. This is continued until March 21st of the following year, when the original writing again appears, and there is no alteration to the end of the book, which is bound in a

vellum cover, and, towards the conclusion, a little injured by damp.¹

The Manuscripts have always remained in Mr. Farington's family, and his successors have happily preserved them from those casualties and accidents which too often befall similar records.

Conceiving that so graphic a picture of the domestic economy and social condition of the most noble house in Lancashire was worthy of further preservation as illustrative of the feudal clanship which existed in the time of Queen Elizabeth — the greater part of the families mentioned in the Diary being in some way or other connected with the house of Stanley — it has been placed at the disposal of the Council of the CHERHAM SOCIETY, with other valuable papers, and is now presented to the members by the courtesy of the writer's accomplished descendant and representative, Miss Farington of Worden.

The great hospitality and magnificence of living of Edward and Henry Earls of Derby furnished fruitful topics for the admiration of some of their contemporary chroniclers, and none of the old nobility seem to have surpassed them in their princely style of housekeeping. The extent and splendour of their establishments were little inferior to those of the Court itself, and in some respects closely resembled the

¹ It has been said that the office of the Usher of the Hall was the keeping of a return of the number of persons dining daily, for the use of the Clerks of the Kitchen, and they probably were required to bring it to the Steward of the Household; but this will not account for the writing being in Mr. Farington's hand, unless he afterwards transcribed the returns, which is not improbable, being characteristic of his regularity and industry.

royal usage. The same plan was adopted for the constitution of the household, and the domestic officers had the same titles and style.

Henry Earl of Derby had his Council, which embraced some of the nobility, the Bishop, and a large body of the superior Clergy of the Diocese, besides the principal gentlemen of the two palatine counties. The powers vested in this Council were not dissimilar to those of the Privy Council of the sovereign, and not only were statutes enforced and laws carried into effect, but regulations and ordinances of the most stringent and occasionally of the most arbitrary character were enacted, affecting the liberties as well as the property of individuals. Like the Queen, the Earl of Derby had his Comptroller and Steward of the Household, his Grooms of the Bedchamber, and Clerks of the Kitchen; and the eldest sons of independent gentlemen of the first rank in the county deemed it an honourable distinction to wait in private upon his Lordship at his table, and in public to wear the badge of his livery. There was nothing servile in their employment, and therefore nothing ignominious in it, the nobility themselves contending for similar situations in the royal household.

The three principal offices in the establishment were filled by individuals of knightly rank, connected with the family either by descent or by marriage, some of whose ancestors had hazarded their lives in the campaigns of Agincourt and engaged in the wars of the Roses, whilst their immediate predecessors had shared in the well-earned glories of Flodden and had returned unscathed from the wars of Scotland.

These officers of the Earl had the privilege of applying to their own use, probably in their own domestic establishments, a certain number of his Lordship's servants, wearing his livery, and whose wages and clothes were supplied by him. They had also horses kept for their convenience, and their high rank was duly recognised in the household.

Some officers, not mentioned by the Diarist, probably existed in the establishment, or they may have been recorded under a different name, such as the Chamberlain, who might be known as the Marshal of the Hall;¹ the Master of the Horse and the Falconer, who may be found amongst the Yeomen of the Stable;² and the Herald, or Officer at Arms, who might also fill the less imposing but well-sounding place of Trumpeter.³ The Cupbearer and the Sewer are not in the Check Roll.

That there was a Clerk of the Works,⁴ an Auditor,⁵ and a private Secretary,⁶ appears indisputable, and it is known that Edward Earl of Derby had a company of Minstrels⁷ in his household, which might, however, be discontinued in that of his son.

It may excite our surprise to find only one Chaplain retained in the family of Earl Henry, as, less than half a century before the Diarist wrote, the Earl of Northumberland had eleven Priests in his house, at the head of whom was a Dean of the Chapel, and he a Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity;⁸ but this reduction in the number of such ecclesi-

¹ pp. 24, 75. ² p. 27. ³ p. 25. ⁴ p. 5. ⁵ p. 31.

⁶ At the Funeral of Earl Henry. ⁷ Whitaker's *Craven*, p. 233.

⁸ *Northumberland Household Book*, Pref. p. vii.

astics is a feature of the altered state of feeling which prevailed after the Reformation. It ought, however to be borne in mind that Henry Earl of Derby had the usual number of Chaplains, who appear to have preached in succession before him and his household; and these were selected from amongst the most eloquent and impressive of the Diocesan Clergy, whose superior intelligence and piety marked their own age and left impressions which have not been effaced in ours.¹ The domestic servants were required to attend daily prayers in the Chapel,² and the general regulations for the government of the household, like the constitutions of a religious order, are perfect in their kind, and afford a favourable but perhaps not uncommon example of the habits and order of a nobleman's family in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the

"marshall'd feast

Served up in hall with sewer and seneschal,"

in some respects exceeded the grandeur even of Milton's vivid conception of regal state; for the time had passed by when our nobility lived in their castles with a gross and barbarous munificence surrounded with rude and warlike

¹ It is deserving of notice that none of the Chaplains of Earl Henry indulged in poetic strains, or followed the example of Bishop Stanley, in commemorating in verse, rhyme, or prose, the achievements of their noble patron. This omission may have been occasioned by the severe nature of their studies, their daily addiction to controversial theology, and their incessant preaching, and is not to be regarded as an evidence of their own deficiency of literary merit, or of a due appreciation of it in the Earl. Carter and Leigh dedicated their theological productions to his Lordship.

² p. 20.

followers, without control and without system,¹ and a refined and luxurious age had introduced the most exact regulations and an attention to the most minute particulars connected with state and ceremony.

The book contains the weekly bill of fare of the household, and although the provision was ample, the principal articles of consumption were plain and substantial, and such as have become synonymous with English hospitality. The extent of the Earl's domain supplied him with most of these necessities of life. His flocks and herds were the produce of his own lands, his park furnished his family with venison,² and his warrens and fishponds readily supplied game and fish for the table. The malt was made in his own kilns,³ and the hops apparently grown on his own lands,⁴ whilst the ale, in no stinted quantity, was brewed by experienced hands.⁵ The ordinary weekly consumption of the household was about one ox, a dozen calves, a score of sheep, fifteen hogsheads of ale, and plenty of bread, fish, and poultry. The low lands around Lathom furnished turves,⁶ and the lordly forests around Knowsley logs of wood for fires, whilst the capacious vaults of stone, called ovens, capable of containing more than an ox at one time, and seldom disused, were kept heated with this homely fuel of the country. Fossil coal abounded in the neighbourhood, but was apparently unknown.⁷ Candles of wax, but principally of tallow, proving that rushlights were not ordinarily used, were made by the household Chandler,⁸ whilst Carpenters and Rough-

¹ *Pref. North. Househ. Book.* p. vii.

² p. 43. ³ p. 26. ⁴ *ib.* ⁵ p. 26. ⁶ p. 5. ⁷ Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 255.

⁸ p. 26.

casters¹ were constantly employed in attending to the repairs and decorations of the massive half-timbered halls. Paneling of oak was little used at this time, and Arras men² were engaged throughout the year in making tapestry and embroidering hangings for the superior rooms in the several houses of the Earl. Confectionaries, sweetmeats, and fruits, are not mentioned by name, and the produce of the Gardens might not be large, as only one Gardener³ is named in the Roll of Servants, landscape scenery and picturesque views, now so much cultivated, being at that time little regarded even by a person of Lord Bacon's refined taste.⁴ It must, however, be admitted that Leicester's gardens and pleasure grounds at Kenilworth, as described by Laneham in 1575, appear to have been extensive, ornamental, and laid out with much judgment.⁵ Wine is also omitted in the accounts of Earl Henry, although in 1569 Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury stated that two tuns in a month did not suffice for the consumption of his household,⁶ and it is an important item in the expenditure of Edward Earl of Derby a little earlier.⁷ In 1563 the Steward paid 6*l.* a tun for wine, whilst so great was the increase in the price of luxuries during the reign of Elizabeth, that in 1606 half a tun of wine for the use of the Earl of Cumberland's household amounted to 8*l.* 5*s.*⁸ No delicacies are specified, but these might be included under the general and somewhat comprehensive word *Acates*, and, like the ordinary fare, would be

¹ p. 26. ² p. 24. ³ p. 26. ⁴ *Essay* xlv. *Of Gardens*.

⁵ Nichols' *Prog. Eliz.* vol. i. p. 476. ⁶ Lodge's *Illustr.* vol. i. p. 490.

⁷ p. 2. ⁸ *Hist. of Craven*, v. 276.

most abundantly supplied at a Christening,¹ at the great festivals of the Church,² and at large entertainments.

The quantity of "ote malte" used in Lord Derby's household in 1563 was larger than that of barley, although of an inferior quality and price, which is not favourable to the agricultural progress of Lancashire. Oat malt was rather more than a guinea a quarter (1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*³), which was exactly the price of wheat in Craven in 1572, when malt made from oats was stated to be only eight shillings a quarter.⁴ This oat beer was obviously of an ordinary description, and probably for the use of the lower servants and boys; but in the best ale a certain proportion of oat malt and ground wheat was added to the barley malt, as the general rule, and the quantity of hops seems to have been very different to the modern usage, so that it would not be described as "bitter from envy, and, from weakness, pale."⁵ The dry and chilly constitutions of the servants, few of whom, it may be presumed, were born under the influence of Aquarius, that watery sign, were carefully protected against any deterioration in the quality of the beer,⁶ and the favourite beverage brewed in the time of Earl Edward was remembered with evident satisfaction by the topping Capulets of the household long after his death. It would appear that in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth wheat was much higher in price in Lancashire than in other parts of the country, according to the ordinary computations,⁷ and it is known that few articles of consump-

¹ p. 46. ² pp. 30, 31. ³ p. 2. ⁴ *Hist. of Craven*, p. 292.

⁵ p. 12. ⁶ p. 20. ⁷ p. 93.

tion fluctuated more in price when England was a corn exporting country, a single bad harvest involving our forefathers in all the horrors of a famine. This calamity may have impended in the year 1561, as it is difficult to account for the exorbitant price on any other supposition. The bread which was used in the household was daily dispensed with the broken meat to large numbers of indigent dependants who flocked to the hall to receive what was called the reversion; and the manchet or wheat bread, as well as the household bread, which consisted of half wheat and half barley, formed a striking contrast to their own coarse and miserable fare which ordinarily consisted, according to the testimony of a contemporary writer,¹ of bread made of beans, peas, or oats, or of all mixed together, and some acorns amongst the rest.

At this time what were called flesh-days and fish-days were strictly observed by the generality of the people, although not much regarded by the more severe Puritans, and licences were granted to private individuals by Chaderton and other succeeding Bishops of Chester, to eat flesh not only on "scamling days" but in Lent, on the ground of ill health or sickness, although it may be doubted if such food was always that the best adapted for invalids. Edward Earl of Derby had been in the habit of seeing on flesh-days at breakfast, in the early part of his life, "for my Lord and my Lady," "furst a loof of brede, in trenchers ij manchetts, j quart of bere, a quart of wyne, half a chyne of muton, or

¹ Harrison's *Description of Britain*, p. 1577.

ells a chync of beif boiled,"¹ and as ten o'clock in the morning was at that time the dinner hour² the servants must have been employed in cooking the breakfast long before the sun had risen. He lived, however, to see, in the progress of society, more luxuries and refinement in the appointments of the table and an emulation of French customs and observances which remarkably contrasted with those of his early years. Notwithstanding these agreeable mutations, it was found requisite in after times to prohibit dogs being admitted into the hall during meal hours,³ not only that the poor might not be defrauded of their alms, but that gentlemen, it was courteously intimated, might not be annoyed and troubled with their fighting and barking. Strange sights and scenes had been witnessed in those old baronial halls from such associations, and the energy of lungs and language often employed must have astounded the hounds if not the huntsmen, and have been like "vinegar upon nitre," at least to elderly prosaic gentlemen and sedate country parsons.

It was cautiously enjoined that none but authorized persons should be allowed to remain in the kitchen where the Earl's meat was dressed,⁴ to prevent any poisonous ingredients or other deleterious matter being furtively communicated through the medium of food, a provision which does not imply the security of the upper classes of society and

¹ *North. Household Book*, p. 75. ² *Ibid.* p. 435.

³ p. 22. The Vsher is to see that noe dogges be suffered to tarry in the hall, for they will be robbers of the almes tubbs. The Groome is to have a whipp with a bell to feare them away withall. *Household of an Earl in the time of James I.* p. 25.

⁴ p. 8.

which had led to the appointment of "the yeoman cooks *for the mouth*,"¹ whose office was to assure themselves by the most conclusive of all tests that nothing injurious had been applied to the meat, and also to attend alternately each hour at "the haistry," or fire-place.

The Earl of Derby was one of the few noblemen in the kingdom who had a cumbrous retinue of one hundred and forty servants and dependants in his establishments,² it being mentioned as a proof of the wealth and importance of Francis Earl of Cumberland, that in his latter days he enlarged his household to sixty servants, and the Cliffords and Stanleys, from their proximity to the Crown, were two of the most influential houses in the realm. Amongst these domestics was the strange character commonly miscalled "the fool," an individual whose chief duty seems to have been to enable the family and their guests to indulge in what has been well described as "all the luxury of folly." The attendance of female servants was not considered necessary, two only being named in this large establishment;³ and it will be observed that all the offices were filled and the duties discharged by men, as at present in our colleges in the Universities. The six Grooms of the Chamber⁴ were gentlemen by birth, but apparently, with one exception, not of rank. They were afterwards styled Chamberlains, and having to render personal attendance upon the Earl, their office was higher than that of the Ushers of the Chamber,⁵ who had general duties to discharge, such as taking the

¹ *North. Househ. Book*, p. 325.

² pp. 88, 117.

³ p. 26.

⁴ p. 24.

⁵ p. 23.

charge of the wardrobe and keeping the bedchamber and galleries clean,¹ the latter situation being connected with emolument rather than with honour.

The Diarist has furnished us not only with the names and offices of this vast labyrinth of domestics, but also with too brief an account of the numerous guests who daily resorted to the Earl during his residence in the country and partook of his munificent hospitality, as well as with a general statement of the provision for the whole establishment, at the time when the banner of gastronomy was gaily unfurled and Knowsley converted into a perfect eating palace, under the popular direction of Michael Doughtie and William Aspeinowle, the head cooks, and their dozen aides-de-camp of the kitchen and scullery.

Here were assembled knights and gentlemen who had green traditions of the battle of Bosworth, and who could proudly tell of their fathers' doings at Flodden Field: some who had been present at revels in the majestic Castle of Clithero rising above the little town and overlooking the country for miles around; and others who had partaken of banquets in the Norman Castle of "time-honoured Lancaster." And some were gathered there from South Lancashire, who fondly remembered the Locus Benedictus de Whalley reposing in quiet and stately grandeur on the banks of the Calder, and who had seen its noble refectory filled with guests speaking "more of the Baron than the Monk;" whilst others from the northern parts of the county could unweariedly descant from early and cherished recol-

¹ *Rules for an Earl's Household in the time of James I.* p. 27.

lections on the romantic scenes around S. Mary of Furness, its architectural order and inimitable statuary, the very relics of which are now viewed by the antiquary and man of taste with an enthusiasm almost equal to that which first created them. But it would not be a Preston who thus instinctively dwelt on the shattered fortunes of Furness Abbey, and who, amongst other desecrations, sadly deplored the loss of that

“Mighty window * * * * * *
 Shorn of its glass of thousand colourings,
 Through which the deepened glories once could enter,
 Streaming from off the sun like seraph's wings,
 Now yawning desolate ————”

There were also ancient guests at Knowsley who had known Burscough before its troubles came, and who had been present when more than one member of the founder's family had found a final resting place within its hallowed precincts; and the fall of the Monastic system, with all its evils and advantages, the disastrous Pilgrimage of Grace, the fatal insurrection of the Northern Earls and its quick suppression, would be familiar topics of conversation and amply discussed by men who had been, in various ways, concerned and interested in them all. We could have spared much of what the Diarist has recorded to have enjoyed for a short time the table talk of the guests on these thrilling but gloomy events.

During their residence in the country, and in the absence of literary pursuits, a constant succession of visitors dependant on them for counsel, or toiling after pleasure, engrossed the time of the heads of the family; and these occupations

were occasionally relieved by an exchange of friendly visits, by theatrical representations, by a diligent attendance upon the laborious and lengthened effusions of the pulpit, and, above all, by an incessant addiction to field sports.

The monotony of a lengthened residence in one place was pleasantly, although in some respects incommodiously, varied by a change of abode, albeit in the same neighbourhood, and this took place when the roads were in a state fit for travelling, as the Earl had to remove not only his domestic establishment, but also his furniture, arras, and beds, and this could only be done at particular seasons of the year.

The Diary shews not only the transitory nature of individuals, but also of whole houses. After the lapse of almost three centuries we find few of the families named by the Diarist existing on their patrimonial estates, and some of them have even ceased to be remembered as once exercising great influence and liberal hospitality in their village halls. Nor were their "names ignoble, born to be forgotten," and for whom "a deathless lot" was never designed. They were men who appeared at the Visitations of the Heralds, who conducted the business of the county, and whose authority in some measure swayed the councils of the Sovereign.

Of the Lancashire families descended from the individuals here mentioned, rich in old associations, and familiarised to the county by their own worth and public services, now residing at their ancient homes, and of whom some sketches,—perhaps too diffuse, will be found in the Notes, are the Traffords of Trafford—the Molyneuxes of Sefton—the

Heskeths of Rufford — the Gerards of Bryn and New Hall — the Hultons of Hulton — and the Towneleys of Towneley; whilst Hoghton Tower, Standish and Duxbury, Ince and Crosby, have been abandoned for fairer seats. It is somewhat remarkable that the families of Dicconson, Eccleston, and Wrightington are all represented through females by Mr. Scarisbrick of Scarisbrick, whilst heiresses of others mentioned by the Diarist have at various periods merged the name and transmitted the estates of their own family to other houses. It need scarcely be added that in some instances improvidence, misfortune, and sales have alienated wide lands and suppressed old families.

In Cheshire, the Grosvenors of Eaton, the Stanleys of Alderley, the Brookes of Norton, the Leghs of Lyme, and the Tattons of Withenshaw, still flourish in more than their pristine greatness, nor is there any prospect of its diminution, whilst the Savages, Viscounts Savage and Earls Rivers, are represented by the Marquess of Cholmondeley, and the Booths of Dunham by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

The two families whom the record principally concerns are fortunately still dwelling upon their ancestral estates and enjoying all the honours of their ancestors — the one exercising at Knowsley a wise and liberal hospitality which far distances that which obtained the approbation of England and England's Maiden Queen, but no longer, through the chances of war, the owner of Lathom and New Park in Lancashire, or of Bidston and Stanley House in Cheshire; and the other still in possession of Worden and of those broad acres which were regarded with no less complacency

by their Norman owner Roger de Busli than by his descendant William ffarington.

WILLIAM FFARINGTON of Worden was the only child of Sir Henry ffarington of ffarington in this county Knight by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of Humphrey Okeover¹ of Okeover, and of his wife Isabel, daughter of John Aston of Tixall, both in the county of Stafford, Esquires. He was born in January 1537, and when only a few days old was included, with his youngest brother of the half-blood, in a lease from the Abbot and Convent of Evesham in the county of Worcester, of Longton Barns in Penwortham, dated 14th January, 29th Henry VIII.,² his ancestors having been lessees of lands in Lancashire belonging to that Abbey from the time of Edward II.³

Sir Henry ffarington was a zealous promoter of the views of Henry VIII. and affected to be a favourer of the Reformation, being selected as one of the Crown Commissioners for the suppression of the Monasteries,⁴ not less

¹ The Okeovers were a family of equestrian rank descended from Orme de Acovere, to whom Nigel Abbot of Burton in his 20th year (1113) gave Acovere, the early descents of the family being proved by the Oakover Chartulary. Several members of the family were Knights of the Shire, and Sheriffs of the County. The family is now represented by Charles Houghton Okeover Esq. and during his minority the Hall was the residence of his step-father Robert Plumer Ward Esq. M.P. who has given a description of it in *De Vere*.

² *Worden Evid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Wright's *Letters*, Camd. Soc.

on account of his holding estates from the King and having the honour of being Chief Steward of the royal manors of Leyland¹ and Penwortham, than from his being a lessee and supposed friend of the Abbot and Convent of Evesham.² Appointed by the King to manage the spoils which had been ruthlessly grasped by the State, and, according to Fuller, none were losers employed in that service, he seems to have been, like the generality of the courtiers, sufficiently mindful of his own interests, having cautiously enlarged his estate and influence out of the wreck

¹ This royal manor of Leyland, a moiety of which was given in 1230, 14th Henry III. in marriage with Avicia daughter of Robert Bussell to John de ffarington, and the other moiety being afterwards obtained from the Crown, was purchased for 600*l.* in 1617 by William ffarington of Worden Esq. from his kinswoman Dame Dorothy, wife of Sir Edward Huddleston Knt. The Court Rolls commence in 1618, and a Court is held yearly in October for the manor. (*Worden Evid.*) Baines erroneously states that no Court is now held. (Vol. iii. p. 445.)

² The Abbey of Evesham was suppressed on the 17th November 1539, having been founded in the year 701, and amply endowed by Anglo-Saxon kings and nobles. It had many liberal benefactors after the Conquest, amongst others the family of De Busli, or Bussell, the maternal ancestors of the ffaringtons. The following letter was addressed by the last Abbot, who had sat in Parliament, to Sir Henry ffarington, a few weeks after the dissolution of his Monastery:

" Ryghte Wurschipfull y comend me to yo^r w^t thanks for yo^r goodnes Y. recyued a let^r ffrome yo^r in Advēt last w^{ch} in you movyd me instantly to recorde the truythe & noe oth^r weys as cōcernyng the taking occupaōn just tytull & ryghte of & for y^r thwythe Barne & Cornez of Whetyll duryng my time. & forth as y knewe same aponne my truythe & onestye y never knew nor said y^t ther schuld be any oth^r tēntt but yo^r my lady yo^r furst wyffe & Willm yo^r Sonne (thus I toke it allweys) for y jugged yo^r my frend & soe made noe furth^r serches of: but a tytull befor my dep̄ting M^r thomas said to me y^t M^r Robt & he had taken lease, but in my tyme hit nev^r appoyd to

by which he was surrounded. Born in 1471, he was no longer a very young man when the designs and objects of the King began to develope themselves, but having held his office of Steward originally from Henry VII.¹ and being officially connected with the Crown property in various parts of Lancashire he was not exactly the individual to offer any resistance to the ruling powers. On the 21st May 1528² the King at his manor of Richmond confirmed the appointment of Sir Henry, whom he then styles "Squier of our bodye," as Steward of the manors of Penwortham, Leyland, Croston, Osewalton, Eccleston, &c., and commanded him to enjoin all the King's tenants within the said manors to wear no badge, livery, or cognizance, but only the badge of the RED ROSE, and to go forth to the wars with no leader but such as the Steward should enjoin. He was authorized to levy soldiers for the war, to collect the royal rents and reliefs, to punish trespassers, to levy distresses,

me by any pfyjt wretine nor records. M^r thomas send to me a copy of his claime weche discherded & varied ffoime y^e true forme & drolde [draft?] of o^r other Lease & thus I must record justly & noe oth^r weys yo^e nev^r requyryd of me any lease y^eof in my time nor schuld have hadde any nede noth^g of yt nor any other of o^r lands for y^e hadde soo muche love favor & trust in yo^e eu^r: & yo^ersel^fe wth oth^r Snyters during my time att any pleasur wer bound for y^e hoolle paym^{nt} y^eof & soo payed it: Y wold eu^ry one havynge any int^{er}est in the matt^r schuld know this my mynd in the p^{re}misses for y^e c^d say noe oth^r weys trily & have me comend to my lady yo^r wyffe & all yours. At Evessham the vth day of Janvary Aⁿ R. R. Hen^{ry} octavi xxxii.

Yo^rr bedeman S^r Ric. Hawksbury.

To the ryghte Wurschippfull M^r S^r

Henry ffarygtō knyghte y^e del^r (*Worden Evid.*)

¹ *Worden Evid.*

² *Ibid.*

to indict misdemeanants, to preserve the game, to exact services of the tenants, to maintain the ancient customs, and to defend the respective rights of the lord and his tenants. Armed with these large powers, it was found that the *Prepositus* of a royal manor ranked higher in authority than the Steward of an ordinary vill or manor, and that his influence was felt by the surrounding gentry sometimes to be inconvenient and at other times oppressive. He was engaged in more than twenty law-suits, chiefly in the Chancery Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was probably never entirely free, during a long life, from the harassing and perplexing toils of the law. The violent and unjust proceedings which always distinguish legal empiries were not, it may be hoped, in much favour with him, and yet after an extensive examination of his suits and the depositions of various witnesses, it must be confessed that he seems, like Mr. Pleydel, to have looked upon law as he did upon laudanum, and to have found it sometimes easier to administer it as a quack than to apply it as a physician. All sorts and conditions of men fell under his lynx eye, and not a claim was relinquished nor a demand conceded without some legal authority, form, or precedent. At one time (20th Henry VIII.) he prosecuted Sir Richard Hoghton and others for encroaching on Penwortham Common; at another (21st Henry VIII.) he visited William Wall with his just indignation for cutting down timber and leading away turves from Littlewood and Harington; nor did Christopher Standish the Bailiff escape unscathed, having ventured to claim certain profits and fees within Penwortham; but end-

less were the suits with Richard Banastre, who refused (35th Henry VIII.) to serve in the King's wars on the ground that he was a servant of the Earl of Derby and of John Holcroft Esq., and that he did not owe suit and service to the Crown for his lands. On the same ground Peter ffarington was prosecuted for neglect of service in the war (35th Henry VIII.), he stoutly maintaining that he was the servant of Sir Thomas Langton Knt. and not of the King.¹ And although some of these litigations might and did arise out of his office, Sir Henry was frequently involved in disputations with his neighbours as well as with members of his own family.

Notwithstanding his appetite for law, he was not entirely forgetful of the claims of the Church, and on the 9th April 1524, as Henry ffarington Esq., he endowed by deed the Chantry, (which had been founded in Leyland Church by one of his ancestors,) for the souls of his father Sir William ffarington Knt. and others named therein, and "for the prosperitie and welfare of Dame Alice (daughter of Sir Richard Asheton of Croston Knt.) his moder, himself, his heirs and all benefactors."² He secured to himself and his heirs the appointment of "an able and well disposed Preste" from time to time, and in default of such appointment he vested the presentation in the Abbot and Convent of Evesham for ever.³ At this time he had not cast an evil eye on the revenues of the Church, and never contemplated their alienation.

His foundation was, however, of short continuance. He

¹ *Duchy Records.*

² *Warden's Evid.*

³ *Ibid.*

witnessed the fall of Evesham and Cockersand, with which he and his forefathers had been long and intimately connected, and secured by purchase Hutton Grange, which had belonged to the latter house; but not being prepared for the first act of Edward VI. he bitterly deplored the subversion of his family Chantry, the loss of his patronage, and the suppression of masses for the spiritual welfare of his dead ancestors. It was a singular chance which enabled him to resume his own endowment, and on the 5th August 1550 to convey by deed to Thomas Babyngton Gent. apparently a trustee, "one close in Leyland, and xx^s rent issuing from lands in Howick," late belonging to the Chantry of St. Nicholas,¹ and which had been purchased by Sir Henry of the King's Commissioners.²

He was at this time connected with the household of Edward Earl of Derby, and not improbably filled the office of Secretary to that nobleman, as a manuscript volume of

¹ Owing to some dispute respecting St. Nicholas' Chapel, it was confirmed by Bishop Chaderton in 1591 to William Harington of Worden Esq. and his heirs for ever. Here are several marble monuments erected at various times to members of the family, and

"Still with Heraldry's rich hues imprest,
On the dim window glows the pictur'd Crest,"

as well as some more recent obituary memorials of pious affection on "the storied pane." The stalls are of old oak, well arranged and carved, presenting a pleasing appearance of solidity and indicating an exact appreciation of ecclesiastical beauty on the part of the Camdenian by whom they were designed. The whole Chapel has been restored without any regard to modern views of cheapness, and is a beautiful example of refined and chastened Christian art.

² *Worden Evid.*

letters addressed by his Lordship to various individuals, and containing transcripts of letters to the Earl from Henry VIII. and his Council, together with copies of several grants and other matters connected with the Derby family, still remains at Worden.

On the 10th August 25th Henry VIII. 1533, Edward Earl of Derby and Sir Henry ffarington Knt. addressed a letter to the King¹ with certain depositions of witnesses concerning "dyverse vnyfytting and slanderous words," spoken by Sir James Harrison, Chaplain of Croston, of the King's marriage with Anne Boleyn; and from the tenor of the letter there can be little doubt that the "lewde Preste," who was attached and sent up to his Highness, was dealt with as the King in his virtuous indignation thought best to vindicate his own outraged honour and the aspersed morality of the lady termed by the Croston Priest "Nan Boleyn."

Before 1536 Sir Henry lost his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Radclyffe of Ordsall Knt., and his eldest son William ffarington had also been removed by the hand of death. His surviving son Thomas married but without malé issue, and the name and inheritance seemed in a fair way of becoming extinguished, when, at the mature age of sixty-six, he married a second wife, Dorothy Okeover, by whom he had issue William ffarington, the writer of the following Diary, and from whom, in a direct line, the present family descend. Sir Henry's Will is dated December 12th 1549, and the inventory of his goods was taken in 1551.² He desired that his body might be buried in Ley-

¹ *Worden Recd.*

² *Ibid.*

land, "or some other hollye place wheare it shall fortune him to die," and his remains were consigned, when in his 50th year, to "holy earth" in St. Nicholas' Chapel where many of his ancestors reposed. He appointed as his executors Dorothy his wife, trusting she would be loving and kind to his said son William Harington after the testator's decease, also William his said son, William Charnock, William Cowper, and John Crane: and he requested that his son Anthony Browne¹ and John Langton Esquires would act

¹ Joan Harington married first Charles Booth of Haekensall Esq., by whom she had issue a daughter; she married secondly Henry Beeconsall of Beeconsall, by whom she had also issue a daughter Dorothy, wife of Sir Edward Huddleston; and, afterwards, she married thirdly Anthony, son of Sir Weston Browne of Abbess Roothing in Essex. On 16th October 1554 the last husband was made Serjeant at Law, and shortly afterwards appointed Serjeant to the King and Queen, Philip and Mary. In 1558 he was preferred to be Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, but removed by Queen Elizabeth who had, however, so high an opinion of his talent that she continued him a puisne Judge; and it is recorded that he refused the office of Lord Keeper when the Queen contemplated the removal of Sir Nicholas Bacon. Sir Anthony Browne and Joan his wife, who is loosely styled "cosyn and heyr of Sir Henry Harington Knt." prosecuted Robert Harington and Elizabeth his wife, William Fisher and others, in the time of Queen Mary, for retaining possession of the manor, hall, and lands of Harington, Ulneswalton, &c. in breach of a decree and after the committal of the defendants to the Fleet Prison. (*Duchy Records*.) In the 2nd Elizabeth, Anthony Browne and Joan his wife, "daughter of William Harington deceased and Isabel his wife, who was daughter of John Clayton of Clayton Esq." prosecuted John Orrell Esq. and Elizabeth his wife for lands in Clayton Manor and Penwertham. (*Cal. Pleas*.) William Harington was Sir Henry's eldest son by his first wife, and died early in life, leaving this daughter, who succeeded to her father's estate of Harington, which thus became alienated from the male line. A copy of Sir Anthony Browne's Will is amongst the Worden Evidences. It is dated 1585, and this profound and eloquent Judge died May

as supervisors of his Will. From the frequent occurrence of his name in connection with the management of the minor's estate, it is tolerably evident that the direction of his education devolved on his kinsman Browne, afterwards the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who had probably obtained his Wardship, and thus preserved the inheritance from the rapacity of an ordinary purchaser, and with such a guardian we are at no loss to understand his bias towards the law. In the 34th Henry VIII., when a boy, he was enrolled a burgess of Preston at the Guild then held;¹ and it is not improbable that he received the rudiments of his education in the Grammar School of that town, which had long been of good repute in the county. At an early age he was sent to Oxford, but it is not clear that he graduated at that University, and he was admitted a member of the Middle Temple 6th August 1555, not with the view of following the law as a profession, but to complete his education.²

From the large estates settled upon him it might seem that he was a favourite son of his father, and as he was

6th 1567. In the Harrington pedigree, as published in Baines' *Hist. of Lanc.* vol. iii. p. 446, Lady Browne is placed in the line as the great granddaughter of Sir Henry Harrington, but is afterwards stated to be Jane, daughter of William and granddaughter of Sir Henry Harrington, whilst her presumed father is recorded as having died without issue! In the Will of Sir Henry, dated 1549, he names "my sonne Anthonye Browne," which being read grandson will settle the degree of relationship.

¹ *Guild Book.*

² Mr. Hulston informs me that the books of the Middle Temple are not arranged prior to the year 1600, but that the following entry is found under date 6th August 1555: "Willms Harrington filius primus Henrici Harrington de Harrington in com. Lancast. admissus est generaliter ad inst. Browne."

born when the old Knight was in the decline of life and his older sons being without an heir male, this is not improbable. He had a long minority, prudent guardians, and a careful mother, who never forgot the last injunction of her husband. In early life he had no difficulties to encounter, and therefore none to surmount, and being associated with men distinguished by learning and experience he became almost imperceptibly furnished with maxims of theoretical knowledge, and formed rules of practical prudence at a time when other young men were engaged in the pursuits of pleasure or in the indulgences of dissipation. He seems to have been a diligent student, and certainly was not an inattentive observer of the ways of the world.

Immediately on attaining his majority he was placed in the Commission of the Peace for Lancashire by Edward Earl of Derby, and throughout his life was an active and influential Magistrate.¹ One of his first magisterial acts seems to have been on the 16th December 1559, in obedience to the command of the Earl (who had been instigated by the Privy Council) to apprehend Sir Thomas Heomanson (Edmundson?) Curate, and then serving within the Parish Church of Walton, alias Law, who had lately openly and publicly said mass² within the said Church, being assisted by

¹ *Worden Evid.*

² At the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, 15th January 1558-9, the Bishop of Carlisle celebrated mass in Westminster Abbey, and the gospel was first read in Latin and afterwards in English, and the Queen kissed the *pax*. (Nichols' *Prog. of Eliz.* vol. i. p. 62.) On the 24th August 1559, the day before and after, were burnt all the roods of St. Mary and St. John, and many other church goods, with copes, crosses, censers, altar cloths, rood

the Parish Clerk, William Langton, Edward Estham, John Weredon, and forty others, in contempt of her Majesty and the laws, and also requiring him to examine Ralph Clayton the informant, and to protect him against the indignation of the people for shewing himself, "accordyng to his dutie to myslyke of theise lewde doyings."¹ Having paid a heavy fine to the Crown on "suing out the livery" of his lands, he seems to have been not indisposed to avoid the payment consequent on refusing to marry the wife which his careful guardian thought proper to impose upon him. and when he had attained the age of twenty-one, he married² Anne, only daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot³ of Bashall

cloths, books, banners, banner staves, wainscot, with much other such gear, about London. (Machyn's *Diary*, edit. by J. G. Nichols Esq. for the Camden Soc. p. 208.)

¹ *Worden Evid.* ² Marr. Settlemt. dated April 21st 1559, *Ibid.*

³ Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall was a minor in 1523, knighted before 1532, married Cecilia, daughter of Sir William Venables Knt. Baron of Kinderton in the county of Chester, and had issue a son and heir Henry Talbot, and a daughter Anne, wife of William Harrington Esq. (See p. 158, *Note*.) He was at the battle of Musselborough on the 10th September 1547, where the Scots lost 10,000 men. In 1556 Henry Lord Strange addressed to him the annexed letter as Deputy Steward of the Forest and Chase of Bowland. (*Worden Evid.*) In 1557 he was a Captain of Horse, and raised 200 men for the service of Queen Mary in the Scotch wars. (Lodge, vol. i. p. 344.) The Earl of Shrewsbury writing to the Lords of the Council, October 6th 1557, says: "The coming forward of the Scotch army has now full appearance that they mind to enter England, all intelligences agreeing to that effect, and that they mind to pass the Tweed about Newcastle and Kelsoe, and so come to batter Wark and afterwards Norham, making small doubt to win them. . . . I have taken order that of such numbers of men as arrived here yesternight and this day, Sir Thomas Talbot Knt. with 200 men and four bands more, with their captains, shall forthwith repair to Berwick." (Lodge's *Illustr.* vol.

This sample of a letter on foolscap paper, 12 by 8 inches.

directed,

sealed with wax.

To my louinge friende mayster
Tallor of Bishall. 

Maister Tallor i require you to bestowe upon this bearer my frende
'Stephen Tempest' or to the bringer hereof in his name, an 'Sage' of
season to be taken within three yere's office of 'Bollande' for i put
you owt dowre the man is muche my frende, and in so doinge
you shall binde me to requite the like when occasion shall
serue. Thus not mistrusting your good wille in accomlishe
shinge the premises i bid you 'hardelge fare well'. Frome the
Stoynge hyste. the xxj of May. 1550.

your louinge friend.

J. J. Strange 

in the county of York Knt., with whom he obtained a large estate, as well as a closer connection with the noble family of Stanley. The families to whom his marriage introduced him must have been peculiarly acceptable. The uncle of

i. pp. 347-9.) In the 3rd Edward VI. he prosecuted Alice Livesey and others for setting fire to the mansion house of Hawdley and burning a barn belonging to the Parsonage of Blackburn. (*Cal. Duchy Plead.*) His Will is dated 27th September, 4th Philip and Mary, 1557. He says: "I Sir Thomas Talbott Knyght being appoynted to the Queene's Majestie's most noble affaires and warres towards Scotland, and also beyng of good hole and pfytt mynd, but knowyng my body to be mortall and that every person ys at godds wyll and pleasure, do &c. I geve and bequeath to my dawter Ann Talbott the lease of the Manor or Lordshipp of Bashall, which lease was made by the most hono'ble the Earle of Penbrooke to Gilbert Gerard of Gray's Inn co. Midd. Gent. I also geve to the said Ann my lease of the Parsonage of Blagborne, which I did lately buy of John Comberford and Robert Billett Gent^a, together with my great chain of gold and all my plate of silver and household stuff at Hadley. I geve to John Talbott my bastard son my lease which I have from Ralph Asheton of Lever Esq. for 40 years, paying yearly 5^s 4^d to my said daughter Ann Talbott. My said daughter Ann to take and receive the profitts of my Manor of Ryshton till she has received therefrom six hundred marks to the use of her marriage; and I require her to pay £7 a year to my said bastard sonn for six years. And whereas I stand bound to Sir John Holcroft and Richard Grenacres Gent. as may appear by the covenants, my daughter Ann shall keep them harmless. And if she does not perform all the conditions of this my Will, I then bequeath all to my said bastard sonn, and require him to observe the same. I appoint the said Ann sole executor." Witnesses—Rafe Ryshton, Richard Grymshaw, Nicholas Hancocke, John Hancocke.

The Inventory pryed at Hawdley on the last day of July 1559: Blackburn Parsonage, valued at iii^l; the great chayne of golde weighyng xx ounces, iii^l; silver plate, xxiii^l xiii^s iv^d; in chaynes of dyvers sortes, xi^l viii^s; in all, £791. 13. 4.

The Booke of all such Moneys as were payd by William ffarington Esq. and Anne his wife on account of the last Will of Sir Thomas Talbot Knt. dec^d: Buriall expenses, ex^l xi^s vi^d: to my Ladye Talbot, wife of Sir

Sir Thomas Talbot had married Florence, daughter to Henry Pudsay of Bolton, afterwards the second wife of Henry Lord Clifford, the Shepherd, and after his decease, apparently by the procurement of Henry VIII., the wife of Richard Grey, younger son of Thomas Marquess of Dorset;¹ and the blood of a long line of distinguished ancestors flowed, with graceful current, in his young wife's veins. She was connected with the house of Stanley not only by the alliance of Henry the fourth Earl with her kinswoman the Lady Margaret Clifford, but her grandmother Anne, sister of Sir Percival Hart of Lullingstone Castle in Kent, had married, whilst the widow of Edmund Talbot of Bashall Esq., Sir James Stanley of Cross Hall, the grandson of the first Earl of Derby, and by her Will. dated November 20th 1557, as "Dame Anne Stanley of Holte Hall in Blackburn," she devised her estate to her son Sir Thomas Talbot.² This connection, or his own taste, or probably his well remembered descent from Warin Bussel the Norman Lord of Penwortham, some of whose original franchises and grants, carefully indorsed by him, are still preserved amongst the family muniments, induced him in 1561 to seek a confirmation of the heraldic honours which had

Thomas, for her thirds, cccliiii^s xvi^s ix^d; to the Court of Wards, for livery of said Sir Thomas, xx^s; to Mr. Grenaeres of Worston for the reversion of a debt of $\frac{3}{4}$ ^l owing by Sir Thomas to him, xliii^s xliii^s ix^d, paid to William Stanley of Manchester for a bill of the said Sir Thomas, liii^s vi^s viii^d. Sum^m totall, ix.xliiii^s and xx^s. (*Lanc. MSS. and Worden Eccl.*) Whitaker erroneously states that Sir Thomas died 10th Elizabeth (*Hist. Craven*), and this error is repeated in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

¹ Whitaker's *Hist. of Craven* pp. 102, 234. — *Lanc. MSS.*

been borne by his ancestors from the time of Edward III.¹ and to perpetuate the armorial insignia, with all the wonderful and fantastic zoology of the artists of the middle ages, which were depicted and bedizened with so much mysterious fidelity upon panels formerly in the old Hall of Worden, under the professional auspices of Laurence Dalton, Norroy. This curious record, with its subsequent additions, made from generation to generation, constitutes a consecutive, and, probably, in this county, an unique family history from the year 1504 to the present century. At this time he seems to have reconstructed, probably to have rebuilt, Worden Hall,² and to have erected the large barns where the date and his arms, impaling Talbot, still remain; and the results which he secured in his architectural attempts are

¹ Sir William Harington of Harington Knt. frequently occurs in original deeds throughout the latter half of the reign of Edward III.; and his arms, argent, a chevron gules, between three leopards' faces sable, are still found in perfect preservation attesting his deeds, whilst a singularly beautiful silver seal of his, exhibited to Norroy in 1561 and still in the family, induced the Heralds under their lands and seals of office to confirm and ratify the arms to William Harington Esq. together with a grant of an alteration in the crest and a motto.—(1 H. 6. fo. 59 b, *Coll. Arm.*) These arms were afterwards confirmed in the Visitation of Lancashire by Sir Henry St. George in 1613, (c. 5, fo. 75 b, *Coll. Arm.*) and by Sir William Dugdale in 1664-5, (c. 37, fo. 55 b, *Coll. Arm.*)

² George Harington Esq. was the first of his family who about 1736 began occasionally to forsake old Worden for the adjoining mansion of Shaw Hall, and his son Sir William Harington completed the migration, after which the old house was taken down. Under the direction of Anthony Salvin Esq. Worden Hall (formerly called Shaw Hall) has been rendered one of the best and most commodious houses in the county. (See *Notitia Cestr.* vol. ii. part iii. p. 381.)

said, with one exception, to have been well described by Gray:

“To raise the ceiling’s fretted height,
Each panel in achievements clothing;
Rich windows that exclude the light,
And passages that lead to nothing.”

Some of the elaborate and genuine oak carving and delicate art of this period may still be seen at Worden, and at least one exquisitely carved and inlaid oak bed, containing numerous armorial cognizances of the Derby family, bearing testimony to the taste and refinement of the Elizabethan household furniture.

Whilst these buildings were in progress, he resided at Hawdley Hall, the house belonging to the rectory of Blackburn, where Sir Thomas Talbot died, and which had been devised by him to his daughter. The interests of the manor soon engaged Mr. Harington’s attention, and not his only: for, having enclosed certain waste grounds and maintained his right to get coal in the glebe, by virtue of a lease originally made by Archbishop Cranmer and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to Comberford and Billett, a powerful claimant appeared who disputed his title and attempted to dispossess him of his moiety of the manor. This was none other than the Queen herself, who, through her Attorney General, claimed the whole manor in right of her Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Barton, as heir of the Radclyffes of Winmerleigh and the See of Canterbury, after a hearing, established their joint claim, and the Queen, without much grace, retired from the contest foiled in her rapacity.¹

Mr. Barton, his colleague, now united with him and the tenants in forming a series of regulations for the improvement of the property, which have been preserved in Mr. Harrington's writing,¹ dated 6th February 4th Elizabeth. These sensible regulations are precisely similar to "the Byrolaw of Extwisell confirmed by John Towneley of Towneley Esq. John Parker of Extwisell and others," in May 1561, and which Whitaker notices as being of high antiquity, but as having met with no distinct account of it except in the manors of Extwisle and Downham.²

In the 2nd Elizabeth he occurs as the Queen's "Farmer of Penwortham,"³ and he might not then have obtained the fee of that portion of the manor belonging to the crown which was formerly held on lease by his father.

About this time he was appointed Secretary to Edward Earl of Derby, and his dexterity in managing his own affairs doubtless induced the Earl afterwards to appoint him Comptroller of his household, and a better man could not have been selected for the purpose. The office required precision and vigilance, united with energy of character and integrity of purpose, and these were his distinguishing features. One result of this appointment has been perpetuated in the Manuscript relative to the household of this Earl now printed by the CHETHAM SOCIETY.

In 1567 he was actively employed in resisting the progress of Popery in Lancashire, and the Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Derby and the rest of his Council were required by the Queen to exert their influence in repressing

¹ *Worden Evid.* ² *Hist. Whalley*, p. 379. ³ *Cal. Duc. North.*

the spirit which led to results hostile to the established order. Mass was commonly said throughout the county, Priests were harboured, many Churches closed, others supplied by ejected Monks, and the Book of Common Prayer was discarded.¹ In Leyland he endeavoured to suppress the followers of Allen and Persons, who were endeavouring to restore the Pope's authority by exciting differences amongst Protestants, and he has preserved a list of those individuals who were summoned before him.²

That Mr. Harington was considered to be a humane man is evident from the frequent appeals made to him by respectable persons in behalf of the oppressed. Mr. William Hodgkinson, son of an Alderman of Preston, brought under his notice, in 1571, the harsh proceedings of Christopher Crosse of that town against the widow of John Saunderson, on account of a debt of "four marks," and names that all terms had been rejected and a suit at law actually commenced to recover that important sum :

"Theise are therefore to requyre your Worshipp that forasmoch as the sayd Crosse is a veray wealthy man and this saide Bearer a poore Woman and is his Tenant meaninge thereby that he may handill her as it please hym and for that she is of yo^r name and kinredde as I am enuformed ye will stand soe moch her friend as to write y^r lfe or send y^r man to the said Crosse monyshing him thereby to be favorable to the sayd poore Widdow. Thus trusting yo^r will tender the poore Widdow's case and the rather at this my request for that I know itt to be a matter in Conscience, I wish yo^r Wo^dshipp good health."³

¹ Archd. Nares' *Life of Boscobel*, p. 442. ² *Worden Eccl.* ³ *Ibid.*

He had no place assigned him in the great funeral procession of Edward Earl of Derby in 1572, and his cousin Mr. Henry Stanley of Bickerstaffe being at that time the Comptroller,¹ Mr. Harrington had previously vacated the office.

His own domestic establishment at this period was large and well organised, his servants amounting to upwards of twenty, including his Gentleman, Steward, Clerks, and others, of whom he has preserved an exact account from the year 1574.² Amongst his household relics is some curious plate, and his silver costrells or beakers, with his arms and several Latin and Italian mottos engraven upon them, are very beautiful specimens of ancient art.

The following letter³ addressed to him by his neighbour Mr. Molyneux of Euxton, a descendant of the Sefton house, the old Manerial Lords of Euxton, introduces us to a negotiation between two Lancashire gentlemen of this period for the sale of a horse, and also informs us of the value of their horses, the one in question being, on the authority of the vendor, a sober and well conducted rosinante, and "gentle as a lambe." It is scarcely probable, notwithstanding the numbers of horses which appear in the inventories of this time, that either Mr. Harrington or Mr. Molyneux had a training establishment, a large stud, or any ambition to engage in the excitement of the race course:

¹ P. 96. *Note*, and Collins' *Peerage*. Collins, generally accurate, has misled all genealogists respecting the death of Edward Earl of Derby, having stated that event to have occurred in 1574. The Earl's Will is dated 28th August, 1572, and was proved by the Executors in Doctors' Commons on the 21st of November next following. *Warden Evid.*

² *Warden Evid.*

³ *Ibid.*

"After my moost hartie comendacoñs unto yo^r I am done to und^rstand by my wiff and Willm my S^vantt that you are desyrous to bie my gelding and if yo^a so be yo^a shall have hym better cheape & vnder the pryce that another shall paie for hym. I thynk there is as much proff in him (God save hym) as in any yonge gelding in Lanc^e. He hath no evill ppertie nor condicōn and as free & gentle as a Lambe. I bowght hym of Thom^s Nelson for viii^d and yo^r price shalbe viii^d if yo^a like hym. And so y^a may send for hym, ouel; [only?] lett me knowe yo^r mynd therein by the bearer. I thought not to have sold hym as yet ffor that I wold have seene the vt^most of hys proff myself, albeit sithens hit is yo^r desire & yo^r bedfellowes (as I am told) to have hym; and that I have another yonge nagge of my owne breede redy to s^eve my tourne I am better contented to leave hym. And thus I wyshe yo^a moost hartilie well to fare as myselfe praying yo^a to make my hymble comendacoñs to yo^r bedfellow. From Euxton this xiiith of Maie

Yo^r symple freynd assured

Addressed

Robert Molyneux

To the right worshippfull

M^r Willm farrington

esquier be this dd."

Although he lived a quiet life in the country, attended to his own business, and grew wealthy, he occasionally visited London. at that time the chief place of resort for fashionable families. The Queen took alarm at the rapid increase of her metropolis, and prohibited the building of any new dwellings within three hundred paces of the gates of London upon pain of imprisonment and forfeiture of the materials brought for the erection of such edifice, and at the same time, without the most distant reference to ventilation or

over-crowding, forbade more than one family to dwell in a house.¹ This must have been as inconvenient a regulation for families seeking a temporary abode in London, as it was arbitrary and impolitic on the part of the Queen. At this juncture, Mr. ffarrington contemplated a visit to the great city, and the methods he adopted to secure lodgings, and the sort of accommodation offered to him, are narrated in the following letter :

“ Ryght Worshippfull I commende me to you. I have travelled to gett and fynd convenyent lodging for yow and yo^c bedfellowe w^{ch} I have found in this sorte bothe a house severall havinge no furniture nor implementes as also severall wth honeste householders hauinge ffurnytur^e as beddinge tables stoles &c brasse pewter kycheu cum ptinent^e, and others excepte Lynnea bothe shelves &c. Nowe I am to knowe of yo^c mynde w^{ch} to conclude of as also the place scituate ; for I can chose one in Holborne, one in Greate St^e Bartylemews by Smythfylde one in Aldersgate Streete w^{ch} is a voyde house and nothinge but bare walls, one in Watlyngestreete newe (w^{ch} I lyke beste of for comoditie of rowmes) as I assure you howses are very scarce and deare and y^e ffrauncis ffarrington can beare wytnes of for I have called to him & had his company herein. Some aske viii^{li} some viii^{li} and the lesse vii^{li} to let 3 Rowmes wth a kitchen, a place for Woode, coles & beare, wth v chambers ffurnyshed or 3 bedds for halfe a yeare : and the voyde howse havinge nothinge in hitt is iiii^{li} & yett I am halfe promysed to have this in Watling Strete for iiii^{li} halfe a yeare or nere upon ffurnyshed and the rowmes moste convenyente. Thus I beinge desyrous of yo^c mynde and answeare hereof that I may conclude to have a place convenyent for yow agayneste Myghelmas, ende trowblinge yowe, prayinge yow to make my commendacōns to my good Parents & soe take the

¹ Camden's *Annals*, p. 450.

paynes, to see theyme at yoc leysure or waye lyethe. Thus be-
sechynge god to haue yow both with yours in his kepinge for ever.
ffrom London this 5. of Auguste Anno 1573,

Yoc Worshippes

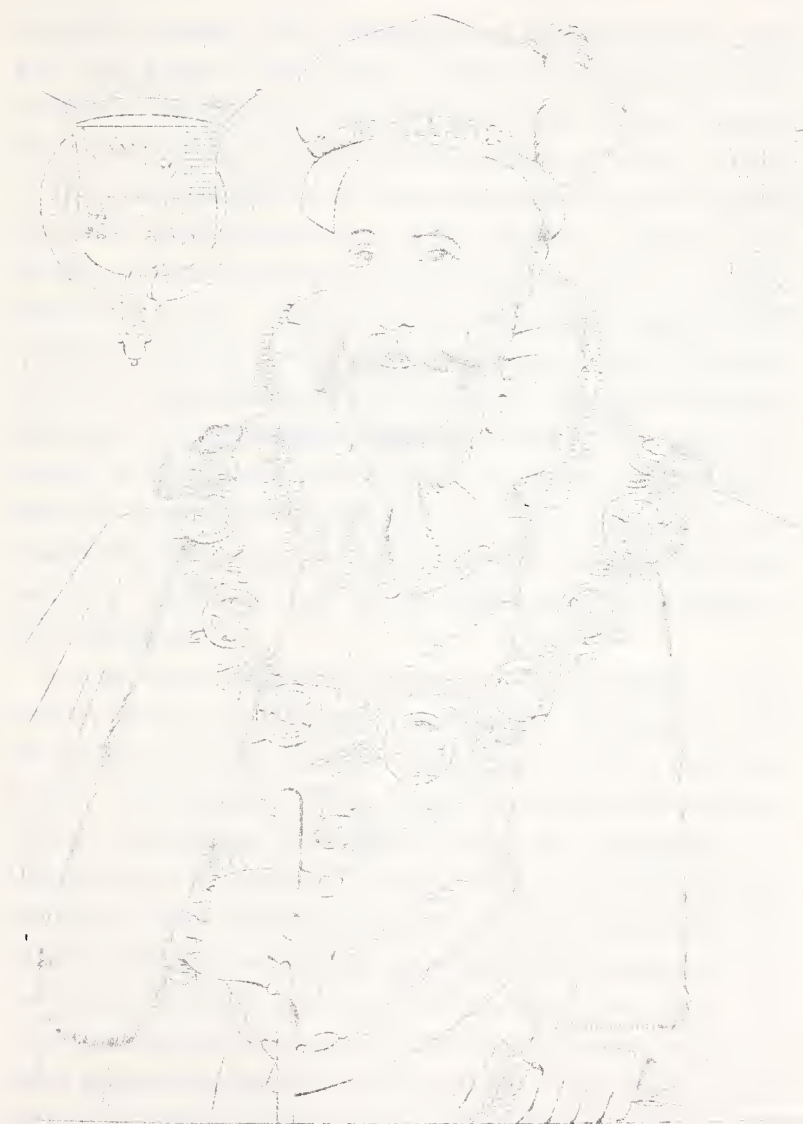
James Chorley.

Itt is expediente y^t yow
dyd know what house,
and what furnytüre
to provyde and bringe
vpp, and to haue xx dayes
warninge, w^{ch} resteth upon y^e
answer hereof.

Addressed

To the ryght Worship-
full and his good friend
Mr Wyllm ffarrington
Esquyer geve this att
Werden."

On the death of Edward Earl of Derby in 1572 Mr. ffarrington received a patent from his Lordship's successor as Steward of the Household, and entered upon the duties of his office.¹ He had the correction of the faults of the ordinary servants and to examine and rectify all the evils of the household. He was required to censure delinquents, to check extravagance, to overlook the accounts of the purveyors and minor servants, and to pay the wages. His habits of business and vigorous mind would make ordinary difficulties disappear, and pointed him out as an individual well adapted to be placed at the head of a great household, where his talent would be required, and his tact have full



Al. Derby

scope for exercise. The principles and ceremonials on which the household of Henry Earl of Derby was conducted, and of which Mr. Harrington has left us a brief account,¹ clearly prove that he had formed a just estimate of what was due to the rank and station of that great nobleman, and that he governed the household with a due regard to courtly munificence, decent splendour, and a prudent avoidance of prodigality and excess. Nor is it to be overlooked that the Earl sought to remove the ignorance and debasement of his servants and dependants by daily diffusing amongst them the blessings of true religion,² and by so doing not only promoted, in the lowest view of the case, their social welfare, but also made them acquainted with those features of our constitutional monarchy which, although at that time imperfectly developed, had never before been so worthy of their allegiance.

A man more extensively engaged in the business of the county, both as a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant, with the exception of Sir Richard Sherburne, could scarcely be found. His Common Place Book, his Book of Precedents, Cases, and Forms, his Shire Book, his Manuscripts of Opinions and Practice, all indicate him as an industrious, intelligent, and well-informed lawyer: and the number of letters addressed to him by aggrieved individuals leads to the conclusion that he, like Lord Bacon's good Judge, always remembered the end of the Roman twelve tables—*Salus populi suprema lex*—and well knew that laws, except they be in order to that end, are but things captious and

¹ p. 20

p. 20.

oracles not well inspired.¹ He also took a lively interest in all Parliamentary proceedings and made notes of the various acts of the Legislature, in methodical order, during more than fifty years.² He appears to have carefully and minutely examined, with true antiquarian spirit, all his ancient stores of family evidences, and to have added dates and explanatory notes to some of the more obscure records and to have deduced valuable information from others. Although now disarranged, there is sufficient proof that he left them models of the care with which the original and contemporaneous evidences of an old family ought to be kept.

In August 1574 Mr. Harington was one of the opulent gentlemen of Leyland who furnished "as well by force of the statute as graunted of good will" military aid for her Majesty's service, and although his contribution was inferior to that of Sir Thomas Hesketh and Edward Standish Esq. it ranked higher than that of the others; but it is worthy of note, that whilst some of the wealthy county families were assessed in right of their lands, he was assessed "for goods," although on what principle does not appear, as his estate was very considerable.³

Notwithstanding the unfaltering adherence of his relative and guardian Sir Anthony Browne to the Roman Catholic faith, and his own early connection with the household of Edward Earl of Derby, Mr. Harington was educated in the principles of the English Church, and, without partaking of the dissembling policy which at that time pervaded Europe, continued a regular conformist to her primitive ritual as

¹ *Essay* vi. *of Justification*, p. 311. ² *Wooden Evid.*

³ *Harl. MS.* 1926. Baines, vol. i. p. 525.

settled at the Reformation. He was neither swayed by the prejudices of the Romanists nor infected by the fantasies of the Puritans, although his father had been employed in the suppression of the Monasteries, and he himself was surrounded by the most zealous and fervent of the Puritan preachers of Lancashire during his official connection with Henry Earl of Derby. That he undertook to defray the academical expences of one poor youth, probably a son of one of Lord Derby's dependants,¹ is recorded in the following letter addressed to him from Christ Church College, Oxford,² and the gratuity was a large exhibition, since it has been recorded, to the imperishable honour of good Bishop Jewel,³ that he liberally furnished ten groats a little before this time towards the education of another poor Oxford scholar whose immortal pages have shed lustre not only on that University and on the Church of England but also on the English nation:

"Salutē et graciā in Christo Jesu.

Ryght Worshipfull, my verie humble & obedient dutie in no wyse towards your Worshipp at anie tyme omittted, trustinge in the Lorde y^t yo^re Worshipp wth yo^re bed felow my especiall and approved good M^rs wth yo^re freinds at the making of theis p^rsents in Oxforthe did & do enioie good healthe, and praised be Almighty god for the same eu. These shall signifie vnto yo^re worshipp y^t by this bearer James Haddoughe I have rec. yo^re worships lre wth xlv^s y^t namellie was thus to be distributed, therof xx^s yo^re worshipp did bestowe on me towards my Exhibitiōe, & xx^s for to discharge the Chamber rente, & v^s yo^re Worshipp bestowed vppon Rycharde Ryshton as a token, w^{ch} I have done ac-

¹ See pp. 23, 84.

² *Worden Exid.*

³ Izaak Walton's *Life of Hooker*, p. 91.

cordinge to yo^re Worshippes appointment. And (as my bounden dutie requireth) I am to geve yo^re worshippe moste hartie thanks not onlie for yo^re liberalitie & exhibition bestowed on me but also that yo^re Worshipp would vouchsafe yo^re tres unto me; the Lorde for his mercie & goodness (I beseeche hym) vouchsafe his grace & hollic spirite vnto yo^re Worshippe in all yo^re Worshippes attempts & enterprises & grant that I may in humble obedience & in the feare of his diuine maiestie stande stedfast & faithfull in yo^re Worshippes fauour & s^{er}vice & in the end be found worthie such a Patrone as yo^re Worshipp ys & haith byn to me. For the discharginge of the Chambers rent yo^re Worshipp shall understand y^e Mr Banks the Cañon wth o^ueth the Chamber ys not in Oxforthe nether (as I suppose) wilbe before Anderstyd^e or Myghelmas at the firste, notwithstandinge I thought convenient to res^{er}ve the saide xx^s vntill his returne to Oxforthe. Newes I have not anie to signifie or certifie yo^re worshipp of but y^e in the Easter weeke laste wee had a verie great earthquake in Oxforthe but no harm therbie was done in Oxforthe, inarrie in London there was a mā sleine by meanes therof whether by the fall of stones or some suche like I knowe not. Alsoe as of laite I did vnderstand frō London yo^re sonnes both be in good healthe praised be the Lord for the same. Therefore not forgettinge my dutifull & hartie comendacōns to my good M^{rs} yo^re bedfelowe wth litle M^r Willm I ceasse. frō Christs Church this Aprill the xxith 1580

Yo^re worships humble
S^{er}uant, Myles Aspinall.

Addressed

To the right worshipfull
his singular & approved
good M^r, M^r Willm farring-
tō esquire at his house
at Hauldley gene this
wth convenient speed
frō Oxon.

St. Andrew's Day.

These were not times when Churchmen were permitted to live at ease, and their principles must have been put to a sharp test when they were required to execute penal statutes against their own relatives and friends, and, as it was vainly imagined, to promote the interests of truth by violence and persecution. It could not fail to be distressing to the minds of good men to aid in the impoverishment and imprisonment of neighbours whom they honoured and loved, unwisely impatient although they might be of the civil rule, and doggedly opposed to the reformation of intolerable religious abuses. That some Magistrates enforced these unhappy laws with hesitation and reluctance is well known, and Mr. Farrington seems to have been of the number, as he has written opposite the names of sundry recusants, of whom he has preserved lists,¹ the words "reduced," "absent," and "conformable." In some of these cases the validity of the testimony may without any breach of charity be fairly doubted.

In October 1570 the Privy Council enquired "whether the Earl of Southampton came to Common Prayer or not,"² and Mr. Fosbroke³ has shewn the strict conduct of Archbishop Whitgift concerning Popish servants, but this of the Common Prayer was not so intolerant as might be supposed, for under this very same year Fuller says,⁴ hitherto, Papists generally, without regret, repaired to the public places of Divine Service, and were present at our prayers, sermons, and sacraments; but in *this* year recusancy commenced.⁵

¹ *Word. Evid.*² *Archæol.* vol. xix. p. 267.³ *Berkeley MSS.* p. 203.⁴ *Church Hist.* Cent. xvi. B. ix. p. 97.⁵ *Nichols' Prog. of Eliz.* vol. ii. p. 7. *Note.*

Sir John Southworth was a noted recusant, and had been probably an easy State prisoner domesticated at Knowsley¹ as he had been at one time at Lambeth under Archbishop Parker;² there being some evidence that, about 1568, he was privy to certain secret conferences held at York between the Bishop of Ross and Liddington, friends of the Scotch Queen and the Duke of Norfolk, to procure her liberty and to secure the Duke's marriage with her.³ Sir John's family was closely connected by marriage with Mr. Harrington, who could not fail to feel interested in his fate, as recorded in the following certificate :

"Whereas wee whose names are herevnder written doe vnderstande that you desire to be adutised whether S^r John Southworth knighte, John Towneley,⁴ William Houghe, John Hocknell, Esquiers and others have been Indicted and Convicted for theire monthlie forfeitures at y^e sute of Robert Worsley esquier.⁵ Theise are therefore to Certifie you that the saide M^r Worsley hath prosecuted agaynste y^e saide S^r John and the rest befforenamed by Indictementes and procured theym to be arraigned and convicted there-uppon at sundrie quarter Sessions by the space of Two years last past or thereabouts, Where wee and dyuse other Justices of Peace wthin the Countie of Land were sittinge on the Benche for execution of the Quenes Mai^{ties} lawes. Yeven at Manchester the xvith day of June in the xxvith yere of her Mai^{ties} reigne."

About this time the fines of recusants formed a considerable portion of the Crown revenues, and they were of course hunted out with keen rapacity by an odious swarm of in-

¹ See p. 58.

² See p. 138, *Note*.

³ Strype's *Parker*, vol. i. p. 525. Camden's *Elizabeth*, B. 1, p. 118.

⁴ See p. 197, *Note*.

⁵ See p. 148, *Note*.

formers who earned a base living by augmenting the miseries of their unfortunate fellow creatures.¹ The following letter also is "touching recusancy," and there is something in its gentle tones which enlists our sympathies on behalf of the writer :

"Right worth my humble dutie remembred giving yo^u most hartie thanks for the manifold favours w^{ch} I haue eu^{er} founde at yo^{ur} Worshippes handes. Sir, I haue received yo^{ur} ire by yo^{ur} servante in w^{ch} as it appeareth yo^u intreate tenderlie where yo^{ur} worshippe may commande boldye. I and my daughter will (God willing) meete yo^u at Preston uppon Saturdaie accordinge to yo^{ur} Worshippes appointment wth all readines and willingnes to yeelde ourselves to whatsoeuer it shalbee yo^{ur} worshippes pleasure to command or that yo^u shall think meete and convenient to be done in such busines as yo^{ur} said wor. shalbee then and there to deale in. And thus wishing vnto yo^{ur} worshippe increase of vertue, long life, godlie feare, firm faith and assured hope in the Almightye wth as good happe as hart can desire or imagine I humbly take my leave. Newfielde this 19th of November, [1588.]

Yo^{ur} wor. eu^{er} to comaunde to the
vttermost of his poore power
Gyles Haworth.

To the right worth Willm
flarrington Esquire att his
howse Worden, theise
dd." ²

The state of the poor prisoners within Lancaster Castle seems from time to time to have occupied the humane attention of the Earl of Derby, and sundry orders were made for

¹ Strickland's *Life of Qu. Eliz.* p. 602.

² Worden Evid.

their relief by the judges and magistrates at the assize held at Lancaster in Lent 1577. Small sums of money were to be paid yearly, by the high sheriff two shillings, each justice of peace two shillings, a barrister one shilling, an attorney fourpence, and by every person keeping an alehouse fourpence, which sums were to be applied at the discretion of the Vicar of Lancaster, Francis Tunstall of Awcliffe and George Southworth of the Higher Field, Esquires. Inconsiderable as the contributions must have been, a provision was made for the disposal of the overplus, which met with the concurrence of Mr. ffarington, who preserved the original document with the various autograph signatures appended.¹ On the 24th March, 1585, an order was again made for the continuance of the preceding resolutions.

In the year 1578 the Earl of Derby, the Lord Monteagle, the sheriff and the justices of peace for the county of Lancaster, passed certain resolutions in consequence of letters addressed to the justices of assize of the said county by the lords of the privy council, in which her Majesty's pleasure and commands were declared respecting "the table and commons" of the sheriff and magistrates at each assize to be holden within the shire. It was resolved that the sheriff and justices of peace for the time being should keep their table and commons together in some convenient place within the town of Lancaster, "or where the said assyze shall fortune to be kepte," the sheriff being allowed to have two servants and each justice one servant to wait upon him; the sheriff and each justice to pay to the steward or purveyor for each

¹ *Warden Field, Book of Precedents.*

meal xii^d and for each of their servants viii^d. It was also provided that if the sheriff or any magistrate were absent from the assize, having a servant there, the latter should be allowed his commons amongst the other servants, paying x^d a meal for his master and himself; and if the sheriff or magistrate, being in the county and absent from the assize, did not pay for his half commons, he was to be fined xiii^s iii^d. The sheriff for the time being at the summer assize was required, further, to find wine and venison, apparently for all the justices assembled, and at the Lent assize wine, of which one runlet was to be sack. Mr. ffarington appears to have been principally concerned in preparing these resolutions, so remarkable for the frugality they enjoined, and the original document, with the autograph signatures, remained in his keeping.¹

Mr. ffarington was one of the county magistrates who in 1532, along with the Earl of Derby, the Lord Strange, Bishop Chaderton, and other influential persons, compounded on behalf of the county for the provision of oxen for the Queen's household, and Sir Richard Sherburne and Alexander Rigby Esq. two of the Earl's servants, were commissioned to agree with Her Majesty's comptroller and others on the subject. Lancashire was required to yield annually forty great oxen of the value of 5^s 4^d each, and an assessment was made on each hundred to raise the sum necessary for the purchase. This order was ratified by the Bishop, the Earl, and many members of his council. The contributions fell into arrear, the oxen were not forthcoming, and a royal

¹ *Wapen Book, Shire Book.*

purveyor visited Lancashire to seize them. The Earl of Derby and his treasurer interfered, and Her Majesty's larder received its due quota of supply from her palatine county: but the payment seems to have been unpopular, as the exaction of the Queen's purveyors led in 1590 to a commission to investigate their delinquencies,¹ and amongst the commissioners appointed was the steward of the Earl's household, Mr. Tharington².

Not only did he actively superintend the affairs of his noble master and promote the general interests of the county, but he was frequently employed as an arbitrator in settling disputes amongst his neighbours: and we find him assailed by solicitations and importunities for his interference and good offices from all imaginable quarters and from the most opposite characters. The mayor of Preston in 1582 thus addressed him:

"Pleaseth it y^c Wo^oshippe to be advertysed that I haue received a worshipfull & frendlie lre to me & others directed towching thap-
peasing of the varyance betwene me & others & George Walton &
others his adherents signyifying vnto y^c worshippe that forasmuch
as the matter concerneth not onely me & thother in yo^r lre named
but also the reste of the counsell & auneynts of the Towne and the
state as well of the Towne as of the Comynaltie and inhabytants
thereof whose advise & consent I am to vse herein I cannot there-
fore reto^rne p^rsent answer to y^c wo^oship accordyng to y^c request
& expectacōn vntyll suche tyme as I haue hadd conferrence therein
wth my brethren the counsell of the Towne and the Auneynts
thereof whiche being don I trust to retorne to y^c Worshoppe suche
answer as y^o Worshoppe shall thinke well of, Besecching yo^r wo^o-

¹ Baines, vol. i. p. 547.

² *Warden Eccl.*

shippe to contynue yo^c frendlie & favorable frendshippe towards me & the Towne not onely that wee shall not serve the contrarye in o^r doing But also for that yo^c wo^dshippe is one of our Cheefest Burgesses for the mayneteynyng of thestate of o^r said Towne. Thus not dowbtyng of yo^c frendlie fauo^r towards the Towne as wee heretofore haue found in yow wysshing yo^c wo^dshippe health to God's pleasure. Preston, in hast, 30 December 1582.

Yo^c in that he can or maye

Richarde Walton, Mayo^r.

Addressed

To the ryght Wo^dsshippfull
William ffarrington Esquier
at Worden gyve theise.”¹

In a letter from Richard Kellet,² a legal agent in London, in 1584, divers statements are made to Mr. ffarrington respecting lawsuits then in various stages of progress, but the most interesting portion of the communication is that which relates to the Earl of Derby's embassage to the court of France to invest Henry the Third with the Order of the Garter:

“Jesus.

Right welbeloved Maister my dutie remembred wth dayelie desier to Almightye God for your good health &c these are to certifie youe that I have received three lres from youe viz. one by M^r Heketh's man and two by M^r Anderton's man of whom also I received tenn poundes the contents of w^{ch} said lres wth God's grace shall to the utt^m most of my power be carefullie looked vnto, & whereas youe write to knowe the certaintie of my L. his Journey, the truth is he did begine his Journey towardes ffraunce vpon Tuesdaye the xxvith daie of Januarie, wth whom did goe by the Quens

¹ Worden Evld.

² Worden Evld.

Maties Commandement my L. Winsor¹ my L. Sandes² & my L. Dudley³ and also my L. Serowpe⁴ his sone & heire Mr Cooke of Essex one of the gentlemē vssers to her Matie and fine moe of her Maties gentlemē besides diuse of Mr Seeratie Walsingham his men

¹ Frederick Lord Windsor of Bradenham was son and heir of Edward the third Baron and of his wife Lady Katherine de Vere, sole daughter and heiress of John, sixteenth Earl of Oxford, by his first wife, who was a daughter of Ralph Neville Earl of Westmoreland. He succeeded his father at the age of 16, in 1575, and after having distinguished himself as a courtier died unmarried 24th December 1585, when his estate and titles passed to his next brother Henry, who had also accompanied Henry Earl of Derby to France on this embassy. (*Ashmole's Hist. of the Order of the Garter*, pp. 395, 406.) There was a family connection between the Lord Windsor and Henry Earl of Derby, as the mother of the Earl of Derby and the wife of John the fourteenth Earl of Oxford were sisters, being daughters of Thomas second Duke of Norfolk, of the Howard line.

² William third Baron Sandys of the Vine in the county of Hants, was eldest son of Henry Sandys and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William second Baron Windsor and first cousin of the Lord Windsor, whom he now accompanied to France. He was summoned to Parliament from 1572 to 1621, and dying in 1623 was succeeded by his son. His great grandfather, the first Baron, was in the military expedition sent into Flanders in 1491 under Thomas Earl of Derby and other noblemen, to aid the Emperor Maximilian against the French. (*Dugdale*.) The title has been in abeyance since 1700.

³ Edward eighth Baron Dudley. (See p. 161, *Note*.)

⁴ Thomas, son and heir of Henry le Scrope ninth Baron Scrope of Bolton K.G., summoned to Parliament from 1500 to 1610. His father was constituted Governor of Carlisle Castle in 1502 and Warden of the West Marches, and in 1509 opposed the rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. His mother was the Lady Margaret, daughter of Henry Howard the celebrated Earl of Surrey K.G. by Frances, daughter of John de Vere sixteenth Earl of Oxford and sister of Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk K.G., executed in the matter of Mary Queen of Scots. His wife was Philadelphia, daughter of Henry Carey Lord Hunsdon, the first cousin of Queen Elizabeth. He died about the year 1612.

and Mr Ardren¹ my L. of Lecestr^s man, all w^{ch} men both of Mr Secratories men and my L. of Lecestr^s men had my Lord's Liverye wth was a purple in graine Cloake of Cloathe wth sleeves and garded wth Velvat and a gold lasse of either side the garde and his gentle-mē had blacke Sattinne doublets & blacke velvat hoase & his Yeomē had blacke taffatie doublets & hoese of cloathe like vnto theire Cloakes wth like garde and lasse in w^{ch} boeth liveries he had of his owne three score & tenne & his holle treane was in all sixe-score and tenne or thereabouts; but he had none of his Counsell wth him except S^r Rich^d Shearburne² and Mr floxe³ neither had he anye Countrie gentlemen wth him but his daylie wayeters savinge that S^r Randle Bruarton⁴ did goe wth him and I was often at my L^r's house vntill he did take his journey, whearas I did p^rceiue by S^r Ric. Mr Newton⁵ and others that yow weare greatlie missed this iourney and that my L. had saied that he would haue geuen ffortie poundes to haue had youe wth him, for S^r Ric. is verie wearie of the iourney beinge troubled wth euie office, yett it is said that Mr Ardren shalbe Stewarde for this iourney & Mr floxe Controuler & Roger Gilliborne & Thom's Burscowe Clarke of the Kitchine and I see that Mr Warren⁶ doeth weare youre Cheane. Surelie it was sayed that hir Matie did geve my L. greate thankes for soe settinge oute his mē. It is thought that he shalbe sworne one of Her Maties Privie Councell at his comeinge home w^{ch} wilbe as it is thought aboute sxe weekes hence. And further my L. of Lincolne⁷ is dead

¹ John Arderne of Alvanley and Harden in the county of Chester Esq. died March 20th 1612, having married Mary daughter of Richard Holland of Denton in the county of Lancaster Esq. (see p. 95, *Note*) who succeeded Mr. Harrington in the office of Comptroller of the Household to Henry Earl of Darby. By this wife he had issue Henry his heir, the direct ancestor of Richard Lord Alvanley. (*Ormerod's Miscell. Palatina*, p. 91.)

² p. 104. ³ p. 109. ⁴ p. 95. ⁵ p. 111. ⁶ p. 112.

⁷ Edward Fynes, ninth Lord Clinton and Saye, K.G., Lord High Admiral under Edward VI., Queen Mary and Elizabeth, was created Earl of Lincoln

and it is said that my L. Chamb^laine shalbe L. Admiralle & that my L. of Hunsden¹ shalbe L. Chamb^laine & S^r Phillip Siddnaye M^r of the Horse, and also M^r Rawley was made knight vpon new years daye for his new years gifte wth said S^r Walter Rawley²

in 1563, and died January 10th 1584-5, æt. 73. There is a fine portrait of him in Lodge's *Lives of Illustrious Persons*, and a short memoir. He was the Queen's Ambassador in France in 1572.

¹ There seems to be an error in this statement. Henry first Lord Hunsdon succeeded the Earl of Lincoln as Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, and died in 1596. The individual here called the "Lord Chamberlain" was probably the Earl of Leicester, who was the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household and Master of the Horse, which offices he held at his death in 1588, and did not vacate the latter office, as it was conjectured he would, in favour of Sir Philip Sidney.

² Mr. Payne Collier has shewn that the date of Sir Walter Raleigh's knighthood, hitherto misstated by all his biographers and unknown to Mr. Collier, was at least as early as 1584, the Queen designating him as Mr. Walter Raleigh, *Knight*, in letters patent on the 26th March in that year. (*Proceed. Soc. Antiq. Lond.* vol. ii. p. 139, and also *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 145.) This letter fixes the very day on which this great man was knighted, and records that the Queen conferred the honour upon her favourite as "a new year's gift."

Chalmers states that Raleigh set out on his expedition to Newfoundland in 1583, and that the next year, having obtained letters patent for discovering unknown countries, he set sail to America and took possession of a place to which Queen Elizabeth gave the name of Virginia. It is, however, contended by an able writer in *Notes and Queries*, vol. iv. p. 448, that Raleigh never personally visited Virginia. It was on the 26th March 1584 that he obtained letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, and "the first voyage made" under this patent to the coasts of America "was with two buks wherein were Captains M. Phillip Amadas and M. Arthur Barlowe, who discovered part of the country now called Virginia anno 1584:" the account of which voyage is stated to have been "written by one of the said Capitaines and sent to Sir Walter Raleigh Knight, at whose charge and direction the voyage was set forth." (Hakluyt, vol. iii. p. 246.) The statements in this letter corroborate those of Hakluyt, and the popular belief that Raleigh was the discoverer of Virginia has no foundation in fact.

doeth make him out sixe sheepes of the Quens into the New-foundelande whearas M^r ffurbager was and the said land to inhabite but hee goeth not himself yeat he is called Prince of that Countrie. There was sent from the Towre & other places vpon the xvith daie of Januarie certaine ould Priests & Jesuites to the number of twentie foure in a Sheepe of Her Maties and to be landed at Deepe in France. M^r Baron Sute¹ muste be called into the Kings Benche in place of M^r Aliffe² that died the laste Tearme and it is thought that another Baron shalbe chosen this tearme soe that I cannot certainlie learne whether that M^r Roodes doe come to Lanc^{re} anie more or noe, neither as yeat can I learne when the Assizes must bee at Lanc^{re}. but I shall as soon as I can. I heare saie that there is landed in Ireland almost two thowsand Scotts and that S^r William Standle³ is verie sore hurte and was in greate daunger soe as it is thought that there wilbe a greate mustringe to go thither. Wee heare saie that the Courte removeth aboute the nexte ffridaie or Saturdaie to Summarsett House in the Strande whenas I shall learn more."

He then proceeds, with much ponderous professional verbosity, to relate the progress of a suit at law in the Duchy Court. Mr. ffarington having employed Mr. Sergeant Shuttleworth and Mr. Sevell [Savile], and his opponent having engaged Mr. Warburton. Mr. Shuttleworth had 4*l*. for his fee and Mr. Sevell 40*s*., and, after dwelling upon the uncertainty of the law and the difficulties he had to encounter, the writer says: "Good Maister I misse yow now for I could never take rest for this matter as yeat." He also mentions

¹ 15th February 1585 Robert Shute, Serjeant at Law, became Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. (*Chron Jurid.*)

² Serjeant Ayloffe became a Judge in 1560.

³ See *Hist. of Surrogates of Dioceses*, by Thos. Heywood, Esq. F.S.A.

that the matter between Mr. Sergeant Shuttleworth and Mr. Barton was to be heard upon "Tuesdaie next at my L. Chancellor his howse before my L. Treasurer my L. Chancellor my L. of Leicester and Mr Secrotorie Walsingham. And thus wth my dailie prayer to thalmightie god for the long p^servacōn of your health my M^{rs} & all your children I rest at the Horse head in Iselington this 2^d daie of februarie 1584 your obedient Servant for eu^e to command,

Richard Kellet."

It was in this year, after Somerville's plot for the assassination of the Queen, and whilst the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day was fresh in the minds of the people, that Leicester recommended associations to be formed "to prosecute to the death" all who should attempt any plot, in that age of statecraft and concealed desigus, against the Queen. The objects of the Pope, the Spaniards, and the Guises were publicly announced,¹ and a national appeal was made to popular religious feelings, loyalty, and prejudices. Gentlemen in various counties, and especially the members of the Inns of Court, impulsively moved by a spirit of patriotism and gallantry, thus associated themselves to defend Her Majesty; and Mr. Harrington deliberately bound himself by oath, with eighty-two other patriotic Lancashire gentlemen who avowed the doctrine of the divine right of kings, to protect the sovereign and to repel all hostile agencies. This was a strong measure to meet the emergency which her enemies had created, and might in ordinary times have been deemed sufficient: but those were not ordinary times, nor were these

¹ Camden's *Annals*, p. 499.

subjects of the Queen characterised by ordinary loyalty, and therefore they voluntarily supported Her Majesty's rights upon pain of being themselves prosecuted not only as perjured individuals, but as public enemies of God, the Queen, and the Country. A copy of this remarkable document was in Mr. Harrington's possession,¹ with the names of the subscribers appended, and has been already printed.²

The imperious tone of the following letter could scarcely be agreeable to Mr. Harrington, and it is not improbable that he avoided the cool and undisturbed attention which would be required in the investigation of legal instruments "made and sealed by dead men," or as the writer in the fierceness of his indignation meant to say, by men after they were dead.

"After hartie commendacōns I thought surelie to haue yow^e & Mr. Edwarde Tildesley at the Quarter Sessions at Preston for service of the Queene, and nowe I heare you thinke not to be there but I must desyre yow^e for the oath³ sake that you will be there vppon Wednesdaie afternoone or vpon Thursdaie in the morninge for I intend (God willing) to haue yow examind of such grauntes as Ric. Braddell³ saith he hath of me, wch is more than I knowe, but

¹ *Worlen Eccl.*

² Baines, vol. i. p. 551.

³ Richard Braddyll Esq., second son of John Braddyll (see p. 141. *Note*) the great trafficker in Church spoils, was a Barrister, and married Dorothy, fifth daughter and coheirress of Mr. Thomas Catterall of Little Mitton Hall, and widow of Robert Sherburne Esq. of the same place, *jure uxoris*. Mr. Sherburne was Reader of Gray's Inn in 1566, and died in 1571, being younger brother of Sir Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst, the Earl of Derby's Steward. Thomas Sherburne his son, the minor and Queen's ward here named, married twice, and his great grandson Richard Sherburne sold the estate to Alexander Holt Esq. and died s.p. in 1665. There was no relationship between the Harringtons and Braddylls, but the latter were tenants of the former, as appears from the Will of John Braddyll of Whalley Esq.

a false man doth not passe what he sayeth nor yet sweareth, but my trust is that neither M^r flarington nor M^r Tildesley will halte for a hundreth such as Richard Braddell whoe will be knowen to the world that deeds made and scalled by dead mē will neyther be of creditte wth true mē nor of honestie to Ric. Braddell & his accomplyse therein as knoweth God, whoe pserve yowe & all youres. Chisnall, this xith daye of Januarye 1584.

Yours to that he cane

Richard Chysnall.¹

Post Script.

I haue written vnto you this Interr. whereupon yo^u must be examined, vid; whether yow knowe or haue herd that Ric. Chisnall had the Wardeshippe of the bodye and landes of Thom's Shyreburne the Quene's Warde, and whether the saide Richard Braddell did move yo^u to will or desire the said Ric. Chisnall to lett him haue the Wardeshippe of the body and landes of the said Warde at thands of the said Ric. Chisnall, & whether yo^u know of any grante that the said Ric. Chisnall euer did make of the Wardeshippe of the said Wards lands to the said Ric. Braddell, & whether yo^u thinke in yo^u conscience that the said Ric. Chisnall hath made any grant of the said Ward or Lands, & whether the same grante (yf any bee) be by wrytinge vnder the hande wrytinge of the said Richard Chisnall, and what yo^u knowe concerning the same.

To the Right Worshippfull

Willm flarrington

esquyer theise d.d."²

dated May 31st 1575, wherein he says. "Also I give to the repacōn of Langall [Langoe] Chappell tenne shillinge everye yere to be paid oute of one lease w^{ch} I have of Willm. flarrington esquier and Anne his wiffe of the teith cornes of Brockhole duringe all such yeres as ys yet to come." (*Lang. MSS. Wills.*)

¹ Probably brother of Edward Chisenhall Esq. (See p. 120, *Note.*)

² *Wooden Bird*

The marriages and wardships of Tenants by knight's service in early times were a fruitful source of revenue to the crown. The lord of the fee had a feudal right of disposing of his ward in matrimony. If the minor refused the match tendered to him by the lord, he forfeited the value of the marriage, and if he married without the lord's consent, he forfeited double the value of the marriage. Blackstone says, "this seems to have been one of the greatest hardships of our ancient tenures"¹ The Court of Wards and Liveries and all military tenures were abolished by the statute 12th Charles II. c. 24.

The scarcity of the precious metals in this reign induced wealthy men to imitate Shakspeare's John à Combe, and to be dissatisfied with their monetary affairs unless, like that famous usurer, they obtained "ten in a hundred" for their loans, which was a species of rapacity much denounced from the pulpit, and therefore much practised about this time. There are many instances recorded of Mr. Harrington having been applied to for the temporary loan of money, but mortgages and incumbrances on lands seem to have been unknown, and the "bills" often occurring amongst his papers were a sort of promissory note for the payment by instalments of the sums borrowed. The letter which follows is deserving of notice from the high rank and large territorial possessions of the writer. His father Sir John Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Knt. married Margaret, granddaughter of Thomas first Earl of Derby² by his first wife the Lady Elea-

¹ Vol. ii. Book ii. p. 70.

² According to the *Lanc. Visit.* of 1567, this lady was the daughter of

nor Nevile, daughter of Richard Earl of Salisbury, and sister of Warwick the "king maker:" and yet the writer of this letter, now an aged man, indicated by his tremulous writing, the immediate descendant, by his mother, of John of Gaunt, and the near kinsman of Edward IV. and Richard III. felt keenly the want of £40, nor is this the only instance of his having been inconvenienced by the unproductiveness of his great and fettered inheritance. Alas! in those palmy days of "merry England," neither Mr. Osbaldeston nor his "lovinge Cosin," knew anything of that modern charm so agreeably described by Lord Stowell as "the elegant simplicity of the three per cents!"

"Cosin ffarington I comēd me vnto you and y^c bedffellow wth the rest of my Cosins yo^r soundes [sons] wth trust of y^c health as I was at the writinge hercof. These are to certiffye you that whereas I together wth my souⁿ Jn^o Osbaldeston am Bounde for the paymente of a somm of money Betweene this & the xiith daye of Christmas being this Instant & wanting somm po^rtion of money ffor the p^rformance of the s^d paym^t by meanes promise is nott keptt wth me where I should haue had money I have emboldened myselfe to craue yo^r ffrendshipe as to lend mee and my sonne Jn^o the somm of xli^d or so muche aboue xx^{li} as ye may conuenientlie spare untill Shrovetide att w^{ch} tyme God willinge you shall not faile of suffycient repaymente of the same again being reddye at all tymes to pleasure yow in the lyk^e & the rather bycawse ye helpe me att my need. And if ye haue itt nott now reddye, I meane att this instant, it woulde serve o^r tourne vpon

George Stanley Lord Strange, who died in 1497 v.p. and she appears as such in the Osbaldeston pedigree in Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 432. In Collins' *Peerage* and in Baines' *Lanc.* (vol. iv. p. 11,) she is erroneously stated to be the daughter of Thomas first Earl of Derby. (See p. 120, *Note*.)

tewsdaye next & ye shall haue Bond oċ what ye will for repay-
mente. Thus God kepe you. In haste, Osbaldeston pño Janu-
arii 1584 Yoċ Louinge Cosin & frend

Edwarde Osbaldeston.

Addressed

'To the Right Worshippfull
& my loving cosin W^m
ffarington Esquier att
Wearden de. wth speed." ¹

In August 1585 Mr. ffarington and his fellow magistrates passed a series of resolutions respecting the government of alehouses, the principal of which were that no alehouse should be kept without a license being first obtained at the quarter sessions from the magistrates within the hundred where such person dwelt who should be licensed, a rule not before observed. No ale was allowed to be sold for more than one penny for a quart, "especiallie in this tyme of darthe." "Rogues and valiant beggars," and "strange beggars of forren shires," were not permitted to exercise their vocation in the county of Lancaster, and warning to this effect was to be "geven openlie in all parish churches" within the county, and none were to have licenses to beg except in their own hundred, and none were to "use begginge" who were able to work. No licenses were thenceforth to be granted for begging except at the general quarter sessions,² in order that the Edie Ochiltrees of Lancashire might be restrained if not suppressed.

In 1586 Babington's ill digested and ridiculous conspiracy to murder the Queen and to restore Popery by placing the

¹ *Woolen Evid.*

² *Woolen Evid., Shire Book.*

Queen of Scots on the English throne was discovered, and from the crowned heads said to be implicated in the plot, great importance was attributed to it. Mr. Harington had the unhappiness to find that some of his relatives were involved in the design, assisted in carrying it on, and were sanguine in its execution. Amongst these were his nephew John Charnock Esq. youngest brother of Robert Charnock of Astley, and grandson of Robert Charnock by his wife Ciceley, daughter of Sir Henry Harington, John Savage Esq. of the Rock Savage family and Thomas Salusbury of Llewenny Esq. uncle of Sir John, who married the natural daughter of Henry Earl of Derby. The two first had taken an oath to commit the murder, and were afterwards apprehended near London, and the last was seized in Cheshire after having made a desperate effort to escape from his pursuers by swimming over the river Weaver on horseback. They were all executed with other traitors, with attendant circumstances of cruelty and barbarity which would have disgraced the most uncivilized nation in the world.¹

The following letter was written at the time when Henry Earl of Derby was in the Netherlands² as Ambassador from the Queen to the Duke of Parma, to whom he was ostensibly sent in order that Her Majesty might know the exact state of affairs in the Low Countries after the Earl of Leicester's miserable failure in securing peace. It is remarkable for its allusion to Sir William Stanley, who had surrendered Daventer to the Spaniards.³ The Earl devised by Will dated

¹ Camden's *Elizab. B.* iii. pp. 336, et seq.

² See pp. 37 - 50.

³ See *Allen's Defence of Stanley*.

28th August 1572 an annuity of £6. 13s. 4d. to the writer, whom he styles his servant, Marmaduke Newton, "during the continuance of Mr. ffarington's lease of his Lordship's moiety of Ulmeswalton."¹

"Sr.

Having not sufficient matter but to geve y^e cause not to thinke me unmyndfull of yo^r wth I will not be in respect of yo^r good favors.² Mr Doctor Dale³ hath bene wth the Duke at Gaunte and Mons^r Garnier one of the King's Secretories for the State and one of the Commissioners in this Treatie hath bene here twise, all ours mervelouslie well receyved there and theire whole Charges defrayed as alsoe theires were debt^d withall here, yet have not the Comissioners mett nether is any tyme or place agreed vpon for that purpose but nowe it wilbe shortlie known. Peace is generallie desired tho^{ugh} out all these Countreys, and not wthout great cause, for to see this goodly Countrey ruyinated Churches Townes and Dwelling houses leavelled wth the grounde, nether anie Tillage, were a most pitifull thinge. Mr Doct^r Dale and some of my L. his men sawe S^r William Stanley at the Courte, whoe vpon the sighte of them chainged countenance mervelouslie but nether himself

¹ See also p. 111, *Note*.

² Valentine Dale LL.D. was appointed Dean of Wells in 1574 and a Master of the Requests. He was a man of great wisdom and integrity, and was employed by Queen Elizabeth in foreign affairs of the highest importance. In 1584 he was collated to the Mastership of Sherburne Hospital. (*Gurtees' Hist. Durh.* vol. i.; *Eger. Papers*, p. 113.) Mr. Dale was one of Elizabeth's resident Ministers at Paris in 1573. (See *Archæol.* vol. xxviii. pp. 393-8.) In 1588 he was sent to expostulate with the Prince of Parma on the publication of a Tract by Cardinal Allen, and in October 1586 was present at the examination of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay. (*Harl. MSS.* 1390, p. 146; *Nichols*, vol. ii. p. 498.) He died November 17th 1589. Several notices of him may be seen in La Mothe Fencelon's *Œuvres p. Diplomatique*, vols. v. vi. vii.

spake nor was spoken vnto: he is nowe wth his Companie w^{thin} 3 leaugs off this Towne. Captayne Yorke is latelie dead and so is the High Admirall of Spaine. Mr Bindley hath a sonne w^{ch} serves w^{thin} foure leaugs of this Towne, and his brother as I here is deade. I pray yo^a comend me to Mr John Bradley and his wieff¹ to whom I would haue wrytrea if tyme would haue served. Ostend this 10th of March 1587. You^{rs} to coñiande

Marmaduke Newton

To his wor: good friend

Mr W^m farrington esquier
gene these."

The singular diplomacy of Henry Earl of Derby and other of the Queen's commissioners with the Prince of Parma having failed, and the Spanish armada being upon the English coast, the thundering of its ordnance being heard from the sea,² the Queen eagerly appealed to the nation for money upon privy seals to resist the threatened invasion, and Mr. Farrington was one of the Lancashire gentlemen "of the best callinge" in the hundred of Leyland who promptly responded to Her Majesty's demand.³ And afterwards he was "made speciall choice of as one known to be of habillitie and great worship," to advance money to the Queen for one year, and he paid the sum of £25 to Sir Richard Molyneux Knt. who had been appointed the collector of the sums so raised in 1596.⁴ This oppressive mode of taxation was an honour little coveted by men of "great worship" notwithstanding their "habillitie," and was felt to be one of the most intolerable grievances of Elizabeth's government.⁵

¹ See p. 121. *Note*.

² Camden's *Eliz.* B. iii. p. 410.

³ *Word. Evld.* *Lanc. MSS*

⁴ *Ibid.* ⁵ Strickland's *Life of Eliz.* p. 603.

In 1593 "quietly departed this life"¹ his great patron and noble kinsman Henry Earl of Derby; but his long services were duly appreciated by Earl Ferdinando, who had frequently resorted to him for advice and money during the life time of his father the late Earl, and who immediately granted him a patent of the office of receiver general of all his revenues. It is recited in this instrument that Mr. Harrington had been comptroller of the household of Edward Earl of Derby, the grandfather, and afterwards steward of the household of Henry Earl of Derby, father, of the said Ferdinando then Earl of Derby, and all the accustomed rights and emoluments of the place were duly secured to him.²

In Easter Term of the following year he visited London, chiefly on recondite questions of legal title and inscrutable points connected with the law, having several suits pending in the Star Chamber and Duchy Court; and the Diary containing an account of his mode of travelling and daily expenses, his way of living and the prices of various articles, is an interesting record, the whole being a good specimen of the minute accuracy with which he not only kept his own accounts, but required them to be kept by others. He travelled on horseback with two men servants, and the journey from Worden to Islington occupied six days. He arrived at Manchester on the 15th April, where he furnished himself with money, paid for a horse shoeing and a saddle mending, and bought "a male pillowe." At Lichfield he sent "a pottle of wyne to Alderman Mosley," which cost

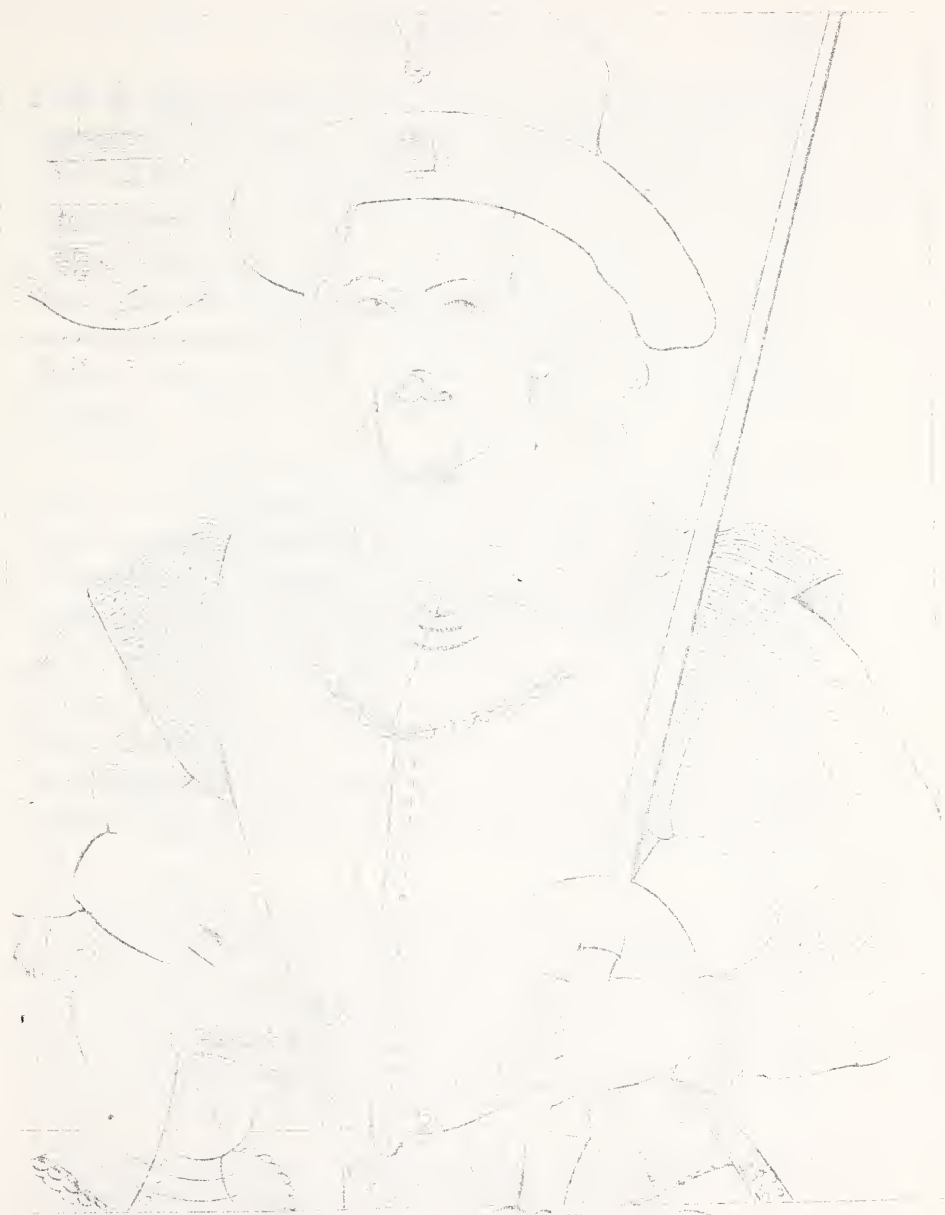
¹ Camden's *Libs.* B. iv. p. 477.

² Worden *Exid.*

xvi^d, and the whole expense of the journey to London for the three travellers and their horses amounted to lii^s ii^d. He dined with Mr. Bolde in New Fish Street, and supped with Mr. Legh in Chancery Lane. He dined at the Sergeants' Feast, and gave two servants ii^s, which was the price of "a pynte of rede wyne," whilst "one quarte of sacke" cost viii^d. Supper at home with Mr. Sergeant Bradshaw and others cost ii^s vi^d, and dinner at Mr. Alderman Mosley's xvi^d, probably in "vales" to the servants. Boat hire from Westminster to the Temple was vi^d, and from Lambeth and back again to the Temple xlii^d. At Lambeth he paid the Archbishop of Canterbury lxxix^{li} xi^s vi^d for rent &c. due on the 3rd May, probably for the Rectory of Blackburne; and on returning home on the 13th May he met with Sir John Southworth at Islington, supped with him at Dunstable, and seems to have travelled with him "and his companie" into Lancashire. At Stone he found the Earl of Derby, dined with his lordship, and the dinner and "extra drinke" cost xvi^d, the Earl accompanying him as far as Warrington, and the travelling charges being defrayed by Mr. Warrington.¹

The Lord Derby here mentioned was William the sixth Earl, who had suddenly succeeded to the title by the remarkable death of his brother, Earl Ferdinando, who died on the 16th of April, the day after Mr. Warrington had left Worden for London, but whose illness had probably not in any way occasioned the journey, and whose death does not appear to have expedited his return home. Immediately on his arrival in Lancashire with the Earl, he proceeded to

¹ *Warrington's Diary.*



Wm. J. France
1892

Lathom House, and the first item of expenditure there incurred is, "ffor helpe at Lathome, horses and boates,"¹ but why aid of such a remarkable character should have been required at such a time, and in such a place, has not been recorded and may never be discovered. There is no evidence that Mr. Harrington continued his official connection with the house of Derby after the death of this talented and popular young nobleman, and it probably ceased with his lordship.²

In the year following he terminated his lawsuit in the Court of the Duchy, which had been carried on in the most staid and decorous manner year after year, against John Flackett Esq.;³ the terms of Hilary and Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas, almost beyond all parallel and in defiance of all precedent, finding him fully prepared, on their periodical return, to overrule objections, to urge demurrers, to start fresh issues, and at all hazards to defend his suit. His unyielding attitude of resistance was worthy of an old pugnacious Roman, but the bone in this case was not worth

¹ *Worden Evid.*

² The portraits of the three Earls of Derby in this book have been etched at the expense of Miss Harrington, and were reduced by her accurate pencil from the original pictures now at Worden Hall. There seems to be little doubt that these fine old portraits were presented to Mr. Harrington, the Comptroller, by the noble individuals whom they represent.

The members are also indebted to my excellent friend the Secretary of the Nottingham Society for the holograph letter, (p. xxviii,) engraved at his expense.

The sheet of autographs of the Earl of Derby and the principal officers of his household (p. 22) has also been presented to the members.

³ *Worden Evid.*

the contention, being only a few acres of land with a defective title, of the yearly value of xl^s ii^d. Mr. Flarington, however, never tamely surrendered a supposed right. Flackett lost his land, and was, as a matter of course, dissatisfied with the verdict.

In Michaelmas Term 1597, he again visited London, and it may be inferred from one of his letters¹ that necessity and not pleasure — not the necessity nor even the pleasure of a lawsuit, demanded his presence in the metropolis on this occasion.

The next year he lost his venerable friend and cousin Henry Stanley of Bickerstaffe Esq. and having been one of his Executors, he has left a minute account of the magnificent Funeral, which was solemnized at Ormskirk Church in 1598,² with all the gloomy pomp and pageantry of woe, almost rivalling the funereal display witnessed in the same Church in 1572.³

He was one of the Lancashire magistrates who presented a prompt, loyal, and dutiful address to James the First, on his accession to the throne, in which these gentlemen strongly insisted on the King's right to the English crown, founded as it was "upon God's holy ordinance," and "by knowne course of lynceall and lawfull discente." In the true spirit of chivalry, they offered their estates and blood to protect the King, and to pursue even to death all who should, at any time, dare to question his prerogative. This address was dated at Wigan on the 31st of March, one week

¹ *Worden Evid.*

² See pp. 96, 97, *Note*, and *Worden Evid.*

³ *Collins' Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 74.

after the Queen's death, and was signed on behalf of the county by seventy-nine gentlemen, including all those in the Earl of Derby's interest.¹

There exists amongst the Worden *Evidences* in Mr. Harington's handwriting, a vigorous and well written paper headed "The Advertisements of a Loyall Subjecte to his gracious Souaigne drawne from the observacōn of the Peoples speeches: 1603." It contains a strong representation made to James the First of the popular dissatisfaction then prevailing, of the feeble administration of political affairs, and of the corrupt government of the realm; contrasting the proceedings of the King and his ministers, most unfavourably, with the decided policy of Elizabeth and her ministers; and in a bold, sensible, and not disloyal manner, imploring the redress of popular grievances. The author of this forcible and clever document appears to be unknown; but as it is already printed in Somers' *Tracts*, from a copy in the Cottonian Collection, with some illustrative Notes by Sir Walter Scott or his editorial coadjutors, and as another copy of it is in the *Harl. MSS.* 35, there seems to be no necessity for giving it a place here.²

¹ Beines, i. p. 565.

² Mr. Harington's copy of the paper has been collated, with much urbanity, by J. G. Nichols Esq. F.S.A. with those copies in the Cottonian and Harleian Collections, and minor points of difference are observable in them all. Mr. Nichols informs me that in the Harl. Catalogue it is called a "Libel;" but the Somers' Editor thinks that term harshly applied, whilst Mr. Nichols considers it to be perhaps a correct term if not understood in the harsh sense we now attach to it, and which has possibly increased in the progress of time. Two of these curious *libelli* have been edited, with his usual care and ability, by Mr. Nichols, for the Camden Society — the

Shortly after this rough and honest expostulation with royalty, Mr. Harrington was startled, like the rest of the nation, by receiving appalling intelligence from his correspondent Sumner, then in London on the never ceasing business of lawsuits, which related to a conspiracy not only against the life of the pacific King, but also to the extermination of all his august family. This was the Gunpowder Plot,¹ and at a time when electric telegraphs and railroads were visionary things, and daily newspapers and the steam press names unknown, it is worthy of note that the most accurate information respecting this iniquitous scheme of treason, with the names of its incendiary agents, its atrocious details, and frustrated horrors, was promulgated throughout England on the very day of its discovery. The writer of the following letters even ventured to believe that the "newes thereof would be grayheaded" in Lancashire before the arrival of his letter, although it was dated on the 6th of November.² Nor is it improbable that he obscurely intimated, in this expression, that the Jesuits had their confederates in Lancashire who were cognizant of the conspiracy, and that, according to a well known rule of the Society, every act of their Order in all parts of the world would be instantly communicated to their General or Principal, and he an individual closely connected with the Vatican:

Epistle of Poor Pratte, in the Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary, and the Jesuit's Letter in 1628.

¹ Barlow, late Dean of Chester, and at this time Bishop of Rochester, the great nephew of Edward Earl of Derby, published "A Sermon preached at Paul's Cross, after the discovery of the late horrible Treason, 4to, 1606."

² *Worsten Ford.*

"S^r Nowe for other matters ; the occurrents of this tyme are soe dangerous that I thinke silence better blamed than babblinge, for there bee soe manye whoe listen to learne the inwarde affectiōs of men by the outwarde speeches, and suche interceptinge of letters, that I hadd rather praye silence then prattle out of season, yett, for that I wolde not be thought over fearful, I will acquainte you wth some smaile pte of that current newes w^{ch} I resolute myselffe will growe graye headed wth you before the receipte hercof. True it is that vpon Mundaye laite in the night beinge the iiiith of Nouembr^r or rather vpon Tuesdaye earlye in the Moringe there was found in a vaulte or cellarr directlye vnder the P^rliaūt howse a greate quantitie of gunpowder barrellled vppe, Beare Barrells full xxxvi, firkins ii & hog's heades ii, all filled wth gunpowder besydes the Traynes to sett them on fyre, laide theare by one M^r Tho. Pearce one of the Kings Pençōners and one Johnston his seruante or confederatte, wth Cellar or Vaulte the said Johnston hadd taken wth some other howsinge adioininge therunto of purposse as it is thought the better to worke his exploite, wth a full determinacōn & purposse that when the Kinge, Queene, & yonge Prince, together wth all the Nobilitie and Peares of the Realme hadd beene theare assembled to haue sett ffyre vpon the Powder, and soe wth barres of Iron and ffagotts and suche lyke stuffe that weare laid vpon the Barrells to haue blowne vppe the howse, w^{ch} wicked practize was reuealed by my Lo. Mounteagle whoe havinge receiued this letter herein closed pntly acquainted the Kinge and Counsell therewth. Johnston is in the Tower and hath this daye, as it is saide,¹ beene vpon the Racke & examyned

¹ There is no positive evidence that Guy Fawkes (known as Johnson) was placed upon the rack, though it is very probable that he was ; the King's Warrant for the torture, dated 6th November 1604 (1605) is still preserved, concluding in these remarkable words : "using the gentler torture first, *et sic per gradus ad ima tenditur*, and so God speed you in your good work !" The comparison of the several signatures of Fawkes to the original deposi-

by dyvers of the Privie Councell, but as yett I doe not heare that hee bewrayeth any more. Pearceye is fledd, for the apprehençon of whom theare is a Pelamaçon come forth in printe wth pelamacon is sente unto yo^u by Willm Somner.

The said Johnston was brought pvtlye vpon his apprehençon before the Kinge who asked him whether he was not sorrowfull for that his wicked practize, who answered that indeede hee was sorrowfull because his purpose did not take full effecte. Great Bon-fyres were made thorowe out all the streetes and Ringinge of Bells thorowe out all London vpon Tuesdaye the vth of November att night for Joye the said diuelishe practize was revealed, all the Streetes beinge sett wth Watchmen the same daye. As matter or occaçon shall fall out yo^u shall heare from mee, god willinge. And soe in hoppe of your health, I comitt yo^u to the Almightye. London the sixte of November 1605.

Your Worshippes humble Servante

Addressed

John Sumner.

To the Worshippfull my
ener approued good M^r
William ffarington esq^r
at his howse, Worden in
Lancashire, giue these."

tions at the State Paper Office, furnishes a very strong argument that he actually suffered the torture. On his first examination after his apprehension, he gave his name as John Johnson, and so subscribed it in a disguised hand. On the 8th November 1604 (1605) he admits his name to be Guido Fawkes, and his signature, written boldly and firmly, was apparently in his usual handwriting; but the last and fullest statement, dated 10th November, in which he declares his accomplices and opens the whole conspiracy, is subscribed in a faint and trembling hand; the signature has obviously the appearance of being written by a person in great bodily agony; the Christian name alone is completed, and the pen appears to have fallen from the hand of the writer while he was attempting to form the initial letter of his surname. (Jardine's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i. pp. 16. 17. 1832.)

The following paper was enclosed in the letter :

" My Lord out off the love I beare to yo^r and sum off yo^r frends I have a care of yo^r p^rservation therefore I aduertize yo^r as yo^r tender yo^r lyffe to devise sum excuse to shatt yo^r off atendance off the P^rlament: for god and men haue concorde to punish the wickednes off ou^r tyme, and thincke not sleightly off yo^r advertisemēt but retyre yo^r selfe into the Countree where yo^r may expect therevnt wth safety for though there be now noe appearance off anie strō yet I say they shall receyue a tyrrable blowe this P^rlament, and they therein shall not see whoe hurte them; the Councell is nott to bee contemned bee cause ytt may doe yo^r good and use harme for the daunger is paste soo soun as yo^r haue burned yo^r letter. And I hoope god will giue yo^r grace to macke good vsse of ytt to whosse holve p^rtection I commit yo^r."

Gunpowd ^r	svic ²	} M.M..... 4 ^e weyght.
Barrells.....	3 c.	
Hoggsheds	1	
fierkins	2	
besydes more powd ^r		

20 or 30 greatt gren barrs,
 Axes, greatt hammars and Mawlles,
 and very many stones and fagotts,
 and buletts. lay vpon them barrells."

A few days afterwards the letter next following was written to Mr. ffarrington by the same individual, who again alludes to the Treason :

" Sr

Although the Bearer hereof was readye to dept before I knewe of his goinge yet I thought not to lett him passe wthout wrytinge somethinge not beinge able to wryte soo muche vpon the dispatche of your busynesse as I presumed I shoulde haue doane,

for principallie yo^r shall understand that vpon Saturdaye laste beinge the daye appointed for the arguinge of the special verdicts the Judges the same daye in the morninge weare both of them resolved to heare the same. The same afternoone, howbeit, contrarie to their expecta^{ti}on they weare appointed together wth all the Judges of England to be att the P^{ar}liament the same tyme for the proroginge thereof wth they haue done and by that meanes yt was not hard. And now Saturdaye next is appointed for the hearinge therof. Mr. Balam Covell is come home but as yett he hathe not donne any thinge for the procuringe of a newe particular. Gilb^t Southworthe together wth James Worthington haue made diligent searche for the pceedings in the Acc^{ti}on had by yo^r against Mr. Osbaldeston and can nott finde y^t anye suche Acc^{ti}on was ever commenced. Gilbert wanteth the old p^{re}s of Vilegat^u vs^s Heye et Walshe and therefore cannot take forthe a newe one soe that hee wolde haue yo^r, yf yt weare possible, to send the same vnto him before the ende of the tearme. f^or newes I cannot staye to wryte any thinge, saue onelye that Pearcy, together wth some others of the cheefeste actors of this Treason are apprehended. And soe beseechinge god to add happinesse to your good health, I ceasse. London this xliith of Nouember 1605.

Yo^r worshippes bounden servant,

John Sumner.

Addressed

To the Worth my good
Mr, William Farington
Esquire att his howse
Worden in Lancashire
give these."

Mr. Farington was perhaps too much engrossed by civil affairs to serve his country in a military capacity, but he was consulted, as a Deputy Lieutenant, on points arising out of the Trained Bands or Militia of the county. Roger Langton

of Broughton Tower Esq.¹ having reason to complain of an injudicious request of his Captain, Sir Richard Hoghton,²

¹ Roger, son of Edward Langton of Leyland Esq., who was a son of Sir Thomas Langton Knt. Baron of Newton, by his second wife, Ann, daughter of Thomas Talbot of Salesbury Esq. He is named in the Will of his father (see p. 98, *Note*) and also in the Will of his mother, Dame Ann, widow of Sir Thomas Langton, dated 1573. and proved at Chester. (*Lanc. MSS. Wills*.) This settles the conjecture in the *Note* to the Langton Pedigree in *Baines*, vol. iv. p. 499. Roger Langton was born in 1559, and died in 1644, having had issue by his first wife, Ann, daughter of William Clayton of Fulwood Esq. two sons, William Langton Esq. M.P. and John; from the latter are descended the Langtons of Liverpool and Manchester.

² At a subsequent period the following letter was addressed by Sir Richard Hoghton to Captain Harrington, the gallant grandson and heir of the Comptroller:

"Captaine Harrington,

Whereas I heare that the pcedency of Captaines wilbee stooode upon at this gen'all meeting att Preston. I have thought good to signify to you that if they stand upon the Antiquitie of Captaines of the Hundreds, lett the Leivetenũt knowe that my Father (being Captaine of Amoundernes) had the first place in the Field and the last off, when this County was first chargdged wth the Trayned Band, and so trayned beefore M^r Henry Stanley, sent by Henry, late Ead of Derby (then Lord Leivetenũt) for that purpose. If they would have the Captaines placed according to the antiquitie of the Leivetenũts, then I must challengde the first place. And if according to the Colonell's degree, I cannot bee denyed, but my place is the second. I would, therefore, have yo^e to take yo^e place accordingly. And if it bee withstood that then you onely show yo^e Soldiers in their whole armes that the defects may appeare, and that order may be taken for supplie herof, and the Leivetenũts enformed in whose default they hane beene so defective, and signifie the opinions of the rest of the Leivetenũts to mee, that so I may right myself in this buisness as occasiõn shalbee offered. I write thus much, because I understand that S^r Raphe Assheton hath said that hee will give place to no man but S^r Richard Molineux, and thus I leaue yo^e, and rest

Yo^e loucing frend,

Richard Hoghton.

Hoghton the xxxth
of August 1626."

sought the friendly interference of Mr. Harington, but the result of the mediation has not been chronicled.¹

"Right Worshippfull, my humble duty remembered, Sr Richard Houghton sente vnto me to take to my Sargeant one Saltar, a fellowe that is a drunkard, and hathe bene hearetofore displased for his misdemenors, and hath bene charged wthe counterfeattinge of tokens and dyvars other lewd practises, w^{ch}e Sr Richard beinge acquaianted wtheall, I thinke hee will not vrge me, or any other, to take sutche a man into his housse, to be daly aboute hime or to Employe aboute such busynes as dothe consarne me bothe in othe & honesty, whearin I was advysed by Mr Lenard Houghton to come to Houghton vpon thersday nexte, & to p^recure yowe to come wth me if I could, for to make knowne vnto him the behauieur of the man: if youre worshippe haue not appointed no other busynes I would Intreate your company, w^{ch}e, if you cane doe, I will comme vpon Thorsdaye morninge and attende youe. Thus exspectinge youre worshippes company vpon Sundaye nexte, and youre plesore tucheinge the contentes hearof, I comytt yowe to god. Preston this viiith october, 1605.

Your worshippes to my

pour to command,

Roger Langton.

Addressed

To the Righte

Worshippfull willm

Harington of

Weardden, Esq.

give this."

Mr. Harington lived at a period when the law was well represented by Lancashire men; and it is worthy of note how many of them rose to eminence through that lucrative

¹ *Worden Evid.*

profession, and were ancestors of some of the nobility of the present time. With several, perhaps with all, of these distinguished lawyers, he was personally acquainted. Sir Gilbert Gerard, the Attorney General and Master of the Rolls, was a branch of the Gerards of Bryn, and his wife was a near relative of Mr. Harrington. Although he died without being ennobled, his eldest son was advanced to the peerage, and from his second son were descended the Gerards Earls of Macclesfield. William Fleetwood, the learned Recorder of London, and, in 1580, Sergeant at Law, was the natural son of a member of the Fleetwoods of Penwortham, allied by marriage to the Harringtons. Sir Thomas Hesketh, M.P., Reader of Gray's Inn and Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries, was collaterally descended from the great house of Rufford.¹ Sir Thomas Walmsley, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and called to the degree of Sergeant in 1580, was a native of Blackburn Parish, and the maternal ancestor of the Lords Petre and Stourton. Sir Richard Shuttleworth, Sergeant at Law, and Chief Justice of Chester, laid the foundation of the family of Lady Kay Shuttleworth, now of Gawthorpe. Nor were Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Attorney General of the Court of Wards, (maternal ancestor of Lord Skelmersdale,) and the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, altogether unconnected with Lancashire. I know nothing of the writer of the following letter, but he was doubtless a member of the great family of Southworth, and probably not practising in the highest branch of his profession:

¹ See p. 205, *Note*.

"Worship^l S^r my duty remembred, wth thanks for your good remembrance of me; for the better effectinge of that busines, I doe hereby intreate yo^e lfe to M^{rs} Edwards [of Chirk Castle] for a copie of her Joynture and vpon her answere to yo^a yf she doe assent to yo^e request, I will send my man ouer to wryte it. Yf I did think Shee would stay at Bould all this weeke, I would send my owne man ou^r to Bould.

ffor yo^e own occasions of busines in yo^e lfe lykewyse conterned, I doe feare yo^e Iniunction will come too late, for it should haue bene declared at the Tryall, & therefore, I feare after a Verdict^e past the Court will hardly grante an Iniunction. I haue seene some experience of that where, vpon a Triall by *Nisi Prius* both parties being p^{re}sent in the Court, the Judges haue demanded whether the Defendant had an Iniunction, yea or nay, and bade him vpon his pill shewe it, otherwyse he would come too late. Therefore I thinke it fitter to find some cause to aledge in arrest of Judgm^t, or to find some error in the Record, and to bring a Writt of Error. I haue sente yo^a by this bearer a Copey of the Verdict, and if you please I shall send you a Copey of the Record, w^{ch} is yet in my hands, for yo^e Counsell to advise on, and for the stay of it in my hands will not be in my power, for I doubt Carter the Attorney will call for it; but I haue p^{ro}fixed them there ordinarie Retorne of all (postea^s before) wth tyme they can doe no thinge. And that Retorne you may lykewise move, and afore the iudgm^t day they can ent^r noe iudgment, w^{ch}, as I take it, wille be six or seaven dayes after the beginninge of the Terme. I hope you will rest satisfied that I will not be o^r forward to deliur anie thinge that concerneth yo^a untill suche tyme as I be vrged. Thus not forgetting my humble duety to yo^e good wyfe, I end this Saturday night the xiith of Sept^r 1607.

Yo^e Wor. to comand,

G. Sathwthly.

To the Worshipth my very
 loving ffrend William
 ffarrington Esq^r at
 Worden these
 delivr."

In January 1606-7 he was at Preston at the second time of the execution of an important commission, which originated in a contest between himself and others, defendants, and Richard Fleetwood of Penwortham Esq. plaintiff, being attended by his methodical secretary Sumner, who took notes of the expenses incurred.¹ The object of the plaintiff seems to have been to resist certain claims within the great Manor of Penwortham, the lord demanding suit and service from thirty-three townships. Mr. ffarrington established his title and obtained a verdict, and Courts, Leet and Baron, are now held by his descendant and representative, as the

¹ *Worden Exhl.* Some of the items of expenditure on this occasion are curious. The commissioners met at "Mr. John Hynde's, an Innkeeper. Paid for one Quart of Burnt Sack at your coming to Town xvi^d. P^d for Suppers the same night for yourself, Mr. Holden, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Marshe, Mr. Barcroft, Richard Sergeante, Henry Feilden, Mr. Holden's man and myself iv^d vi^d. P^d for one Quart of Wine at Supper viii^d. P^d for one Quart of Wine at Dinner viii^d. P^d for one Quart of Burnt Sack in the morning xvi^d. P^d for a Quart of Claret Wine at Dinner viii^d. P^d for Chester Beer the same morning vi^d. [this item frequently occurs.] P^d for Wines for yourself, Mr. Holden, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Henry Hodgkinson, Mr. Blundell, Mr. Chorley, Mr. Barcroft, Mr. Marshe, Henry Feilden, Mr. Holden's man and myself v^d vi^d. P^d for one Potle of Claret Wine at Dinner xvi^d. At Supper Mr. Roger Langton, Mr. Geo. Hodgkinson, Mr. Doctor Jennyns, Mr. Pudsey, Mr. Grenacres, Mr. Thos. ffarrington and others, one Sack Posset xv^d. A Sack posset at dinner viii^d. 4 Quarts of Aqua Vitæ xvi^d the Quart v^d iv^d. A pint of wine and sugar bestowed on Mr. Wm. Anderton and Mr. Robert Parker vi^d. Sum for Dyett in all for xix^d vi^d.

Lady Paramount. The commission sat from Thursday the 8th to Saturday the 17th January, and during the whole of the time he was present and actively employed, being surrounded by lawyers, and by sundry burgesses of that ancient corporation of whose rights and privileges, parliamentary and otherwise, he was the watchful and never ceasing guardian.

He had now passed the age allotted to man, probably retaining his bodily strength and mental faculties unimpaired to the concluding scene of life; and it may be hoped that he was then occupied, to use his own expression, "with the spiritual disposition of his soul, being his greatest jewel." Having made his will, with his own hand,¹ on the 20th June

¹ "In the name of God the flather Soue & Hollye Goste so be hit, the xxth daye of Jyne 1609. I Willm^r Harington of Worden w^m in the Countye of Lancaster esquire y^e yongeste sone^s of S^r Henrye Harington late of Harington w^m in the sayd County Knight, now diseased — and wth all understanding that daylie many people doe sodenlie die & be taken owte of this transetorye liffte & worlde wthowt the making of any Wille by reason whereof often tymes

* The statement that he was the "yongeste son" seems to be opposed to the description given on his admission to the Temple, (p. xxvii.), where he is styled the "first son." The discrepancy may be explained thus: he was the first and only son of his mother, Sir Henry's second wife, but, according to the *motto* on his own large silver seal, (containing argent, a chevron gules between three leopards' faces, gules, quartering gules, three choughs, argent) he was the fourth son of his father. The old record on the wainscot at Worden, (p. xxvi.), professes to be —

"The Deigne and descent of Willm^r Harington, Chamber of this House of W^m III. and thereafter signeth the Arms of such houses with whom he and his Ancestours have kept themselves in marriage."

Gregson, with some inaccuracy, but in a perfectly correct principle, says, "We have little doubt that Sir Henry Harington was descended from the family at Leyland, his arms being different only in colour." (*Leicestershire*, p. 255; *Diocletian*, fol. 753, 757.) It is clear that the family at Worden, in the parish of Leyland, were descended from him, he being of Harington in Bowthorpe, and not appearing to have resided at Worden at all. The Herald in 1580 recognized no difference in the figures of Sir Henry's name, and the son of his name (Herald's Office, 1782, p. 64.)

1609, and disposed of his large estate, he died on the 3rd day of July 1610, aged seventy-three, and "saw another dawn than ours." He was laid beneath the hallowed shade

greate Sytes & stryffes hath growen after their deathes and waing wth myselfe that at sutch tyme as any pson is greved & trobled wth the paynes of sickenes theyre myndes owght then especiallye to be occupied wth the spirituall disposycon of the Soule being the gretteste Jewell & thinge of pryce that any mañe possesseth. And now therefore I beinge in pfecte memorye health and strong in bodye (thankes be given vnto Almightye God for the same) do now make this my last Will being wrytten wth my owne hande. first & principallye I doe comytte dispose wille bequethe & betake my Soule vnto Almightye God my Creator Savioure & Redymer in & by the merrytes of whose bitter death & passyon I dowbte not but to posse his blissed & heavenlye kindome of heaven amongstest his electe. Also my wille & desyre is that my bodye maye be bryed wth spede as convenientlye maye be after my death wth in the Chappell crected in the Sowthe syde of the p^rish churche of Loford co^mmonlye called or known by the name of Sancte Nicolas Chappell or flarington Chappel & in a towne there wrowght & made wth in the walle of the sayd Churche in wth sayd towne not only my sayd late flather, & grawndefather, but likewise my greate grawndefather, & many others of my awnestowrs doe lie buryed, and the same my sayd funerall & bryall to be made & done wthoute any powmpe or extraordinarye chardges whatsoever, for the better pres^rvation of my gooddes for the paiement of my dettes & legacies. And hereby I appoynt my trustye and welbeloved wiffe Anne flarington, dowghter vnto S^r Thomas Talbot, late of Bashall in the Countye of Yorke knyght, disceased, and Willm flarington being the eldest soñe vnto my soñe Thomas flarington to be my Executors, upon the provison & condishyons hereafter mensyoned, in hope that they wille wthout unnecessarye delaye after my death cause the same in every pte thereof to bee accomplished & p^rformed to the vttermoste of theyre powers. And for theyre better assistance therein & the desyding of any cōtroversye that maye after my death aryse or growe concernyng the same, or any matter therein cōteyned, I doe herebye nomynate awethoryze & desyre my welbelovd kinsman Edward Langtrye of Langtrye, Edward Rigbye of the Browgh, & Robert Blundell of Grayse Inn, Esquires, to be Supervysours, and for theyre paynes therein to be taken, I wille that my sayd Executors

of St. Nicholas' Chapel, the final home of so many of his ancestors, and

"Around the very place doth brood,
A strange and holy quietude."

The Baptistry.

shall pceure to be made for every of theim a Ring of golde of the vallye of xx^s & to be made in fashon like vnto a Sergeante's Ring. & vpon the owte syde of the same Ring to be Ingraven & inammelld these wordes, 'REMEMBER TO DIE,' and in the inier side of every of those sayd Rings, to be ingraven & wrytten, 'FFORGETTE NOT THYE FRENDE DEADE.'

He recites his Indentures dated 30th May then last, whereby he had assigned his term in and to the Tithe Corn and Tithe Barns of Longton, a parcel of land called the Eyses in flarington, a tenement in Cople, the Intack in Leyland, the moiety of the Manor of Uhaswalton, the Manor and Baliwick of Penwortham, and forty acres of land improved from the Commons of Penwortham, by an order of the Duchy Court dated 1st Edward VI., and divers other real and personal goods, unto Edward Langtrye of Langtrye Esquier and Alexander Rigbye son and heir apparent of Edward Rigby of the Browgh before mentioned. to the uses of his (testator's) Will, which lands and goods he charges with the payment of his debts and legacies, viz. "that my sayd executors shall rec. & take the yerlie pfittes vse & commoditie of all the sayd tythes landes gooddes & chattelles & therevth yerlye paie vnto my oldest sonne Thomas flarington one Annuitie or rente chardge to be vpon this condishon that if he the sayd Thomas or his nowe wiefte or eyther of theyme or yet any others by theyre or eyther of theyre meanes pcurment abetten^r pryvete consente or arguemente doe or shall at anye tyme afre my death by any publike or open acte practise attempte or goe abowres to incoimber resiste wthstande revouse defake or overthrowe any of the severall estates & conveyances by me made of any of my landes, tenymentes, or heredytaments whatsoever, or yet of any pte of this my laste will & test^t, or any pte of my intencion or mynde theroon expressed, that then the same ray sayd legacie so to him given as aforesayd. to cease & be viterlye frustrate & voyde to all intentes & purposes, & that in sutchie sorte as if the same hade never bene herein mensioned. Item I wille & bequeathe vnto my yongeste sonne W^m flarington one Annuitie or rente chardge of x^s for the terme of his lielle & to be yerlye taken oute of the pfittes of my saide Tythe cornes of Long-

He had issue by his wife, Anne Talbot, three sons, and had the discomfort to find the latter part of his life greatly embittered by the irregular proceedings of at least two of them.

ton. And the same gifte and legacie to be vpon this condishon that if he doe by any open acte whatsoever at any tyme willinglye goe abouttes to allienate morgadge bargayne grawnte or assigne the same or any pte thereof to any pson or psons whatsoever or that the same or any pte thereof shalbe extended vpon for the dischargd & payment of any the debtes of the sayd W^m ffarington at any tyme hereafter or that the sayd W^m ffarington doe after my death challenge clayme or demande any pte of my goodes or chatteles appertayning vnto me the daye of my death that then this my present legascie & rente charge hereby gyven vnto him as afforesayd to be utterly frustrate voyd and of no effecte to all intentes and purposes. Itm my wille is, & I doe hereby give & beqweth vnto Thomas ffarington being the seconde soñe of the sayd Thomas ffarington my eldest soñe all that my terme estate tytyle & intereste which I have by graunte from the late Quene Elizabeth of in & unto 40 Acres of land improved from the Coñmon of Penwortham by an Order of the Cowrt of Dytche Chamber at Westminster 1 Edw. VI. and to my sayd Grawndsoñ xx^s for his further preferm^t & one of my geldings the beste being onlye excepted. Itm I will that the vse & occupation of all such goods, plate, Jewelles, bedding, howsehold stuff, & ornamentes, as be ptiularlye mencioned in a Schedule subscribed by my hand & hereunto annexed shall remayne at my sayd capitall howse of Worden for ever as heyre lomes and to be fyrste occupyed by my sayd wiefte dvringe her liefte & after her death then further by sutch of my blodde & name as the possession & inherrytance of my sayd howse shall in right svesessyvelye in possession by lawe & coveyances by me thereof made, dissende remayne come & be & the same to contynve onlye in vsadge & wthowte having any prop^{tye} or estate in the same & for the repayre amendm^t & bettering of the same from tyme to tyme as they shall decaye. Itm, I doe geve unto Mary ffarington being one of the dowghters of my late soñe Henry ffarington disceased 200 marks in money towards her preferm^t in marryadge to be payd wthin thre yers next after her marryadge so as she be maryed by the cōsente and good lyking of my sayd wiefte, if she be then lyving. Itm to Henry, James, & Thomas, Sons of my sayd late sone Henry ffarington x^s each to be payd within the space of three yers after my death. Itm vnto my Grawnde soñe W^m Preston,

They all appear to have had the same training, and to have been introduced at an early period to the gay, fashionable, and mixed society assembled at the halls of the Earl of

my beste horse, gelding, or mare, at his choyse immediately after my death, & vnto Anne his wiewe being one of the dowghters of the sayd Thomas flaryngton, my eldest Soñe, one of my beste mylke kyne. Itm vnto every of my howsehold S'vantes w^{ch} shall fortune to serve me the daye of my death & w^{ch} have not had any preform^t from me in my lieffe, one howile yers wadges, & the same to be payed vnto them w^{ch} in sixe monethes next after my death. Itm as a token of remembrance of my good will vnto syn-drye of my kinsfolkes, frendes & s'vantes, w^{ch} be hereafter named, my will is that my Executowres w^{ch} in the space of fowre moneths next after my death, shall procure sundrye Rings of golde to be made every of them of the vallye of x^s & of the fasyon of a Sergeantes Ring, & vpon the owte syde of every of them to be ingraven & inanyled w^{ch} blacke these wordes, 'FFORGETTE NOT THY FRENDE DEADE,' and w^{ch} in the same Ring these wordes, 'REMEBER TO DIE,' and the same & every of them to be geven & bestowed as legacies in maner & forme following viz. one of them vpon my sister Benson of Hygill, one other vpon my brother in law Edwarde Standishe of Standishe esquier, one other vpon my sister his wiewe, one other vpon James Assheton of Chatterton esquier, one other vpon his now wiewe, one other vpon my Neriewe Jhon Talbot of Bassail, one other vpon Rawfe Assheton of Lyver esquier, one other vpon Roger Kyrbye the yonger esquier, one other vpon Alexander Rigbye, eldest soñe of Edward Rigbye esquier, & vnto W^m, Thomas & Henry flaryngton, Sons of Thomas flaryngton my eldest Soñe, Henry son of Henry flaryngton my seconde soñe, unto Anthony Sawrey my Graundeson, W^m Somner of Ulmeswalton, W^m Somner of Leylonde, Rodger flaryngton of Leylonde, Ryc. Sergeante of Penwortham, Henry fyiden of Blackeborne, Jhon Atherton, Jhon Somner son of Rodger Somner, Jhon Crombocke of Clerkehill, w^{ch} requeste that they & every of them wolde daylye were the same vpon some of theyre fyngers in remembrance of mee. Itm my minde & will is that if my sayd wiewe sholde fortune to die, or otherwise doe myrre after my death, that then she shall not from thenceforth be any longer my executowre or have any intermedlyng with my goods or testamente but that the sayd W^m flaryngton my graundeson, being my other Executowre, shall be my sowlle Executowre during his lieffe, & if he die. then his brother

Derby. It may be feared that habits of self-restraint and severe discipline were not formed or cultivated there.

The eldest son, Thomas, was born in 1560, and on the

Thomas shalbe my Executowre, in as full and ample mañer as his sayd brother in his lieffe tyme was, and if they both die then Henrye ffarington seconde sone unto my late sone Henry ffarington, late of Maxfylde [Macclesfield] shalbe sowlle Executowre. P'vided alwayes that my fulle intente and meanyng is that all my bequests gistes grantes & legacies to my said wiewfe & to the s^d W^m Tho^s & Henry ffarington shall be upon this condisschon viz. That forasmuche as the sayd Thomas ffarington being my eldest soñe & heyre apparente, hath not onlye bestowed himselfe at two severall tymes, sinse the beryall of his first wiewfe, in marryadge wthout my pryvitie & cōsente, & greatlye to my greiffe & discontentm^t, & wthout any preferm^t to himselfe obtayned, or yet to the obtayning of any frends thereby, his nowe wiewfe being dissended of a base & beggarye parrentadge, & she a verye undvtyfull, vnquiet, & disobedient woman, & came vnto my howse of Worden to enter & to take possessyon in the same, wthowte my pryvitie & cōsente, I beinge then in possessyon of the same; And for that allsoe by her pswashon, advise, & allvrem^t the sayd Thomas ffarington herr sayd husbände, is of late become verye vndvtyfull & verye frowarde & mallisshowslve bente towards me, & towards his naturall mother, & wthall as appereth by his letters, w^{ch} I have of his oune hande wryting, redye to shewe, goeth abowttes to bargayne & sell the inherrytance of all those my landes whatsoever, from & after my death, to the dishenherrytance of himselfe & sutche Children, as he had by his fyrste wiewfe, who was a very godlye & vertuous gentlewoman, by whom he was grentelye prefered & advansed both wth landes & goods; And for that he hath alsoe of late bargayned & solde the Patronadge of the Vicaradge of Lancaster from himselfe, & those his sayd Children w^{ch} he had by his sayd firste wiewfe, the same beinge purchased by my sayd soñe wth money w^{ch} I & Mystris Elizabeth Benson beinge Mother to his sayd fyrst wiewfe bestowed vpon him towards the purchasing of the same vpon his promyse that he sholde assure the same from & after his death to remayne vnto those his children w^{ch} he so had by his sayde fyrste wiewfe w^{ch} Assurance I was presente att the sealling & delivery of the same in the presens of dyvars others as I will testifye before God, sins w^{ch} tyme my sayd Son having gotten into his handes & possessyon the sayd Cōveyanse soe by him made of the sayd

3rd of August 1581. in the retired Church of Beetham, near Kirkby Lonsdale, married his cousin Mabel. daughter and heiress of William Benson of Hugill Hall in the county of

Patronadge of the sayd Vickegradge hath by the like intysem^t of his sayd nowe wiefte solde the inherrytance thereof to the disinherrytance of the same his saide Children w^{ch} he had by his sayd firste wiefte. In respecte of all w^{ch} hit is now my wille intente mynde & pyrpose & to that ende I doe hereby wille lymitte dispose & charge my severall Executowres & every of them that if they or any of theym during theyr severall lieffes doe voluntarrylye willinglye or consentinglye pmitt tollerate or suffer the same my sayd eldeste soñe or yet the nowe wiefte of the same my sayde eldest soñe at any tyme hereafter wittinglye or willinglye to come w^{ch}in any of my howses of Worden, Northbroke, Littlewoodde, the Lower Halle in Penwortham, Shawe Halle, or the tenement in Vlneswalton heretofore in the occupation of Joseph Legh disseased or yet in any other of my landes & tenem^{ts} in what place soever or yet to possesse enjoie dwell in or occupie the same or any of them or any pte or peell of the same That then all sutch estate tittle terme & interest as is to my said wiefte & the said W^m, Thomas & Henry ffarington or any of them lyimited & appointed as towching that person only w^{ch} shall willingly suffer the same my son Thomas ffarington or his nowe wiefte to enter possess occupie or enjoie any pte or peell of my sayd howses or landes contrary to this my intent and meaning shall cease ende & determine to all intentes & purposes. And that from thenceforth he or they whom I have appointed hereby to succeed as Executowres shall enter upon all my sayd howses lands and goods as if she he or they who shall voluntarily consent or permitt my sayd Son or his wiefte to come within any of my sayd howses lands or tenementes or to possess occupie or enjoie the same, had been actuallye deade.

"Itm I gave & bequeath to my sayd graundeson W^m ffarington & the heires males of his bodye all my evidences, wrytings, charters, exemplyfications, rentalls, cowrite rolls, terrowers, &veys, & other my wrytinges, and to descend to the heyre male as my inherrytance of Worden is intaylled & owgit to come. Itm I give & bequeath to Thomas, second Sone of my sayd Son Thomas all my Estate and terme in the parcel of lande in ffarington called the Eryes," &c.

The attesting witnesses were Roger Kirkbie, Alexander Rigby, William

Westmoreland Esq. deceased, and the young widow of John Preston of Holker Esq.¹ At this time Beetham Castle was a gloomy and fortified house of the Earl of Derby, and Mr. Harington was the steward of the Manor. The marriage was probably negotiated by him, as he alluded to it with so much satisfaction in his Will, and it is stated to have taken place in the presence of a large company about two years after the lady had lost her first husband. It appears, however, that the widow had been embarrassed by the intrusive attentions or injudicious attachment of Mr. Geoffrey Osbaldeston, the third, but second surviving, son of Edward Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq.,² and that he laboured for some time under the agreeable hallucination that she was his wife. There had been a clandestine contract of marriage alleged to have been publicly recognized,

Clayton, Thomas Harington, Henry Harington, William Sompner, John Atherton, and Henry Jacsonn.

In the very comprehensive schedule annexed are named, "one greate standinge Salte wth a cover being doble gilte, one trenser salte doble gilte; ii toffies of sylver pcell gilte; one neste of bowles of sylver playne, being depe bowles; one sygar boxe of sylver playne; one dosen of sylver spones being pcell gilte; my Ring of Golde whereon is engraven my cognysanse; iii Sealles of bone garnyshed wth silver & wherein is engraven my armes; a Scalle all of Sylver whereon is graven the armes of my Ancestowres; my Clocke & Belle at Worden; one long Carpette of Tapestrye worke for the long Table in the Dying Chamber; all my printed Bookes of what sorte soever; all my wrytten Bookes whatsoever & all my Rentalls, Sveys, & Towers of any Landes whatsoever, and all my Mappes, Pedigrees & Pictures."

The Will was proved by the Executors therein named, by virtue of a commission issued from the Consistory Court of Chester to Mr. Thurstan Breres, Vicar of Leyland, on the 5th October 1610. (*Worden Evid.*)

¹ Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 559.

² See p. 120, *Note*.

but not by the immediate relatives of the widow, and its celebration was doubtless distasteful to the Prestons, as the father of the deceased husband was living and took the charge of his infant grandson and heir apparent. The gordian knot being at length severed by a facile decree of the Ecclesiastical Court, Mrs. Preston became Mrs. Farington.¹

¹ On the 26th June 1580, Geoffrey Osbaldeston of Gray's Inn Gent. "convented" Mabel Preston, widow, at Wigan before Her Majesty's Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical within the diocese of Chester in a cause of contract of matrimony which the Commissioners remitted to the Court of William, Bishop of Chester, and on the said day the widow and John Bradley of Bethom Esq. were bound in £200 for the former to appear "without anye frustratorie delaye" by her Proctor to answer such allegations as the said Geoffrey should exhibit against her. In the mean time she was not to contract herself nor suffer herself to be contracted, nor to marry nor suffer herself to be married, to any person except the said Geoffrey before the 20th of September then next following, nor pending the said suit to depart out of the diocese of Chester. At the same time Geoffrey and his father were bound in £200 not "by any forcible or unlawful means to take away or practize the conveying away of the said Mabel without her consent from any place where she shall happen to be."

It appears from the Court proceedings that "in one of the months of June, July, August, or September 1580," the words of matrimony were spoken in the chapel of Witherslack in the parish of Bethom before credible witnesses, Geoffrey holding the right hand of Mabel in his right hand and saying, "I Geoffrey take thee Mabel for." &c. and she in like manner; "et Mabella munera et oscula sive mutui amoris pignora à predicto Galfr. recepit." Although the parties were now regarded by their neighbours as man and wife, John Bradley Esq. and other friends of Mabel had "impiously and malignantly" sought to prevent the solemnization of the said matrimony, Bradley saying "in threatnyng wyse y^e yf the said Geoffrey and Mabel dyd marrye they sholde never have peniworth of her goods and yf eu^e she spake to hym hee wolde take her for the falseste woman livinge." Mabel having been married "under compulsion" of Geoffrey, the Court on the 5th May 1581 pronounced sentence of dissolution "of the contract." On 26th July

Thomas flarington was a gentleman of some accomplishments and learning, and seems especially to have cultivated a taste for music and flowers—probably for painting and poetry; and a mind could scarcely be abandoned altogether to dissipation which sought recreation in the fine arts, and indulged in contemplating the works of nature and the productions of genius. His portrait represents him not as a

1581 Geoffrey appeared before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at Preston and cancelled all bonds and renounced his claim to Mabel, and declared it to be "lawful for her to marry whom she liked, notwithstanding his former allegations to the contrary." The sentence of the Commissioners, under their hands and seal, was pronounced on the same day by Henry Earl of Derby K.G., William, Lord Bishop of Chester, Sir Richard Sherburne, Sir John Radcliffe, Knights, Thomas Eccleston, Esq., Robert Parkinson, Commissary of Richmond, and John Caldwell M.A., seven of the Queen's Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical within the diocese of Chester, who declared that "Geoffrey Osbaldeston of Gray's Inn, second son of Edward Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq., did, in his libel, allege a contract matrimonial made in form of law between him and Mabel, late wife of John Preston of Holker Gent. deceased," but the said Geoffrey having been called to prove the contract "whiche hee neyther haith doone nor can doo," as he himself confessed before the Commissioners at Preston, they "deliver and set free and at libertye the said Mabel to marry as she shall please without suit, trouble, or vexation from the said Geoffrey." The marriage of Thomas flarington and Mabel Preston, on Thursday 3rd August 1581, was solemnized by Sir Henry Porter, Curate of Lancaster, in the presence of William flarington, John Bradley, Thomas Talbot, Henry flarington, Myles Aspinall, Henry Feilden, and thirteen others, who certified the same under their hand; and the certificate of the marriage was exhibited at Lancaster 12th October 1595 to Henry Porter, Clerk, and by him deposed to before Nicholas Banastre, Jo. Braddyll, and Raufe Worsley, Commissioners. (*Wordsen Evid.*)

Geoffrey Osbaldeston was afterwards knighted, became Justice of the Common Pleas, and died unmarried in 1590. (See p. 166, *Note*.) His nephew, Sir Edward Osbaldeston, afterwards married Mary, daughter of Henry flarington of Hutton Grange Esq. (*Lanc. Visit.* 1613.)

ribald who, like Quarlous, "forfeited all to forgetfulness," but as a young man with a careworn countenance, glossy black hair, peaked beard, and dark eyes, dressed in a sombre doublet and wearing a plain falling cambric collar. He stands at a table on which are placed two books — one of them containing music, and open at the then popular madrigal or song, "Non nobis Domine," composed by Bird a few years before 1593, the date which appears in the margin of the canvas. He holds in his left hand a glove, which has a red rose stuck in it. He bears a strong resemblance in his features to his mother, the adjoining portrait. He was Constable of Lancaster Castle, and Patron of that Parish Church, the advowson of which he imprudently sold, to the sorrow and indignation of his father, and to the great injury of his posterity.

He was Steward of the Queen's lands in Lonsdale from 1591 to 1599, and was appointed to bear the train of Ferdinando Earl of Derby at the funeral of Earl Henry in 1593.¹

At what period of his life he lost his first wife, who was "a very godly and vertuous gentlewoman," is unknown, but she left issue three sons, William, Thomas, and Henry. He afterwards married twice, "greatly to the grief and discontentment" of his father, but the names of his wives have not been preserved, and they left no children. It may be assumed, from the testimony of her father-in-law, that the last wife was "descended of a base and beggarly parentage," and one who brought her husband neither preferment nor

¹ Leigh's MS. Vol. in Chetham's Library.

friends; but it is just possible that the old lawyer's hand had been so long acquainted with ingots and shekels, that he had formed an opinion, which Dr. Johnson says is "not very uncommon in the world -- that to want money is to want everything." The wife, with masculine emphasis, made a tremendous experiment, which signally failed, and afterwards to her all was blank desolation, without one ray of hope for the future, or one pleasant memory of the past. She found, what she might reasonably have expected to find, that she had to encounter what Milton calls

"the unconquerable will,
And courage never to submit or yield,
And what is else not to be overcome."

But this lawless invader had not studied the doctrine of probabilities, and raising pretensions which she could not sustain, discovered, at all events, that Worden did not admit of an easy surrender on the part of its powerful lord, and that to her it was Castle Dangerous and not Arcadia.

Nor can it be concealed that the proceedings of the son were such as to paralyze the domestic affections and to overcome the gentler parental impulses. To attempt to sell "all those lands," during the lifetime of his cautious father, which might have descended to him and his children, certainly argued the possession of something more than what Sir Thomas Browne designates "a decent boldness," and the unthrifty heir apparent assuredly avoided that *pudor rusticus* which the delightful Norwich doctor informs us was "not much

known in France," nor apparently much cultivated at Worden.

The letters alluded to in the Will of Mr. Farington cannot be reproduced, having probably ceased to exist, and it may be charitably assumed that something more than an ex-parte statement of the facts is requisite to remove the unfavourable impression produced by this graphic and touching testamentary narrative of filial disobedience and parental austerity. Without being either his biographer or apologist, I cannot but think that some extenuating circumstances might have been adduced by the young man whose pensive and intellectual portrait still remains amongst those of his respectable descendants silently to plead his cause and to vindicate his doubtful conduct; but alas! the principles of physiognomy are not infallible!

He lived on no very good terms, as might have been expected, either with his widowed mother or with the trustees of his father's Will, and raising his protest, commenced a suit against the executors, who contended that it was optional with them to fix the amount of his annuity, as the testator — alas! for legal and utilitarian sagacity — had failed to do so, urging against him that his father having charged the property named with a specific annuity to his son William, he had not contemplated the whole of the proceeds of the specified estate passing to his eldest son, who, however, put that construction upon the clause. His knowledge of legal points was less accurate than his father's, and his energetic wife had to submit, with impatience and mortification, to this fresh discomfiture; whilst he probably grew wise, con-

tented himself with his father's moderate allowance, and began to study economy —

“ Which time, he chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one incapable of his own distress.”

Hamlet, act iv. sc. 7.

He was living in 1630, when, by an arrangement made previously to the sale of the advowson of Lancaster, he presented a Vicar to the benefice; but the date of his death is unknown.

The second son, Henry, was born about 1561, and his marriage settlement is dated 1582. His wife was Margaret, daughter and heiress of Edward Browster of Macclesfield. Dying before his father, he left issue three sons and a daughter. From his third son, Thomas, descended Major General William Harrington of Chislehurst in Kent, whose daughter and coheiress, Albinia, married Robert first Duke of Ancaster, who died in 1723.

The third son, William Harrington, was born in 1566. He was “brought up in the Earl of Derby's household,”¹ and was living in London in 1597, and, like his eldest brother, had “sondrye credytours” who were very importunate; his father, writing to his “very loving friend Mr. Mark Graye at his house in S^t John's S^t near unto the barryers that stand betwixt Smythfield and S^t John's S^t,” says, “It seemeth unto me by your letter that you have not spoken wth the one halfe of my sonne William his credytours, neither doe I thinke that he hath declared vnto you a perfect note of

¹ *Worden Evid.*

them, and I have set down a note of all such severall debtes as by enquiry and examinacōn I have learned and w^{ch} he now confesseth to be due." He then engages to pay the debts of his extravagant son when he visits London, in the beginning of Michaelmas term. In another letter the old man deplores the loss of his "great golde Chaine," which this thriftless son had sold, its value being estimated at £110.¹ This is probably the same gold chain which occurs in 1559 in the inventory of his grandfather Sir Thomas Talbot, and which is there stated to be worth "four score pounds."²

On his brother's resignation of the office of Steward of the Royal Manors of Lonsdale in 1599, he was nominated by the Queen as the successor, and he also succeeded his brother as the Castellan of Lancaster. He lived to extreme old age, and dying without issue, was buried on the 15th January 1655-6, aged about ninety, his tombstone still remaining in Leyland Church yard near the Chancel door.

There may be seen at Worden the portrait of a venerable looking man with a silvery beard, the growth of years, and of a hale countenance, standing at a table on which are placed a rebeck, music books, and a skull with a Latin sentence beneath it "teaching the moralist to die," and indicating the change which time, and it may be hoped the holier influences of religion, had effected in the views and habits of William Flarington — for this is his picture, and the Talbot countenance is not to be mistaken. The date is "1628, æt. 62."³

¹ *Worden Evid.*

² p. xxix.

³ It seems probable that he had been married, as there is a companion

The Will of Mr. Farington, deeply considered and elaborately matured by himself, is far from suggestive of a calm and gentle departure from time, and such an one as might have been looked for in a man educated in the atmosphere of Puritanism, but more especially in the School of Him who was the friend of publicans and sinners. Whether he acted right in thus fearfully punishing a child and, it might be, dying unreconciled to him, may admit of doubt, although it has been contended that his was not so much the decisive expression of what Johnson calls "gloomy malignity, biting like a viper, and glad to leave inflammation and gangrene behind him," as the vindication of a high principle of justice to his posterity. By disinheriting his son he probably preserved his estate. He had added considerably to its extent by purchasing from the wealthy husbands of his nieces lands "not of yesterday," endeared to him by family ties and ancient associations; and had he lived longer it is certain that the manor of Farington, which had passed with his eldest brother's heiress to the Fleetwoods, would have been once more added to his paternal inheritance, for, like Sir William Temple, he found a country life, especially in Leyland, notwithstanding its uncertain summers and lengthened winters, the inclination of his youth and the pleasure of his age, for there he was born and there he wished to die.

portrait at Worden by the same artist, and of the same size with his own, and painted in the same year, the date and age on the canvas being "1628 æt. 55." The lady wears a black figured silk, with the large ruff and winged head dress of the time, but, as neither name nor arms are added, it may be feared that her "parentage" had not been highly aristocratic, although it does not appear to have been the source of family dissension.

We have perhaps gained but little information respecting his private habits and home life, but his ordinary avocations and the salient points of his character are vividly marked and fully before us. It might be inferred from his rubicund complexion that he was not altogether a stranger to the power of wine, although his business habits, regular pursuits, and fine handwriting, through life, would justify the conjecture that his libations had not been excessive. What he would be at the head of Lord Derby's household, or at the Town's Council of Preston, or on the bench at Lancaster, or in his "browne parlour" commonly called his "studie," surrounded by his great legal authorities, we may have been enabled to form a tolerably correct notion. It may also be inferred that he was not often found at the Whitsun Ales or Wakes of Leyland, and that the pastoral days of pipe and crook, and dance and song, were little heeded by him; but there is no doubt that his sage admonition, like George Herbert's, fell gently on the ear —

"Sundays observe,
Think when the bells do chime,
'Tis Angels' music."

That he entered not with much spirit into the theatrical representations of Knowsley and New Park, that the liltings and old ballad music of his sons found small favour with him, that he had not much delight in comic humour, or a particle of imagination or sentiment or romance about him, may readily be admitted. His life was that of a prosperous man, living much in the whirl of society, practical and cautious.

the mind always on the stretch, and the affections, perhaps, not much in request.

Descriptive portrait painting is necessarily defective, and generally unsatisfactory, but it may be well to mention that Mr. Harrington's portrait — a patriarch at the head of a fine gallery of family pictures, was taken, according to the memorandum upon it, in "1593 æt. 56." His features are handsome and regular, the face somewhat square, eyes dark, complexion florid, and the forehead high, with a few lines across it indicative of thought. The beard is thin, peaked, and slightly gray. The hair is cropped close and combed back. He wears a russet coloured doublet, apparently of cloth, which closely fits the body, and is free from the "slashing and jaggings" which fashionable men at that period so much affected. He also wears a sable fur across his shoulders, and a large chain of linked gold is suspended in three rounds across the chest. In his right hand he holds a silver headed cane, (or it may be his wand of office as Comptroller,) and wears a ring on his little finger. In his left hand he holds a scented glove embroidered with gold, and on his forefinger is a signet ring. He wears the stiffened or wired double cambric ruff, which Stubbs, in his *Anatomy of Abuses*, (1595,) terms "monstrous, being set three or four times double, and of some fitly called three steps and an half to the gallows." In the right corner of the picture are his arms impaling those of Talbot.

There is great decision and authority, united with more than ordinary sharpness and sternness, in the expression,

and he looks like a man who had been more accustomed to rule than to obey.

His wife's portrait on panel, by Zuccherò, represents her in "1593 act. 58." The features are large, the nose prominent, and the eyes full and black, whilst the hair, partly concealed by the lappets of a velvet quoif or French hood, called a *bonne-grace*, retains its original dark colour without any intermixture of gray. A few years earlier in life she would be distinguished by the *embonpoint*, which appears a little shrivelled by the hand of time. Her dress is of black silk with a small running pattern upon it, fits close to the throat, which is encircled by a huge ruff scarcely inferior to the royal standard, the sleeves being puffed and of point lace. A large cameo is pendant in front, and in one hand she holds a small handsomely bound book, and in the other a honeysuckle. On the little finger of the left hand she wears a brilliant, and another on the right hand. She appears to have paid great attention to luxurious decoration and ornament, and to have had no fear of the sumptuary laws. In one corner of the picture are the *three lions, gules*, of the Talbots; and there is none of the traditional infirmity¹ of that great family discernible in this lady's strongly marked and sensible countenance.

In modern times a lawyer of Mr. Farington's acute and vigorous mind would have risen high in his profession, and having been Secretary, Comptroller, and Receiver to noblemen of great influence, would have been brought into parlia-

¹ *Hist. of Whalley*, p. 473.

ment and have reasonably looked for public promotion. There were, however, two offices which he avoided, both of which he might have been expected to fill, and in which his enlarged knowledge and experience would have been eminently useful, but he avoided the cumbrous office of Sheriff of the County, so well sustained by several of his descendants, and he did not assist in the deliberations of the senate.

Patronised by at least three Earls of Derby, and their ever faithful friend, he lived many years to see a fourth enjoy the curtailed, though still princely, estates and honours of his ancestors, and died when James, afterwards the seventh Earl and the greatest of them all, was in his boyhood. It is clear that these distinguished noblemen entertained so high an opinion of his capacity and habits of business that he was consulted by them on occasions of the greatest importance, and his judgment was sometimes relied upon with a degree of implicitness which proves how entirely they confided in him. He lived also to see the marriage of his grandson and heir with a lady whose large inheritance in Notts would be duly appreciated; and he had the satisfaction to know that however fiercely and intolerably he had been bearded in his hall of Worden by the wife of one son, and disappointed in all his children, his honours and manors, his six mansions in the county, and all his feudal distinctions and traditional family influences, would descend to a gallant and high-minded successor, who, happily for himself, was not embroiled in law-suits with his neighbours, and involved in unceasing warfare with his children, but whose unswerving devotion and loyalty

to the altar and the throne. and whose grateful attachment to the house of Derby, are indelibly inscribed in the records of the Siege of Lathom, and whose chequered life — domestic, political, and military — thoroughly realised the great fact contained in his grandfather's favourite motto,

“DONAT OMNIA VIRTUS.”

F. R. R.

Household Expenses

OF

EDWARD, EARL OF DERBY.

IN

1561.



DECLARATION of the Expenses of the
 Householde of the Right Honorable Edward Earle of
 Derby, Lord Stanley, Lord of Manie and Thiles and of
 the moste noble Ordre of the Garter, knight, With his
 Ridinge Charges, Apparell and other florren expenses
 for one hole yere, Endynge the xviiith day of July in the fourth
 yere of the Reigne of ou^r Souaigne Lady Quene Elizabeth. [1561.]

First in the price of bread expensytt.	{ First in Breade expendit that is to Wete at London } xxiiii^{li} xiiii^s iiiii^d	{ Item in Lancashire lxiiii q^{rs} of Wheat spent in bread price of eu^y q^{rt} iiiii^d at v^s the Windle a.. } cclvj^{li}	{ eelxxix^{li} xiiii^s iiiii^d
---	---	--	--

• Windle, an old Lancashire measure containing a mett, or two bushels. It is still known in North Lancashire, although its use is discontinued.

In Beare and Ale expendit.	{ In Ale and Bere bought this Yere at London ... }	iiii ^{li} xix ^s vi ^d	ccxliiii ^{li} xv ^s vi ^d
	{ In Barly malte spent in Bere and Ale lxxiii quar- ters x th Wind. peeble Win- dle ^a iii ^s }	clx ^{li} x ^s viii ^d	
	{ In ote malte spent lxxiii q ^{rs} vi Wyndles le Wind. xvi ^d and le quarter xxi ^s iii ^d }	lxxviii ^{li} v ^s iii ^d	
In Beabes expendit.	{ In Lancashyre l. oxen price one w ^t another lxxiii ^s ij ^d ... }	clx ^{li} viii ^s iii ^d	clxxix ^{li} xiii ^s iii ^d
	{ In the Southe partes vi oxen at the sayd price ... }	xix ^{li} v ^s	
In Muttons expendit.	{ In Muttons expendit this yere provyded and spent D ^m xxxv p ^{ce} a peece one w ^t another after the rate of iii ^s viii ^d }	cxxxviii ^{li} iii ^s iii ^d b	
In the Price of Wyne bought.	{ In the price of Wyne bought and p ^y vyded thys yere and spent that is xiii toñe and a half after the rate of vii ^{li} a tuñe. }	xx iiij ^{li} c	
In the Price of Spices and frutes bought.	{ In Money paid ffor Spices and frutes this yere w ^t lxxij ^{li} xx ^d paid to Mr Swynton of London by the Receivor and w ^t lix ^{li} xis viii ^d paid by the Clarkes for Spices Bought in Lancashire }	cxxxvi ^{li} xiii ^s iii ^d	
In the Price of Lent stuffe bought	{ In Lent stuffe bought this yere at Sturbruge Heare ^d and in the Countrey }	lxxviii ^{li} viii ^s iii ^d	

^a The Peel windle may have been the measure used in the Isle of Man, which seems to have varied from that of Lancashire.

^b Qu. £124. 16s. 8d.

^c Qu. £81.

^d The Lenton-stuff bought in 1576 for the household of Lord North of Hacking, consisted of 43 barrels

In Bores and Porkes bought and expedit.	{	In Bores and Porkes, viz.	{	exliiii ^s viiii ^d
		vi bores bought by the		
		Clarkes		
		Item from Childwall one		
		Bore the price	xvi ^s	

In Barly & Otes for pullens spent.	{	In Otes and Barly spent wythe the pulleyne	{	viii ^{li} ii ^s
		this yere		

In Proban- de for horses spent.	{	In Beanes and Otes spent for	{	liiii ^{li} xv ^d
		pynder this yere xliiii qrt one		
		Windell ad xv ^d le W. and xx ^s le		
		quarter		
		Item payd for horsemeat at	{	liiii ^{li} xviii ^s xi ^d
		the Boreshed in Westmyns- ter by the Receyvo ^r ...		
			ix ^{li} xvii ^s viiii ^d	

In the price of Salt and Sawce expedit.	{	In the price of Salt and Sawce pydyed and	{	lxx ^s
		expedit this yere		

In Ware and Rosyne spent.	{	In Ware and Rosyne py- ded and spent this yere ...	{	xli ^{li} vii ^s ii ^d
		Item paid to the Waxchan- delor at London by the		
		Receivor		

In the price of Talowe Meat yarne and White lightes.	{	In the price of Talowe and	{	xxiiii ^{li} ix ^s iii ^d
		Weake yarne for White		
		lightes		
		Item paid to the Talowe		
		Chandelor at London by	{	xxxi ^{li} iii ^s i ^d ob.
		y ^e Receivo ^r		
			viii ^{li} xliiii ^s x ^d ob	

weight of herring £3. 3. 6, 2 cades of redd herring 20^s, 2 cades of spratts 3^s 8^d, 20 salt eels 26^s 8^d, a barrel of salt salmon £1. 13. 4. — £x. ix. ii^d." *Archæol.* vol. xix. pp. 283, *et seq.* — At this time there were few great shopkeepers in the country, and it was usual for the nobility to buy almost every thing at the great fairs, and few of these were so celebrated as that of Sturbridge near Cambridge.

In Supp
bought and
expndit.

{ M^r. it is peell of the Spyces and frutes payd
to the Grosser.

In Russhes
expndit.

{ In Russhes spent thys yere ^a ... } xxxvi^s

In Money
payde ffor
cariage of
Stuffe.

{ In Money payd ffor the cariage of Stuffe }
{ this yere ... } lii^{li} xii^s ii^d

Rewardes of
the House-
hold.

In Rewardes of Howsehold gyvon by the Clarke ...	xii ^{li} xi ^s iii ^d	} lix ^{li} x ^s xi ^d
In Rewardes by the sayd Clarke owt of Howshold	xxii ^{li} x ^d	
In Rewardes gyvon by the Receivo ^r Genall ..	xxx ^s	
In Rewardes gyvon by the Stewarde of Howscholde...	xxiii ^{li} viii ^s x ^d	

Necessary
payments of
household.

In Money paid by the Clarke ffor nec ^{ess} ryes of Howsholde ...	xxxix ^{li} ix ^d	} xx liij ^x ^{li} xii ^s j ^d
Item paid by the Receivo ^r ffor lyncnclothe and such necessaries of Howsehold	li ^{li} xi ^s iii ^d	

Forren
Paymentes.

In money paid by the Clarke ffor dyverse forren paimentes ...	xxi ^{li} viii ^s vi ^d	} cccxix ^{li} iii ^s xi ^d o ^b .
Item paid by the Receivo ^r ffor Diverse forren pay- mentes ...	cliiii ^{li} v ^s viii ^d	
Item by the Stuarde in his Accompte this yere ...	liiii ^{li} ix ^s x ^d o ^b .	

^a These would be for the ordinary apartments, and had not been superseded by Carpets or Mats, which were, however, in partial use, but probably confined to chambers and parlours. "A lode of rushes" cost 15s. in 1578. — Lord North's *Household Book*.

The Derby Household Books.

In the price of Pulleyn bought.	}	In Pulleyn bought this yere as apperith by the Boke of Howsehold	liij ^s x ^s x ^d
---------------------------------------	---	---	---

In Repacons and Workes Done.	{	In Repacons and Workes in the Clarkes Accomptes	lxxiiij ^{li} viij ^s viij ^d	
		In Repacons Workes, Get- tinge Haye and Turffes at Lathome in the Receivors Accompte	lvij ^{li} xix ^s ix ^d ob	
		Item in the said Accompte for like Workes Hey and Turffes at Knowesley	lxxvij ^{li} xx ^d	

Clothe and Badges for Lutres. These last Lines are not charged here.	}	In Clothe and Badges paid ffor this yere by the Receivo ^r	clij ^{li} xviii ^s viij ^d
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In Howsehold Wages and frees.	{	In ffees ^a and Wages payd by the Receivo ^r w ^t xiiij ^{li} vi ^s viii ^d for his owne ffee	xx iiij ^{li} iij ^s iij ^d	
		In Howsehold Wages this yere	xx cciiij ^{li} xix ^s xix ^d	
		In thanuytie of S ^r Thomas Stanley, knight	xx iiij ^{li}	
		In thanuytie of S ^r Edward Stanley, knight	c ^{li}	

In fresshe Accates p ^r vided and spente.	}	In fresshe Accates bought and expendit this yere w ^t xx ^{li} xiiii ^s viij ^d ffor Butter and Chese had ffrom Burscoughe and Childwall	ccclviij ^{li} v ^s viij ^d
--	---	--	---

Sum^m of the Howsehold) t. i. xx
Expences of Howseholde) M.M.D.ccciiij^{li} viij^d

^a Presents or vales to servants.

Paymentes that be not of Household.

Ornaments Apparell and Jewells bought besydes cc. pape of Rylettes warthe by estunac'on cc m'kes not yet paid for.	In Ornamentes payde ffor this yere by the Clarkes ...	xxxvii ^{li} vi ^s iii ^d ob	Mxxx ^{li} xix ^s x ^d ob.
	In Apparell and Orna- mentes paid for this yere by the Stewarde ...	lxxvii ^{li} x ^s ix ^d	
	Item paid ffor Apparell and Jewells by the Re- ceivo ^r this yere ...	xx D.ccciiijix ^{li} xviii ^s x ^d	
	And paid more by the said Receivo ^r ffor Apparell un- to Thom's Gruff ^r this yere.	li	
Almes.	Item taken upp of him by another Bill and not paid for this yere ...	xx iiijvii ^{li} iii ^s	iiii ^{li} xv ^s vii ^d ob.
	In Almes ^a this yere paid by the Clarkes ... And in Almes this yere payd by the Stewarde ...	xlvi ^s iii ^d ob. xliv ^s iii ^d	
My Lordes Expences in the P'gresse	ffor my Lordes expences in the P'gresse by the space of vii Weakes and iii th dayes over and besydes c.c.c.iii ^{li} allowed in the laste yere for x th weekes		xx c.c.iiijv ^{li}

^a In 1582 the usual expense of Lord Burghley's housekeeping at Theobald's was £80 a week. £10 a week was allotted to setting the poor to work in his garden, and 30s. a week was distributed by the Vicar of Cheshunt as his almoner. (Nichols' *Prog. of Eliz.* vol. ii. p. 404.) The sum dispensed in alms by the Earl of Derby was apparently small, but the poor received very large supplies in the shape of broken meat, and the Earl's munificence to the poor was the subject of popular admiration, — for "ago and went sat smiling at his gate," — so little reliance is to be placed on the value of old money payments.

The Derby Household Books.

In Pay-
mentes of
Billes
assigned.

In Billes assigned payd by the	{	ccviii ^{li} vs ix ^d ob.
Clarkes this yere		
Item in Billes assigned payd by	{	xx iiijxiii ^{li} x ^s x ^d
the Steward this yere		

Sum of the Paymentes } t.
that are not of Howsholde } M.D.cxxviii^{li} xix^s ob.

Sum of the whole as well of } t. t. t. t.
Howsholde as not of Howsholde } M.M.M.M.D.cxxviii^{li} xix^s ob.

£2895 0 6
1621 12 1½

£4516 12 7½

Which is less by £100 than the sum total here given.

Household Regulations of Edward Third Earl of Derby.

12 febr.
1568.

rders appointed and made by my L. Com.
to be observed ffrom tyme to tyme here-
after in his L. Household.

- first** that one Gentman Vssher shall allwayes he attendaunte and but thone of theim at one tyme; onles they be (in tymes nedeful of more service) sent for.
- Item** that vi Gentlemen wayters and no moo at one tyme shall awayte theire turnes monthlie as they shall be appoynted, and that no gent. comyng to my L. service shall wayte at the table before my L. gyve conc. and no yoman shall wayte till he have bene in the house one yeare and moore, at my L. his pleasure.
- Item** that the Maister and Cokes shall awayte quarterlie and but one of theym at ones, and that the same so waytyng shall not suffre anie under cooke or boye to dresse anie of my L. meate for his Lordshyppes own Table but they onelye to do the same wth theyr own handes as they wyll for the same avoyd his L. dyspleasure, and also that they shall not suffer anie to be in the kytchyn whēr my L. meate shall be dressed but suche as shall there be allowed to make fyres and turne the Broches and other necessarie helpes there and that thassaye shall be taken at the kytchyn.

- Item that there shall be no resorte into anie place of the kytchin by anie other but suche as be there allowed and apperteyning to that Offyce.
- Item that Thomas Berwyck wth helpe of John Burscough shall wayte & serve the hall place in such Order as they shall be appoynted.
- Item that all the Cookes and Undercookes shall obey all and eury the Orders to be appoynted to theyme by the Steward, Clerk Compt^r, and Clerkes of the Kytchyn, as they will avoyde my L. his displeasure.
- Item it is my L. pleasure and Com^{ds}. that the Clerkes of the kytchin shall be at the laying furth of the Bieff ouⁿ nyght that shall be boyled on the other dayes and allse to appoynt my L. ffare theym selves as they will avoyd his L. displeasure.
- Item that there shall not be anie yoman or other not in the Chekerolle that shall tarie to burthen my L. his house, but one daye or meale at one tyme.
- Item that no Slaves nor boyes shall sitt in the Hall but in place therefore to be appoynted convenyent.
- Item that the Yeman of Horses and Gromes of the Stable shall not suffre anie boyes or Slaves to abyde about the Stables nor lye in theym nor in any place aboute theym.
- Item that the Porter shall have such Regarde in his Offyce that he shall not suffre anie to come wthin the house but that are and shall be allowed for causes necessarie onles they be serving men or others very substantiall by discreçon, and no Suters but by discreçon.
- Item that the Arras menders shall m^{ake} no w^{ke} but suche as they shall be appoynted unto by the Steward Compt^r or Clerkes of the kytchyn.
- Item that prvision shall be made of ffurnytüre for other my L. houses as tyme

may serve for so manie necessarie things as may be, both beddyng and other thinges for househould.

Item that no Offyceer shall make anie Substitute or leave his key and charge wthout lycence of the Steward or Clerke Compt^r And that they & eu^{er}e of theym shalbe circumspect in theyre Offices so that my L. may be served trulie and dylygentlye as well for his howse as his p^{er}fit.

Item that eu^{er}e under Offyceer in his place shall be obedyent to suche other Officers as my L. doth and shall appoynt to be aboute theym.

Signed ^a

^a This is unquestionably the Earl's autograph, although written in a smaller hand (and the Christian name in full) than that engraven on Plate 1 p. 252 in Whitaker's *Hist. of Craven*, which is assigned to "circ. 1537," and bears little resemblance to this signature.

"And in the tyme that Henric reigned of Derby Cite and Norde,
 Standley and Straunge, the Isles of Man wch yeldethe like accorde,
 Knight of the honorable ord^d of S^t. Georges garter,
 Wh Elizabeth queene well likt, and of her subjects in grete labo^r."

Thomas Chaloner, 1576.



Petr sett downe the better thereof to vnderstande the maner of the wekely brieffelements and expensis in my said L. the Earle of Derbies howseholde viz.

Bere viz.

first of one mette & a halfe of Barly malte & the lieke quantitie of otte malte wth i^{lb} & a halfe of hoppes there is made one hoggeshead of beare for his L. house adding thereto in every Brewe w^{ch} conteyneth tenne hoggesheades being the increase of xxx^{ti} windles of malte the quantitie of half a windle of wheat grounde like malte.

Breade viz.

Of a Pecke of Wheate & lieke quantitie of Barly mingled together there is made of household breade xxx^{ti} caste conteynyng threescore loffes.

It'm of every mette of fyne wheate made in Manchetts there is fyve score caste of manchets conteynyng tenscore manchettes.

Dredge viz.

Of every Windle or mette of wheate baken in greate loffes for Dredge to the Kitchen there is made Sixe loffes.

Bisse viz.

Of every oxe there is xii tylles besydes the chines & maribones w^{ch} be estymed to be of the value of three tylles and so a howle oxe to conteyne xv^{no} tyelles.

Vealles viz.

Of every vealle there is to be cvtte owte for ordinary messes in the Halle xv^{no} messes.

Mottons viz.

Of every motton there is to be cvtte owte in ordinary messes for the Halle xii messes.

Haberdaïne viz.

Of every haberdaine there is cvtte iiii messes for the Halle.

Household Expenses

OF

HENRY, EARL OF DERBY,

IN

1586, &c.



THE BOOK of the *Weekley Expences*^a of my L. the Earle of Derby's howse for severall yers viz. A° d. [1586] 1587. 1588. [1589, 1590.]

Knowsley, 1536.

An Abyeffe^c of the expenses of my L. the Earle of Derby's howse wekely^b in one howle yere begyn̄g the xviiith of July 1586 duringe sutchē tyme as his L. didd kepe howse in Lancashire, viz.

^a Every officer of the Earl of Northumberland's household, in the time of Henry VIII., was required to attend daily upon the Comptroller, early in the morning, to be *treced*, i. e. to give in his account for the preceding day. *Brèvement*, an account, ordinances and regulations. — Halliwell's *Arch. and Prov. in Gen.* p. 160.

^b An account of the daily expenses of the Queen's table in 1576 is printed from the *Harl. MSS.* No. 609, in Nichols' *Prog. of Elizabeth*, vol. ii. pp. 8-51. The items of provision are generally the same as in this Diary, but the arrangement of the Breakfast, Dinner and Supper is given, and also the prices of the several articles of food, which, unfortunately, are here omitted.

	The xxiii of Julij				The xii of Julij			The vi of Auguste		
Wheate for howseholde										
breade	...	...	viii w. & x caste ^a		xvii di. & x caste			xxi w.		
Wheate for Manchetts	...	...	di. w. ^b & viii caste		i w.	...	...	i w.		
Wheate for flowre & Paste	n ^{li} ^c	...	...		i w & iii peckes			ii w.		
Wheate for dreddge	...	n ^{li}	...	...	i loffe di.	...		di. w.		
Beare	...	...	ii hogshedes	...	xii hog.	...		xvi hog.		
Bieffes	...	...	j tiele of oxe bieffe		viii tiell di. of oxe			iii tiell di. of oxe		
			& halfe a Cowe		bieffe & viii tiell			bieffe & ii Cowe		
					di. of Cow bieffe.			& iii q ^r di. tiell.		
Vealles	...	...	iii	...	viii	...	...	x.		
Mottons	...	...	iii	...	x	...	...	xvi.		
Lambes	...	...	ii	...	iii	...	...	iiii.		
Lings	...	...	n ^{li}	...	di.	...	...	n ^{li} .		
Haberdaines	...	...	n ^{li}	...	ii ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .		
White lightes	...	...	n ^{li}	...	iiii ^{li}	...	...	xli ^{li} .		
Waxe lightes	...	...	n ^{li}	...	ii ^{li}	...	...	i tortche.		
Sewet spente in the										
kitchen	...	...	n ^{li}	...	vii ^{li}	...	...	x ^{li} .		
Accates, ^d pullen, and freche ^e										
fyshe	...	...	lv ^s viii ^d	...	iiii ^{li} viiii ^s ob.	...		v ^{li} viiii ^s .		
Provander.										

^a The word "caste" here seems to mean a small but precise quantity of wheat before it was ground, although its ordinary meaning was portions of several loaves together, into which bread is generally baked. "A caste piece," several pieces joined into one. — Halliwell's *Dict. of Arch.* In the Grand Christmas Entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at the Temple in 1561-2, it was ordered that the Porters in the Hall should allow to each casual spectator "a cast of bread and a candle, nightly after supper." — Dugdale's *Origines Jurid.*, quoted by Nichols in *Queen Elizabeth's Prog.*, vol. i. p. 138.

^b di[medium,] half w.[indie.] ^c n^{li}, nihilum, i. e. nothing, or, non librum, not a pound.

^d Acates is often contracted to *cates* — provision, food, delicacies.

"I and all choice that plenty can send in

Bread, wine, *acates*, fowl, feather, fish, or fin."

Ben Jonson, *Sed. Shep.* i, 3. — Nares.

Caterer, achater, or purveyor, was one who "should be a man skillfull, and withall have a cheverell conscience, so that he will be sure in the laying out of every shilling to gaine to himselfe a penny at the least, such a man in a great house will thrive himselfe but his Lord shall lose. He is dailie to take his directions from the Clarke what provision he is to make of all kinds of Achates and Necessaries, and God make him an honest man." — Braithwaite's *Household of an Earle in the time of Jac. I.* p. 34. ^e fresh.

The xiii of August

Wheate for howseholde... xiii w. & ii caste...

The x of August

viii w. di. & xiii caste

The xxviii of August

x w.

Wheate for Manchetts ...	iii peckes	...	i pec	...	...	ii ^{li} .
Wheate for flowre & paste	i w. i pec di.	...	iii peckes	...	...	ii w. di.
Wheate for dredge	... ii loffes	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Beare	... vi hog.	...	iiii hog.	...	...	iiii hog.
Bieffes	... vi tiell	...	vi tiell	...	...	v tiell.
Vealles	... iiii	...	iiii	...	...	iii.
Mottons	... vii	...	vi	...	...	iiii.
Lambes	... ii	...	i	...	...	i.
Lings	... i	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Haberdaines	... n ^{li}	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
White lightes...	... n ^{li}	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Waxe lightes	... n ^{li}	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Sewet for kitchen	... iiii ^{li}	...	iiii ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Accates, Pullen, & ffrech						
fysse	... iiii ^{li} ix ^s viii ^d	...	xliv ^s viiii ^d ob.	...	...	iiii ^{li} id.
Provander.						

The iii of September

Wheate for howseholde... xix w. & v caste

Wheate for Manchets ... i w. i pecke iii caste

The x of September

xix w. di. ... ix w. & x caste

xiii caste ... di. w.

Wheate for flowre & paste	iiii w. i pec	...	ii loffes	...	...	n ^{li} .
Wheate for dredge	di. w.	...	v w. i pecke	...	...	vi w. di.
Beare	... xiii hog.	...	xvi hog.	...	...	iiii hog.
Bieffes	... i cowe & xi tiell		x tiell oxe bieffe			viii tiell.
			xtiell cowe bieffe			
Vealles	... viii	...	viii	...	...	iiii.
Mottons	... xviii	...	xviii	...	...	v.
Lambes	... iiii	...	iiii	...	...	i.
Lings	... di.	...	di.	...	...	n ^{li} .
Haberdaines	... n ^{li}	...	di.	...	...	n ^{li} .
White lightes...	... lxxii ^{li}	...	iiii ^{li}	...	...	i ^{li} .

Waxe lightes ...	... n ^{li} ...	... i torche ...	n ^{li} .
Sewet for the kitchyn ...	vi ^{li} ...	viii ^{li} ...	iii ^{li} .
Acates, Pullen, & freche			
fyshe ...	... vii ^{li} viii ^s v ^d ...	... vi ^{li} x ^s ...	iii ^{li} xiii ^d
Provander.			

The viii of September		The first of October	The 6th of October
Wheate for howsholde...	xii w. ...	xv w. & vi caste	xiii w.
Wheate for Manchets ...	i w. xv caste	i w. & xviii caste	i w. & vii caste.
Wheate for flowre & dredge ...	... n ^{li} ...	di. w. ...	ii w.
Wheate for paste	... iii packes	ii w. i pec	ii w.
Beare ...	... vi hog...	xi hog...	ix hog.
Bieffes ..	... viii tiell	i cow & iii tiell	i cow di.
Vealles ...	... iii	vi	i.
Muttons ...	... vi	xiii	xii di.
Lambes ...	... n ^{li}	iii	ii.
Lings ...	... n ^{li}	di.	i.
Haberdines ...	... n ^{li}	n ^{li}	i.
White lightes...	... xl ^{li}	lxii ^{li}	lx ^{li} .
Waxe lightes ...	... i tortche	i tortche	i tortche.
Sewet in the kitchen ...	iii ^{li}	vii ^{li}	vii ^{li} .
Accates, Pullen, & freshe			
fishe ...	... iii ^{li} xiii ^s xi ^d	iii ^{li} xviii ^s iii ^d ob.	iii ^{li} xi ^s vii ^d .
Provander.			

The 16 of October	The 22 of October at Knowsley	The 22 of October
Wheate for howsholde...	xiii w. di. & v caste	xii w. ...
Wheate for Manchets ...	i w. vii caste	di. w. & xix caste
Wheate for flowre	... i loffe di.	i loffe ...
Wheate for paste	... iii w. iii peckes	di. w. ...
Beare ...	... x hog. ...	viii hog. ...
Bieffes ...	... i cow ii tiell	i cove i tiell
		xii w. & iii caste.
		i pec & ii caste.
		ij loffes.
		iii w. di.
		viii hog.
		iii q ^{re} cow & di.
		oxe & i tiell.

Vealles	...	viii	...	v	...	v.
Muttons	...	ix	...	ix di.	...	vi di.
Lambes	...	i	...	i	...	i.
Lings	...	di	...	i	...	di.
Haberdayne	...	vi	...	v	...	vii.
White lightes...	...	lii ^{li}	...	lii ^{li}	...	xxxv ^{li} .
Waxe lightes...	...	i tortche	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Sewet for the kytchen	...	viii ^{li}	...	vi ^{li}	...	viii ^{li} .
Acates, pullen, & freche						
fyshe	...	v ^{li} xvi ^s ix ^d ob.		iiii ^{li} vi ^s x ^d	...	iiii ^{li} xvii ^s xi ^d .
Provander.						

The 6 of November

The xii of November

The xix of November

Wheate for howseholde...	x w. di. & i caste	xiii w. di. & v caste	ix w. di. & v caste.
Wheate for Manchettes...	xiii pec & x caste	i w. ...	xx caste.
Wheate for flowre & dredge	... i loffe ...	i loffe ..	i loffe.
Wheate for paste	... i w. i pec	di. w. ...	i pec.
Beare	... vii hog.	ix hog.	v hog.
Bieffes	... di. ox & ij tiell	i ox & ij tiell	di. ox & i tiell.
Vealles	... v	vi	iiii.
Mottons	... vi	xi	vi.
Lambes	... n ^{li}	n ^{li}	n ^{li} .
Lings	... ii	di.	n ^{li} .
Haberdaines	... x	vii	iii.
White lightes...	... xlvii ^{li}	li ^{li}	xxii ^{li} .
Waxe lightes	... i tortche	ii tortches	n ^{li} .
Sewet for y ^e kitchen	... viii ^{li}	viii ^{li}	n ^{li} .
Acates, pullen, & freche			
fishe	... v ^{li} ii ^s	iiii ^{li} x ^s viii ^d	xl ix ^s iiiii ^d .
Provander.			

The xvi of November

The iii of December

The v of December

Wheate for howseholde...	ix w. ...	xii w. & vi caste	xii w. & ix caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	... i pac & iii caste	i w. & x caste	i w. & i caste.

Wheate for dredge	... i loffe	...	ii loffes	...	i loffe.
Wheate for paste	... i pec	...	iii pec	...	i w. & iii pec.
Beare	... vi hog.	...	viii hog.	..	vii hog.
Bieffes	... viii tiell	...	iii q ^{rs} & ij tiell		i oxe i q ^r .
Vealles	... iiiii	...	iiii	...	v.
Mottons	... viii	...	viii	..	xi di.
Lings	... di.	...	i di	...	i di.
Haberdayne	... iiiii	...	viii	...	vii.
White lightes...	... xxiiii ^{li}	...	xlii ^{li}	...	liiii ^{li} .
Waxe lightes	... n ^{li}	...	i torche	...	v tortches.
Sewet for the kitchen	... n ^{li}	...	x ^{li}	...	viii ^{li} .
Acates, pullen, & freche fyshe	... lviis ix ^d	...	iiii ^{li} vii ^s ii ^d	...	iiii ^{li} xviii ^s ii ^d .
Provander.					

The xxiij of December

The xxij of December

at Netro 3^h ke

Wheate for howsheolde	... xxvi w. di. & x caste	...	xviii w & x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	... ii w. di. & xv caste	...	di. w. & vi caste.
Wheat for dredge	... di. w.	...	ij ^{li} .
Wheate for paste	... v w. di.	...	iiii w. di.
Beare	... xxii hog.	...	xi hog.
Bieffes	... i oxe & ii tiell Englishe & i oxe Manske	...	i q ^r Englishe & vii tiell Manske.
Vealles	... xii	...	iiii.
Mottons	... xxii	...	vii.
Lings	... iii di.	...	ii.
Haberdayne	... xxiii	...	xvi.
White lightes	... iiii. xviii ^{li}	...	xi ^{li} .
Waxe lightes	... v torches	...	n ^{li} .
Sewet for the Kitchen	... xviii ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Acates, pullen, & freche fyshe	... x ^{li} ii ^s x ^d	...	iiii ^{li} ii ^s x ^d .
Provander.			

On Sondaye Mr Comptrowler came; on Monday Sr Randle Brewreton, Mr George Massey, Mr Hollande, Mr Lyversaytche, Mr Wilbröme, Mr Egerton, Mr Henry Stanley the younger, Mr Baron of Walton, Mr Beston, Mr W^m Anderton, Mr Trayfforth, Mr Cotgreve, Mr Leigh of Adlington, Mr Davenporte, Mr Dawen, Mr Gravener, came. On Teusadaye Sr Ryc. Mollynox, Mr Norres & his son, Mr T. Holcrofte; on Wednesdaye Mr Hollande & Mr Comptrowler dep^dted; on Thursday Mr Trayfforth dep^dted; on Satoreday the householde removed from Knowsley to the New P^ke.^a

On Sondaye Sr Ryc. Shirborne came from London & brought knowledge for the breaking uppe of y^e householde; on Monday Mr Comptrowler came; on Tusedaye Sr Ric. Shirborne with the Comptrowler & Receyver dep^dted; on Fryday the householde at the New P^ke brake vppe & the stvffe^b removed to Lathom.

^a New Park, formerly a seat of the Derby family, was situate in Lathom, and was pulled down in the early part of the last century. In February 1643-4 Sir Thomas Fairfax sent a message by Captain Markland to Lady Derby, then at Lathom, "moveing her La^y to come to New Parke, a house of her Lord's, a quarter of a myle from Lathom, and to come thither in her coache, (no meane favour, beliere it) where he and his colonellis would meete her for a full discourse and transaction of the business" of a surrender of Lathom, which she indignantly spurned, in a manner worthy of the descendant of Count William of Nassau. — *A Briefe Journall of the Siege against Lathom House*, p. 16, 1823. Baines (vol. iv. p. 252) says: "In the valley towards Lathom is a fine tract of well-wooded country, called New Park, in the midst of which, it is said, formerly stood a castle, called Horton Castle," which, I am informed, was no other than the house so frequently mentioned in this Diary, as New Park.

The Earl of Northumberland in 1512 had three houses in Yorkshire, and divided the year between them. The Earl of Derby had the same number of seats in Lancashire, and lived alternately at each of them.

^b "The stuffe" which was removed to Lathom consisted principally of tables, forms, and benches, as these houses were not supplied with much furniture.

Orders touchinge the Goument of my L. his house
sett downe the xiith of Maye Anno regni Rēne Eliz.
&c. xxix^o 1587.

Imprints that all my Lo. his
househould Servants genallie
doe daylie repaire vnto and
heare devyne S^vvice.

- 1 **firste** a checkroll to be sett downe onder my L. his hande of the names and
number of his L. S^vvantes generallie to be allowed in his L. house.
- 2 **It'm** that noe Officer of househoulde shall make anie substitute or deputie to
supplie his steade wthout my Lo. his lycence or the principall Officers of
househoulde.
- 3 **It'm** none to attende at my Lo. his table except suche as be speciallie ap-
pointted and their names to be sett downe. And for those w^{ch} are to
seett at the first dinn^r and supp^r a care to bee had that the best sorte
be placed together and accordinglie served as alsoe the meaner sorte
and boyes served and sett togethers.
- 4 **It'm** the same proporcion of malte to be allowed for a brewe w^{ch} was in my
late Lo. his time, viz. for euē hoggsheade of Beare three Wyndles of
Ormeschurche measure of Barlie and Oate malte in suche sorte and
man^r as was in my said late Lo. his tyme.
- 5 **It'm** my Lo. his househould breade to be made, viz. thone halfe Wheate and
fiother halfe Barlie mingled together indifferently, and a care to bee

had that the wonted Size bee observed in quantetie and number as neare as maye bee.

- 6 It'm the Yeoman of my Lo. his gardⁿ* shall take into my Lo. his house noe sorte of Grayne but the Cheefe officer for the tyme attendinge shall see and vewe by what measure it is bought and cometh in to thende the said yeoman maye bee accomptante therefore accordinlye and that all bee deliued forthe by hime by Ormeschurche measure onlie.
- 7 It'm the same order to be observed by the Avene².^b
- 8 It'm the Butlers to sell no fees of broken Beere but the same to be at my Lo. his disposi^on to bee distributed to the Poore, and his Lo. to allowe vnto them yerelie at euie Audett in lve thereof thirtie shillings.
- 9 It'm that the yeomen of the Pantrie shall sell noe fees of Chippings but that the same be at my Lo. his disposi^on to be distributed to the Poore, or otherwise. And his Lo. to allowe vnto them yeerlye at euie Auditt in lve thereof thirtie shillings as to the Buttlears.
- 10 It'm my Lo. his ffresche Acates to be weeklie and orderlie payed for, and accompts thereof geven by the Caterer weeklie to the Clerks of Household, oth^rwise the p²ces wilbee farre higher and his Lo. worse served.
- 11 It'm a weeklie accompte of my Lo. his charges of household to be taken by his Lo. Officers. And a monethly declara^on at the least thereof to be made to his Lo.
- 12 It'm that my Lo. his Steward or Comptroll^r or thone of them shalbee daylie

* The Gardenviance was originally a chest or trunk, a basket or bag for meat. Here it seems to refer to the place where the grain was kept, and to the Bailiff who provided it for the use of the household.

The Avenor was the officer who, in the establishment of the King and in that of the great Barons, had the care of the oats or provender for the horses. His duties are described in the *Book of Curtasus*, p. 25. and given in Halliwell's *Dict. of Archaic Words*, vol. i. p. 116.

H. Derby
 $\frac{2 \quad 7 \quad 7}{2}$
 Ch. / by
 $\frac{2 \quad 7 \quad 7 \quad 7 \quad 7}{2}$

W. Harington
 $\frac{2 \quad 7 \quad 7 \quad 7}{2}$
 Edward Gray
 $\frac{2 \quad 7 \quad 7 \quad 7}{2}$

Wm. Doughty
 $\frac{2 \quad 7 \quad 7 \quad 7}{2}$

Alexander Hargrave
 $\frac{2 \quad 7 \quad 7 \quad 7}{2}$
 Nicholas Pignatelli
 $\frac{2 \quad 7 \quad 7 \quad 7}{2}$
 William Hargrave
 $\frac{2 \quad 7 \quad 7 \quad 7}{2}$
 William Hargrave
 $\frac{2 \quad 7 \quad 7 \quad 7}{2}$

A Checkrowle of my L. the Earle of Derbies House-
holde Servants the xiiith daie of Maye A° 1587 at
w^{ch} tyme his L. didde begyne to sett uppe howse at La-
thom after his retoſne from the Courte, viz.

Servants.

Mr Stewarde of Howschold	iii
Mr Comptrowler of Howscholde	iii
Mr Receyber Generall	iii

Gentlemen Waiters, viz.

Mr Marmaduke Newton	i
Mr Edward Warren	i
Mr James Leigh	i
Mr Nicolas Thorneborow	i
Mr Henry Bolde	i
Mr Jhon Downes	i
Mr Francis Starkie	i
Mr Bushey, my L. padge.	

Whereof the gen-
tleman Vsher and
not above iij more
to attend dailly.

Clerkes of the Kitchen, viz.

W^m Aspeinowle.
Mychell Doughtie.

Chaplains, viz.

S^r Gilbert Towneley i |

Women Officers, viz.

Jhon Halworke	}	being Vshers of the Chamber.
Ewan Burche		
Ric. Makin, or	}	of the Seller.
Jhon Lawton		

Francis Hamlet, or	}	of the Hall.
Edward Parker		
Anthony Wells, or	}	Porters.
Edward Spenser		
Edward Ellis, or	}	Butlers.
Jhon Mordant		
W ^m Doddile, or	}	of the Pantries.
To. Wilson		
W ^m Marson, or	}	of the Ewery.
Jhon Barber		
Henry Parker, sayno ^r	}	of the Wardrobe of Beddes.
Edward Mason		
Henry Parker, jvnyo ^r		
Ryc. Mollynewx	}	Arresse men.
W ^m Mollynewx		

Gromes of the Chamber to my L. viz.

Ryc. Borrowes.
Edward Halsall.
W^m Edling.
Gilbert Holme.
Edward Smythe.
Edward Stockeley.

Subgromes of the Chamber.

To. Plombe.
To. Fletcher.

Women Waiters, viz.

Petter Wroe.
To. Foster.
Robert Doughtie.
To. Hayworth.
• George Hayworth.

Cyttberde Gerrarde.
Ryc. Lockevell.
Robert Smythe.
To. Bickerstath, only in hunting tyme.
Petter Hille.
To. Simcock.
Ryc. Travers.
Jhon Siddall.

Trumpeters, viz.

Jhon King.
Geordge Campiö.

In the Kitchen, viz.

W^m Holme or Robert Weddes, Mr Cookes.
Tho. Wetherby.
Robert Ollerton.
Henry Barrowes.
Ewan Garlycke.
Henry Westeheade.
Jhon Blackeladge } for the Scollery.
Henry Taillio^d }
Anthony Wardeman.

Caterers, viz.

W^m Gawen.

Slaughterman, viz.

To. Holme, or
W^m Holme.

Bakers, viz.

Henry Ainesworth.
W^m Cowper.

Brbers, viz.

Robert Stopforde.
Ellis Tyree.

Malte Makers, viz.

Rye. Cowper.

Candle-man, viz.

Anthony Patton.

Stotemen, viz.

Tho. franse.
Edward Dicconson.
Geordge Jacson.

A'mer, viz.

Edmond Holland and St Jhon Alleblaster, Clerke.

Carpenters, viz.

Robert Mane.
James Wainewrighte.

Gardiners, viz.

W^m Dicket.

Reughcasters, viz.

fransis Sampson.

Heppe men, viz.

Jhon Smythe.
Hugh Smythe.

Launderers, viz.

Margaret Scavesbrike.
Ellen Gaskell.

Stables, viz.

W^m Wainewright, yeoman of the horses.
 Gilbert P^rsteote the Cotcheman.
 Ewan Wainewright.
 Hugh Bury, yeoman of my L. storroppes.
 Jhon Pollet.
 Jhon Vergus, the yeoman of the Waineryes.
 Hugh Leylonde.
 Jhon Mollyneux.
 Ewan Simcote.
 Hugh Cropper.
 Henry Standishe.
 Henry Otie.
 Geordge Mosscroppe.
 Henry y^e ffoolle.

Besydes S^r Edward Stanley }
 my L. brother & his iiiii S^vantes } iiiii

And so the totall of those his L. S^vantes & }
 househoulde for dailly attendans as affore- } cmi & xviij^{me} p^{er}sons.
 sayd doe amounte vnto the nowmber of }

1587.

The wekely briefements of my L. the Earle of Derbyes householde begyning the viiith day of Maye 1587, w^{ch} sayd daye his L. didd begyne and sette yppe house at Lathom aganste his L. retorne from London.

The viii of Maye

Wheate for howseholde	...	vi w. & xviii caste
Wheate for manchetts	...	ix caste
Wheate for dredge	...	n ^{li}
Wheate for paste	...	n ^{li}
Beare	...	viii hoggsheades
Bieffes	...	xii tiell
Vealles	...	v
Mottons	...	n ^{li}
Lambes	...	n ^{li}
Lyngs	...	n ^{li}
Haberdayne	...	i
Manche fyshe	...	ii
White Lightes	...	n ^{li}
Waxe Lightes	...	n ^{li}
Sewet spent in the Kitchen	...	n ^{li}
Accattes & pullen	...	iiii ^{li} ii ^s v ^d
f'reche fyches	...	vi ^s ix ^d

The ix of Maye

...	xxi w. di.
...	i w. & xviii caste.
...	ii loves after the rate of vi in the windle.
...	di. w.
...	xvi hog.
...	i oxe di.
...	xvi.
...	v.
...	iii.
...	i di.
...	vii.
...	xii.
...	xviii ^{li} .
...	v tortches.
...	vii ^{li} .
...	viii ^{li} vi ^s xi ^d .
...	vii ^s viii ^d .

On Sondaye my L. began howse & dyvers dayes there came of his officers to prepaire for his L. cōyng home, & on frydaye his L. came home; M^r foxe, M^r Leghe P^{er}son of Standishe [came] on Satterdaye; on Sondaye M^r Comptrowler, M^r Henry Stanley of Crosse halle came & wente.

On Sondaye S^r Rye. Mollynewe & M^r Henry Stanley Senior, M^r Edw. Halsall, M^r Cutbert Halsol & his wiffe, M^r Searesbryke, M^r Comptrowler, M^r Receyver, M^r Nicolas Rigby, M^r James Ander-ton, M^r Lathom, M^r Wrightington, M^r Chissnall & many others, w^{ch}

daye the sayd Mr Leighe pretched;
on Monday Mr Comptrowler, Mr
Rec. & all the reste dep^ted; on
Tvseday my L. rydde to Prescott,
& on Wednesday Mr Osboston, Mr
Warberton came, & on Thursday
they dep^ted, & the same daie Mr
Jhon Bradley came.

The xxii of Maie

Wheate for housholde	...	xvii w. & xxiiii caste
Wheate for manchetts	...	i w. & xxiii caste
Wheate for dredge	...	ii loffes
Wheate for paste	...	iii peckes
Beare	...	xiii hog.
Bieffes	...	di. oxe & i tille
Vealles	...	vii
Mottouns	...	iii
Lambes	...	ii
Lings	...	iiii
Haberdeyne	...	xvii
Manche fyshe	...	xxx ^{ti}
White Lightes	...	xvi ^{li}
Waxe Lightes	...	n ^{li}
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	ix ^{li}
Accates & Pullen	...	v ^{li} xviii ^s ix ^d
fresche fyshe	...	xx ^s xi ^d

The iii of June

...	xv w. di. & iii caste.
...	i w. xv caste.
...	ii loffes.
...	di. w.
...	xi hog.
...	i oxe & ii tille.
...	ix ^{ne} .
...	xi di.
...	iii.
...	i di.
...	viii.
...	n ^{li} .
...	xvii ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .
...	v ^{li} .
...	iiii ^{li} xiii ^s i ^d ob.
...	xiii ^s .

On Sondaye Mr Comptrowler & Mr Brereton
went away, & Mr Atherton & Mr P^{er}son of
Standishe came & pretched; on Monday Mr
Preston dep^ted & Mr Brereton of Worseley
came & dou^l, Mr Atherton dep^ted, & Mr
Rec. came; on Tvsedaye Mr Osboston &
dyvers Manchester men came, Mr Skares-
bryke, Mr. Bar. Hesketh at dyner; & on Wed-

On Sondag Mr Lathom & Mr
Nicolas Rigby at dyner, Mr Rec.
went away; on Monday Mr Compt-
rowler went; on Tvsedaye my L.
rode to Knowsleye, Mr Rec. & Mr
Rigby came; on Wednesday they
kept a court at Lathom, & the sat^{ur}
daye my L. came home; on Th^{ur}

nesday M^r Rec. & M^r Osboston dep^dted; on Thursday S^r Tho. Hesketh came & wente, & the same daye M^r Phyllyppes preched at Lathom, & the same daye M^r Osboston & young M^r Henry Stanley came to dyner; on Fryday M^r Salesbury & M^r Penry came.

day M^r Bavande & others of the Cyttisens of Chester came and brought Jhon Willieson & my L. Strandges came as a prisoner wth them; on fryday they all dep^dted, & M^r Stewarde & M^r P^rson of Standishe came.

The x of June

Wheate for howseholde ... xxiiii w. & iii pec

Wheate for Manchets ... ii w. & xxi caste

Wheate for dredge ... ii loffes ...

Wheate & floure for paste ... iiii w. i peecke ...

Beare ... xxj hoggs ...

Bieffes ... i oxe iii q^{rs} & ij tylle

Vealles ... xiiii ...

Mottons ... xvii ...

Lambes ... vii ...

Lings ... iii ...

Haberdeine ... xx^{tie} ...

White Lightes ... xlvii^{li} ...

Waxe Lightes ... n^{li} ...

Sewet in the Kitchen ... xviii^{li} ...

Accates & Pullen ... viii^{li} xiiii^s viii^d ob.

ffreshe fyche ... xviii^s ...

Provander ... i q^r & vi w. ...

Chippings ... xix peckes ...

The xii of June

... xii windle wantinge v caste.

... iii pec & vi caste.

... i loffe.

... i w.

... x hogg.

... i oxe & y^e chines.

... vi.

... ix^{ne}.

... ii.

... i.

... vii di.

... vi^{li}.

... n^{li}.

... x^{li}.

... iiii^{li} vs v^d.

... iiii^s.

... i q^r.

... x peckes.

On Sundaye M^r Bradshaw came to dyner, M^r Rec^d. M^r Carter, M^r Caldewell, came, & M^r Leigh preched; on Monday all my L. Cownsell came, & M^r Caldewell preched, M^r Cutebert Halsoll & his wiffe, M^r Skillycorne came, M^r Henry Stanley Senio^d & M^r Henry Stanley Jvni^o, M^r To. Preston & M^r Chris-

On Sondaye M^r Comptrowler & M^r Rec. came; on Mondaye M^r Skaresbryke came, & the sayd Compt^r & Rec^d. wente towards London, & the same daye my L. went towards Manchester.

tofer Preston came; on Tvesday my L. Bushoppe of Chester & Mr Salesbury came; on Wednesday more strandgers there all daye; on Thursdaye they went all awayes save my L. busshoppe who dep^dted vpon fryday; and this weke was Whitson weke.

The yrb of June

Wheate for howseholde	...	viii w. & xiiii caste
Wheate for manchettes	...	viii caste
Wheate for dredge	...	n ^{li}
Wheate for flowre & paste	...	n ^{li}
Beare	...	vi hogg ^d
Bieffes	...	viii tiell
Vealles	...	v
Mottons	...	vi & i q ^r
Lambes	...	n ^{li}
Lings	...	di.
Haberdeine	...	iiii
White Lightes	...	n ^{li}
Waxe Lightes	...	n ^{li}
Sewet spent in the Kitchen	...	n ^{li}
Accartes & Pullen	...	xliiis i ^d
ffreshe ffyche	...	iii ^s ix ^d
P ^r vander	...	ij w.
Chippings	...	v peckes

The first of July

...	xiiii w.
...	di. w. & x caste.
...	i loffe di.
...	di. w. di. pecke.
...	xi hogg.
...	i oxe.
...	vi.
...	ix & iii q ^{rs} .
...	ii.
...	ii.
...	x di.
...	xix ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .
...	iii ^{li} xix ^s i ^d .
...	xii ^s ix ^d .
...	xiiii w.
...	xi peckes.

On Mondaye my L. came home, & S^r Edw. Stanley; on Wednesdaye S^r Jhon Sotheworth & M^r Kilshaw, M^r Langton of the Low came & wente; on Thursdaye M^r Ric. Molyenox at dyner, M^r Auditor Hoghton came; on ffrydaye M^r Skillycorne came, & the same daye M^r Steward & M^r foxe came also.

The viii of July

Wheate for the howscholde	six w.	...
Wheate for manchetts	i w. i pec	...
Wheate for dredge	i losse di.	...
Wheate & flowre for paste	iii peckes	...
Beare	xvi hogg.	...
Bieffes	i ox v till & y ^e chines	...
Vealles	v	...
Mottons	xxii	...
Lambes	iiii & j present	...
Lings	i di.	...
Haberdeines	x ^{ne}	...
White Lightes	xx ^{li}	...
Waxe Lightes	iii tortches	...
Sewet in the Kitchen	vii ^{li}	...
Accates & Pvilen	iiii ^{li} xiii ^s i ^d	...
ffreshe fych	ii ^s vj ^d	...
P ^r vander	xvi w.	...
Chippings	xiiii peckes	...

The xix of July

xviii w. di. & v caste.
i w. & xx caste.
i pecke.
ii w.
xiiii hogg.
i ox & vii tyell.
v.
xx.
iii.
i di.
xi.
xxvii ^{li} .
n ^{li} .
vii ^{li} .
iiii ^{li} x ^s vii ^d .
vii ^s vii ^d .
i quart. di.
xvi peckes.

On Sondaye S^r Ric. Shirbörne came, & also M^r Comptrowler & M^r Receyuer from London, S^r Ric. Mollyneux & young M^r Leigh, M^r Danyell, M^r Skillycorne, M^r Braddill, & many others, & the same daye M^r Stewarde wente awaye; on Mondaye M^r Hoghton, M^r Comptrowler, & M^r Rec^d. wente awaie; on Tvesday M^r Standeley of Alderley & S^r Ric. Shirbörne went; on Wednesday M^r Clerke Mychell was set to London; on Thorsdaye M^r Stanley dep^ted, & the same daye my L. of Leycesters Plaiers plaied; on Fryday they plaied againe, w^{ch} day M^r Salesbury came & also M^r Rec^d.; & on Satterday they dep^ted awaye, & M^r Sorrocolde a Pletcher came.

On Sondaye M^r Sorrocolde pretched, M^r P^rson of Standissehe & M^r Kirkeby came; on Monday M^r Rec^d. came & M^r Kirkeby wente, M^r Norres came & wente, & the same daye my L. wente to the Quarter Sessions at Ormeschurche; on Tvesdaye M^r Halsoll, M^r Skaresbrieke, M^r Henry Stanley the yonger, came; on Wednesday M^r Dalton came, on Thursday he wente; on Fryday M^r Comptrowler came, & the next daye dep^ted, w^{ch} daye M^r Rec^d. yong M^r Rigby & M^r Skillycorne came.

The year of 1667

Wheate for howsehold	...	xiii w.
Wheate for mancherts	...	iii peckes wanting ix caste.
Wheate for dredge	...	i loffe di.
Wheate for Houre & paste	...	ii w. i pecke.
Beare	...	xi hoggsheades.
Bieffes	...	i oxe.
Vealles	...	iii.
Mottions	...	xiii.
Lambes	...	iii.
Lings	...	i di.
Haberdeines	...	vii.
White Lightes	...	xvii ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	...	ii ^{li} .
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	viii ^{li} .
Accattes & Pullen	...	xlii ^s id.
ffreshe fyshe	...	ii ^{li} .
Provander	...	xii w.
Chippings	...	ix peckes.

On Sondaye Mr Dalton came & wente; on
Tvesday Mr Lathom & Mr Salusbury came, &
Mr Rec^d. wente.

The xixth daye of Jvlij ended one howle yers accompte as well of
his howseholde as of all other his rec.[eipts] and painm.[ents]
whatsoever.

1587.



wekely briefem^t of my L. the Earle of Derbyes
Howseholde for one howle yere begynning the xixth
daye of Jvlii 1587, et A^o R. R. Eliz. xxix^o viz.

The xxix of July

Wheate for the Howseholde	xxviii w.	...
Wheate for manchetts	... i w. di. & ix caste	...
Wheate for Dredge	... ii loffes	...
Wheate for flowre & paste	ii w. iii peckes	...
Beare	... xx hoggsheades...	...
Bieffes	... i oxe di.	...
Vealles	... iiiii	...
Mottons	... xxiii	...
Lambes	... iii	...
Lings	... iii	...
Haberdines	... xviii	...
White Lightes	... xlii	...
Waxe Lightes	... ii	...
Sewet spent in the Kitchen	iiiiii	...
Accattes & Pullen	... vii ^{li} xiiii ^s iii ^d ob.	...
ffreche fyshe	... xiii ^s viii ^d	...
Provander	... ii quart ^r & xii w...	...
Chippings	... xx peckes	...

The 6 of August

... xv w. di. & v caste.	...
... i w.	...
... ii loffes.	...
... iii w. iii peckes.	...
... xiiii hoggsheades.	...
... x tiell Englise & j oxe & i tiell Mansche.	...
... iiiii.	...
... xvii.	...
... iii.	...
... di.	...
... xiii.	...
... xxiiiiii ^{li} .	...
... n ^{li} .	...
... ix ^{li} .	...
... iiiii xix ^s ii ^d .	...
... iiiii ix ^d .	...
... i quart ^r .	...
... x. peckes.	...

On Wednesdaye the xixth of Jvlij my L.
rode to Knowsley, & on Frydaye came againe;
on Mondaye the xxiiiith my L. rode to S^r Rye.
Mollynewx & the howseholde removed from
Lathom to Knowsley; on Thursdaye M^r Rec^d.
came; on Frydaye S^r Rye. Shirborne and M^r

On Sondaye M^r Rec^d. dep^ted
home; on Mondaye my L. Bush-
oppe of Chester & his wiife & also
S^r Edmonde Traifforth did all de-
p^te awaie; on Tvesday my L. rode
to Rock Savadge; on Fryday my

Awdytours came & made declaration of my L. Awdalte, w^{ch} daye my L. Bushope & his wiffe, S^r Ryc. Mollynewx, yong M^r Petter Leigh & yong M^r Dotten, & many others came; on Satturdaye S^r Edmund Trayforth & his Sone & yong M^r Worseley came, & S^r Ryc. Shirborne dep^d home.

L. came home; on Saturday M^r Salusbury & his wiffe & unkell came.

1713456

The xii of Auguste

Wheate for howseholde	...	xvi w.	...
Wheate for manchetts	...	i w. & xliiii caste	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loffes	...
Wheate for Flowre & Paste	...	iii w. & i w. rim	...
Beare	...	xvi hoggsheades	...
Bieffes	...	iii q ^r s Englishe & di. oxe & ii till Manche	...
Vealles	...	vi	...
Mottouns	...	xix ^{ne}	...
Lambes	...	iii	...
Lings	...	i	...
Haberdines	...	x ^{ne}	...
White Lightes	...	xl ^{li}	...
Waxe Lightes	...	ii tortches	...
Sewet spent in the Kitchen	...	x ^{li}	...
Accattes & Pullen	...	v ^{li} ii ^s i ^d ob.	...
ffresche fyche	...	vii ^s viii ^d	...
Provander	...	xx ^{ti} w.	...
Chippings	...	x peckes	...

The xiv of Auguste

...	xviii w. & x caste.
...	i w. i pecke & vi caste.
...	ii loffes.
...	iiii w. di.
...	xiii hoggsheades ordinary & i stronge.
...	i oxe being a heriot & iii tyell Englishe.
...	vi.
...	xi.
...	ii.
...	i & di.
...	xi.
...	xx ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .
...	viii ^{li} .
...	iiii ^{li} xv ^s iiii ^d ob.
...	n ^{li} .
...	xii w.
...	ix peckes.

On Sondag M^r Rec. came, S^r Ryc. Mollynex, M^r Petter Leigh, M^r Tildesley, & many more at dñer, yong M^r Halsall & M^r Dorothy Stanley came; on Monday ij unkles of M^r Salusburys came, & alsoe yong M^r Trayf-

On Sondag a greate company; on Monday my L. rode to Lathom, w^{ch} daye M^r Salusburys & his wiffe, M^r Halsall & M^r Dorothie, & also M^r Frances my

forth & Mr Worseley; on Tvesday my L. rode into Wirrall, Mr Salusbury & his wiffe to Sef-ton, on w^{ch} daye all strandgers went away; my L. Strange's little doughter stayed; on Thursday Mr Salesbury came again; on Friday Mr Halsall & Mr^s Dorothie came againe; & on Saturateday my L. returned home.

L. Strandges doughter, went all awaye.

The yrbī of Auguste

Wheate for Howseholde	...	vii w. di.	...
Wheate for Manchet	...	xii caste	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	n ^{li}	..
Wheate for Floure & Paste	...	n ^{li}	...

Beare	...	v hogsheades	...
Bieffes	...	xii tiell Manske...	...

Vealles	...	n ^{li}	...
Mottons	...	viii	...
Linges	...	n ^{li}	...
Haberdaines	...	viii	...
White Lightes	...	i ^{li}	...
Waxe Lightes	...	n ^{li}	...
Sewet spent in the Kitchen	...	n ^{li}	...
Accattes & Pullen	...	xiii ^s vi ^d	...
ffreche fyche	...	iii ^s vi ^d	...
Pvander	..	viii w. at Knowsley xii w. at Lathom	...
Chippings	...	v peckes	...

The seconde of September 1587

...	xix w. di.
...	i w. j pec & iij caste.
...	di. w.
...	vii w. iij peckes wheat & iij w. of rie.
...	xvi hoggsheades.
...	i oxe English & j oxe Manske.

...	vii.
...	xviii.
...	v.
...	ii.
...	lx ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .
...	v ^{li} xvi ^s x ^d ob.
...	iii ^s iii ^d .
...	ii q. xii w. at Knowsley & ii w. at Lathom.
...	xvi peckes.

On Sonday my L. ridde to Pilkinton; on Frydaye he came home againe to Lathom & there rested.

On Sonday my L. came to Knowsley his standing house. where mett him Mr Jhon Ham-mer & dyvers gent. of flinte-

shire, who tarryed there untill
Mondaye, w^{ch} daye S^r Ryc. Shir-
borne came, & also M^r Halsall &
M^r Jo. Salesbury; on Tvesday
the said M^r Halsalle & M^r Sales-
bury dep^ted; on Wednesday M^r
Norres came & wente; on Thurs-
day M^r Comptrowler, Mr. Red.
M^r Traifforth, M^r Worselley, &
yong M^r Henry Stanley came;
on Fryday my L. begane his jor-
ney towards the Cowrte, & from
thence as Ambassado^r into the
Lowe Countreys.

 **Checke Rowle** of sutchie of my L. s^rvantes as are to
remayne in my L. householde at Knowsley after his
L. dep^ture towards the Cowrte viz. the fyrste of September
1587 et A^o R. R. Eliz. xxix^{mo}.

W^m Aspeinowle, Clerke of the Kytchen.

S^r Gilbert Towneley, my L. Chaplin.

Jhon Lawton, Yoman of the Sellar.

Jhon Halwarke, Yoman Vsher of the Chamber.

ffransis Hamlin, Vsher of the Halle.

Jhon Mordant, Yoman of the Buttery.

To. Wilson, Yoman of the Pantry.

W^m Merson, of the Ewery.

Ryc. Mollyneux,

The sayd Mollyneux his son, } Arresse men.

To. Plombe.

To. fletcher.

George Haworth.
 Robert Smythe.
 Petter Hill.
 To. Haworth to be Porter.
 Jhon Kyng.
 To. Wetherby.
 Jhon Blackledge.
 Anthony Wardeman.
 W^m Gawen.
 W^m Holme.
 Henry Answorth.
 Henry Ratchedalle.
 Robert Stopforth.
 Ellis Tyrer.
 Anthony Patten.
 Margaret Scaresbryke.
 Ellin Gaskine.
 Ewan Wainwright.
 Jhon Vergus.
 Henry Leylonde.
 Jhon Mollyneux.
 George Moscroppe.

The ix of September

The xvi of September

Wheate for Householde	...	xxi w.	...	...	v w. & x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Wheate for Dredge	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Wheate for Flowre & Dredge	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Beare	...	v hog.	ultra ij sent to	...	liii hog.
		Lathom			
Bieffes	...	di. oxe Manche & ij tiell	...	...	iii q ^{rs} Manske.
Vealles	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Mottons	..	v	.	...	liii.
Lambes	...	ii	...	...	liii.

Linges	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Haberdines	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
White Lightes	...	iii ^{li}	...	iii ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Sewet spent in the Kitchen		n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Accattes & Pullen	..	ix ^s vii ^d ob	...	xiii ^s i ^d ob.
frecche fyshe	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Provander	...	iii w.	...	v w.
Chippings	...	vi peckes	...	iiii peckes.

The xxiij of September

Wheate for Howseholde	...	v w. di.	...	v w. di.
Wheate for Manchetts	...	n ^{li}	..	n ^{li} .
Wheate for Dredge	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Wheate for Floure & Dredge	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Beare	...	iiii hogsheds	...	iiii hogsheds.
Bieffes	...	iii q ^{rs} & i tiell	...	x tiell Manske.
Vealles	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Mottons	...	iiii	...	iiii.
Lambes	...	ij	...	v.
Linges	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Haberdine	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
White Lightes	...	iiii ^{li}	...	iii ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Sewet spent in the Kitchen		n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Accattes & Pullen	}	xii ^s vii ^d	..	x ^s ix ^d ob.
frecche fyshe				
Provander	...	v w.	...	v w.
Chippings	...	iiii peckes	...	iiii peckes.

The liij of October

Wheate for Howseholde	...	iiii w. di.	...	v w. d.
Wheate for Manchetts	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Wheate for Dredge	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Wheate for Flowre & Paste	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .

The xxiij of October

...	v w. d.
...	n ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .

Beare	..	iii hog.	...	...	iii h.
Bieffe	...	iii q ^{rs} Manske	...	...	iii q ^{rs} Manske.
Vealles	..	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Mottons	...	iii	...	...	iiii.
Lambes	...	vi	...	..	ii.
Linges	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Haberdine	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
White Lightes	...	iii ^{li}	...	..	iiii ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Accattes & Pullen	}	x ^s vi ^d ob.	...	...	xii ^s vii ^d
ffeche fyshe					
Provander	...	iii w.	...	...	v w.
Chippings	...	iiii peckes	...	...	iiii peckes.

On Fryday S^t Edward Stanley
came home from London.

The vii of October

Wheate for the Howseholde	vi w.	...
Wheate for Manchetts	i pecke	...
Wheate for Dredge	n ^{li}	...
Wheate for Floure & Paste	di. pecke	...
Beare	v h. di.	...
Bieffes	iiij q ^{rs} & all the chines	...
	Manske	...
Vealles	j	...
Mottons	vii	...
Lings	n ^{li}	...
Haberdaine	ij	...
White Lightes	xl ^{li}	...
Waxe Lightes	n ^{li}	...
Sewet in the Kitchen	ii ^{li}	..
Accattes & Pullen xxx ^s ob	}	xxxii ^s vi ^d ob.
ffresche fyshe ii ^s vi ^d		

The xxiij of October

xii w. di. & x caste.
i w. & xiii caste.
n ^{li} .
iii peckes.
x h. di.
i oxe iiij q ^{rs} j tiell
Manske.
ij.
xvi.
di.
iiii.
lxx ^{li} .
i torche.
ii ^{li} .
iiii ^{li} ii ^s iii ^d ob.

Pvander	...	...	vi w.	...	...	viii w.
Chippings	...	...	v peckes	...	...	xiii peckes.

On Sonday yong M^r Tarbocke & brother came to dyner; on Monday M^r Henry Stanley the elder & M^r Henry Stanley the yonger came to diner.

On Monday my L. & La. Surandge came from London & their doughter M^{rs} Anne, M^r Henry Stanley the elder came & went, M^r Henry Stanley the yo^unger; vpon Tvesday M^{rs} Francis my sayd L. Strandges doughter came, & the sayd M^r Stanley wente; on Wednesday M^r Henry Stanley the elder at dyner, M^r Jhon Pole & one other of the Poles; on Thursday they wente awaye, & then came M^r Aston of Cheshire, M^r Comptrowler, M^r Receyvor, & M^r Jhon Bradley; on Fryday M^r Irelande of the Hutte & M^r Henry Stanley stayed at dyner.

The iiii of November

Wheate for Howseholde	...	xv w. di. & v caste
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i w. iii peckes
Wheate for Dredge	...	n ^{li} ...
Wheate for Floure & Paste	i w. & iii peckes	
Beare	...	xiii hog. ...
Bieffes	...	v tiell Englishe & i oxe & iiii tiell Manske
Vealles	...	iiii ...
Mottons	...	xii & j qwarter . .
Lynges	...	ii ...
Haberdaine	...	viii ...
White Lightes	...	iii & x ^{li} ...

The vi of November

...	xvi w.
...	i w. di. & viii caste.
...	i loffe.
...	i w.
...	xii hog.
...	vii tyle Englishe & i oxe & iij tyle Manske.
...	v.
...	xv & iij q ^{rs} .
...	i di.
...	vii.
...	lxxvii ^{li} .

Waxe Lightes	...	ij torches	...	ii torches.
Sewet to the Kitchen	...	xii ^{li}	...	viii ^{li} .
Accates & Pllen	}	iiii ^{li} xiiii ^s i ^d ob.	...	vii ^s ix ^d .
ffreche fyshe				
Provander	...	i q ^{rt}	...	i q ^{rt} .
Chippings	...	xiii peckes	...	xiii peckes.

On Monday M^r Houghton & his sone came; on Tvesdaye M^r Atherton, M^r Baron of Walton, yong M^r Leigh, M^r Singleton, M^r Clifton, & dyvers others of the fylde cuntrye; on Wednesday M^r Skillycorne came & wente, & the same daye M^r Atherton & M^r Leigh wente awaie, & M^r Henry Stanley younger came & M^r Osboston; on Thursday M^r Houghton, M^r Henry Stanley, & others dep^dted; & vpon Saturday the Baron of Walton went awaye.

On Sondag M^r Irelande at dyner, & M^r Baron of Walton came; on Monday the mydwiffe came; on Wednesday M^r Baron went awaie, & M^r Skaresbryke came to dyner; on Thursday M^r Preston came, M^r Skillicorne came & wente to London; on Saterdaye M^r Preston wente awaie.

The xliii of November

Wheate for Howseholde	...	xix [w.] & x caste
Wheate for Manchetts	...	ij w.
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii j loffes di.
Wheate for Floure & Paste	...	ii w. di.
Beare	...	xiiii hog.
Bieffes	...	viii tyle Englishe & ii oxe Manske

The xlv of November

Wheate for Howseholde	...	xvi w. & x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	...	ij w. & xx caste.
Wheate for Dredge	...	ij loffes.
Wheate for Floure & Paste	...	iii w. iii peckes.
Beare	...	xiiii hogsheades.
Bieffes	...	iiii tylle Englishe & i oxe Manske & di. oxe being a Heryott.
Vealles	...	vi.
Mottons	...	xvii.
Linges	...	iii.
Haberdaines	...	viii & Stocke fishes iii.
White Lightes	...	iiii ^s xiiii ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	...	ii torches & ii ^{li} sises.
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	xiii ^{li} .
Accates & Pllen	}	iiii ^{li} xiiii ^s viii ^d ob.
ffreche fyshe		

Provander	..	..	ii q ^r iii w.	...	... i quarter.
Chippings	..	...	xx peckes	...	... xvii peckes.

On Sonday M^r Leigh p^tched; on Tvesday my L. Strandge went to kill Venyson & was all nyght at Winwick; on Wednesday he came againe; the same daie M^r Egerton, M^r Wilbram, M^r Downes, M^r Davenport, M^r Beston, M^r Leigh of Adlington, and many Huntresmen & Howndes; on Thursday M^r Leigh of Bageley, M^r Vrmeston, M^r Baron of Walton, & M^r Mydleton of Leighton & his wiffe came.

On Sonday M^r Jo. Dvdley & M^r Gerard came; on Monday the gentlemen of Cheshire went awaye & also M^r Mydleton & his wiffe, & the same day came M^r Stvarde, M^r Rec^d. & M^r Nicolas Rigby, & on Tvesday they all wente awaye; on Thursday my L. Strange, M^r Gerrard, & M^r Dvdley rode to Lathom; on Tvesday they retorned backe, & the same daye came M^r Asheton of Cheshire & his wiffe.

The ii of December

Wheate for Howseholde	...	xvi w.	...	...	xi w. di. caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	...	ii w. j pecke & iiiii caste	...	...	i w. iii pec. & vi caste.
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loffes di.	...	...	ii loffes di.
Wheate for Floure & Paste	...	ii w. i pecke	...	...	iiii w. j pecke.
Beare	...	xii hog.	...	...	viii [hog.]
Bieffes	...	i ox & vii tulle of cow	...	...	i ox Manske & di. cow.
		bieffe heryot			heryot.
Vealles	...	iiii	...	...	v.
Mottons	...	xiiii	...	...	xiii.
Lingg	...	ii	...	...	i di.
Haberdaine	...	vi	...	...	vii.
Stock fyshes	...	xi	...	...	xiii.
White Lightes	...	iiii. xii ⁱⁱ	...	...	lxxvi.
Waxe Lightes	...	iii tortches	...	...	ii torches.
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	xiiii ⁱⁱ	...	...	viii ⁱⁱ vltra iii ⁱⁱ for my
					La. chamber.
Accattes & Pllen	..	iiii ⁱⁱ xxii ^d	..	}	vli v ^s xi ^d .
fresche fyshe	...	x ^s iii ^d	..		

Provander	...	...	xiii w.	...	...	viii w.
Chippings	...	...	xv peckes	...	...	xiii peckes.

On Monday M^r To. Gerrard & his wiffe came & also M^r Skarsebrike & M^r Nicolas Rigby also; on Tresday my L. Bushoppe & his wiffe came; on Wednesday M^r Skaresbrike & M^r Rigby dep^dted, & the same daye one M^r Diconson a northern man came; on Fryday M^r Osboston & his ij soñes came, & the same daye M^r Cerrarde & his wiffe wente awaye; on Saterdag my L. Strandge & his brother S^r Edwarde Stanley M^r Dydley & M^r Asheton wente towards Chester, & M^r Skaresbrike came & also M^r Salesbury.

On Sonday my L. Bushope preched, M^r Salesbury wente awaye; on Wednesdaye my L. Bushoppe & his wiffe wente awaie, M^{rs} Hoghton & M^{rs} Aston of Cheshire stave styлле; on Frydaye my La.[dy] Compton, M^r Leigh of Stoneley & his wiffe came.

The xvi of December

Wheate for Howseholde	...	...	xxi w. & x caste
Wheate for Manchetts	...	...	ij w. iii peckes xix caste
Wheate for Dredge	...	...	iii loffes di.
Wheate for Floure & Paste	...	...	iii w.
Beare	...	...	xvi hog.
Alle	...	...	xxvii gallons
Bieffes	...	...	di. oxe i tiell Englishe, i oxe heryot i oxe iii q ^{rs} & ii tiell Manske
Vealles	...	...	vii di.
Mottons	...	...	xii
Lyngges	...	...	i di.
Haberdayne	...	...	vii
Stockefyshe	...	...	xv
White Lightes	...	...	xviii ^{li}
Waxe Lightes	...	...	ii torches
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	...	xvii ^{li}
Accates & Pellen	}	...	viii x ^s
fresche fyshe			

The xviii of December

...	xix w. di. v caste.
...	i w. di. & xxi caste.
...	ii loffes.
...	v w. di.
...	xvi hogsheades.
...	xxxiii gallons.
...	v tyll English i oxe di. Manske.
...	viii.
...	xiii.
...	ii.
...	viii.
...	xx ^{ti} .
...	xv ^{li} .
...	iii torches.
...	xv ^{li} .
...	viii xv ^s v ^d .

Provander	...	...	ij q ^r & iiii w.	...	...	i q ^r & xii. w.
Chippings	...	...	xx peckes	...	...	xxii peckes.

Sonday S^r Rye. Shirborne, M^r Red. came, & the same daye M^r W^m Stanley came home from Chester: Monday M^r Skaresbryke, M^r Norres, M^r Skillycorne came, & wente wth my L. Cownsell to Prescote abovt sending of xli^d Sowldgiers to the Isle of Mañ, & the same night my L. Strandge, M^r Baron of Walton, M^r Dvdley, & yong M^r Gerrard came from Chester, & syndry others in theire company; on Tyseday all my L. Cownsell dep^d home & also M^r Aston of Cheshire & his wiffe; on Saturdaye M^r Hughes & his wiffe came owte of Yorkeshire.

On Sonday M^r Stewarde wente awaie; on Wednesdaye M^r Hughes & his wiffe wente awaye, & M^r Edward Rigby, M^r Dvdley, & M^r To. Gerrard came; & Thursday they all went awaye, & my L. Strandge went abrode to kille Venyson; & on Frydaye they all came agayne.

The y^r of December

Wheate for Howseholde	...	xxvii w.	..
Wheate for Manchetts	...	ii w. di. & iiii caste	
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. loffe	...
Wheate for Floure & Paste	...	xii w. & iii peckes	
Beare	...	xxi hogsheades	...
Alle	...	xliiii gallons	...
Bieffes	...	di. oxe English j oxe heryot & one oxe di. & ii tiell Manske	
Vealles	...	xiiii	...
Mottons	...	xxi	...
Lynggs	...	iii di.	...
Haberdayne	...	viii	...
Stoekefyrshes	...	xxv	...
White hearings	...	c.c & iiii.x	...
White Lightes	...	viii.x ⁱⁱ	...

The bi of January

...	xlj [w.] wanting x cast.
...	iiii w. di. wanting iiii cast.
...	i loffe di.
...	xxii w.
...	xxxv hogsheades.
...	xxvi gallons.
...	ii oxe i tiell English & ii oxe di. Manske & i Bullocke for rostringe bieffe.
...	xxv.
...	xl ⁱⁱ .
...	viii.
...	xiiii.
...	lxii.
...	viii & xxx ^{tie} .
...	x ^{xx} & iiii ^{li} .

Waxe Lightes	..	...	ii torches ii ^{li} quaines ii ^{li}	...	vi torches & xi ^{li} quaines.
			sises		
Sewet for the Kitchen	..	xxxv ^{li}	...	...	cxiii ^{li} .
Accates & Püllen		}	xiiii ^{li} i ^d ob.	...	xx ^{li} xviii ^d .
frecche fyshe	...				
Provander	...	...	ii q ^t & vi w.	...	iii q ^t iiii w.
Chippings	...	...	xxvi peckes	...	xxxv peckes.

On Wednesday M^r Baron of Walton & M^r To. Gerrard came, & on Thursday the sayd M^r Baron wente awaie; on Frydaye my L. the Earle came home from the Cowrte, & the same nighte came my L. Bushoppe, M^r Steward, M^r Receyver, M^r ffaxe; on Saturday S^r Tho. Hesketh, Players wente awaie, & the same daye M^r Edward Halsoll, M^r Houghton of Houghton, & many strandgers came to Knowsley.

On Sondag M^r Houghton dep^ted & S^r Ryc. Shirborne came; Monday, being Newyear's daye, S^r Henry Lea came; Tvesday M^r Atherton & my La. Savadge came; Wednesday was the chrystenynge of my L. Strandge's daughter, w^{ch} daye M^r Talbot being o^r sheriff came & M^r Atherton dep^ted, w^{ch} daye M^r Bolde, M^r Lathom, and many gentle women came to the Crystenynge; Thursday M^r Chernocke came & went; on Fryday M^r Bolde, M^r Lathom, M^r Massey, M^r Jhon Bradley, & S^r Randle Brverton came, & the same daye they all dep^ted save M^r Bradley.

The viii of Januarij

Wheate for Housholde	...	xxx i w. x caste	...
Wheate for Manchetts	...	iii w. di. viii caste	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. w.	...
Wheate for Paste	...	viii w. di.	...
Beare	...	xxi hog.	...
Alc	...	lii gallons	...
Bieffes	...	ii oxen di. & i tiell	...
Vealles	...	xiii	...

The ix of Januarij

...	xxi w.
...	iii w. xvii caste.
...	di. w.
...	liii w.
...	xliii hog.
...	lii gallons.
...	i oxen di. & i tiell.
...	xi.

Mottons	...	xxii	...	xx ^{ti} .
Lynggs	...	vii	...	ii.
Haberdaynes	...	xliii	...	viii.
Stoockefyshes	...	liiii	...	xxiii.
White hearings	...	x ^e	...	n ^{li} .
White Lightes	...	viii ^{li}	...	vi ^{li} & x ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	...	iiii torches ii ^{li} qvaines	...	iiii torches.
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	xvii ^{li}	...	x ^{li} .
Accates & Pvilen	}	viii ^{li} xvi ^s v ^d ob.	...	viii ^{li} ix ^s ix ^d .
fifreche fyche viii ^s iiii ^d			...	
Provander	...	ij q ^t x w.	...	ij q ^t & w.
Chippings	...	xxvi peckes	...	xxi peckes.

Sondaye S^r Tho. Hesketh & his sone & many more came; on Monday my L. Dvdley came & also M^r Rec. & M^r Scarsbryke; Tvesday my L. the Earle began his jorney towards London; on Wednesday my L. Strandge, my L. Dvdley, my La. Compton, M^r Jo. Dvdley, M^r Leigh, & M^r Gerrard wente to the sayd M^r Gerrard's howse at the Brinn (?) M^r Baron of Walton dep^ted away & with him yong M^r Henry Stanley; on Thursday they all came backe agayne saving my Lo. Dvdley & his brother, & the same daye the sayd M^r Gerrard & his wiffe came; on Fryday M^r Maneringe & M^r Dyconson came, & wth them also Captaine Lathom; on Saterday Mr Gerarde dep^ted & M^{ris} Mydleton came.

On Sondaye M^r P^rker my L. Morley's brother came; on Monday M^r Skaresbrike & M^r Torbocke came & alsoe M^{ris} Houghton; Wednesdaye M^{ris} Tvnstall came; Thursdaye M^{ris} Houghton dep^ted & M^r Jhon Dvdley came againe, my L. Bushoppe & his wiffe & M^r Gerrarde & his wiffe came also; frydaye M^{ris} Tvnstall wente & the wiffe of M^r Edwarde Halsoll came & wente, & the same daye S^r Jhon Savadge & my La. [dy] & M^{ris} Langton came.

The xxvii of Januarij

Wheate for Howseholde	...	xx w. di. & v caste	...	xvii w.
Wheate for Manchetts	..	ij w. iiii peckes iiii caste	...	i w. iiii peckes & iiii caste.
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. w.	...	di. w.
Wheate for Paste	...	vi w.	...	i w. i peecke.

The iii of Februarij

Beare	...	...	xvii hog.	...	...	x hog.
Ale	...	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
Bieffes	...	...	i oxe ii tiell & i oxe	...	...	iii q ^t & ii tiell.
			heryot			
Vealles	...	...	xiii.	...	...	vii.
Mottons	...	...	xix	...	...	viii.
Linges	...	...	i di.	...	...	iii.
Haberdaynes	...	...	vii	...	...	vii.
Stockfyshes	...	...	xxvi	...	...	xxi.
White hearinges...	...	...	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li} .
White Lightes	...	...	xx ^{li}	...	...	iii. x ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	...	...	ix torches	...	...	n ^{li} .
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	...	x ^{li}	...	...	viii ^{li} .
Acates, Pvllen, & frech						
fyche	...	...	viii ^{li} xvii ^s ii ^d ob.	...	...	vii ^{li} xix ^s iiii ^d .
Provander	...	...	x w.	...	...	ii q ^t & i w.
Chippings	...	...	xvi peckes	...	...	xvi peckes.

On Sondaye my La. Strandge was churched, at w^{ch} were my La. Compton, S^r Jhon Savadge my La. his wiffe, the Bushoppe of Chester & his wiffe, M^r Baron of Walton & his wiffe, M^r Gerrarde & his wiffe, M^{rs} Mydleton of Leighton, M^r Dvdley, M^r P^rker my Lo. Morley's brother, M^r Henry Stanley the elder, M^r Henry Stanley the yonger, and many strangers more; on Monday S^r Jhon Savadge wente awaye; Tvesday my La. Compton, M^r Leigh & his wiffe, & all the other strandgers dep^ted awaye.

On Wednesday my L. Bushoppe of Chester & S^r Jhon Byron came & my L. Strandge looked for to retorne from Stoneley but came not, & the same daye M^r Steward & M^r Receyver came also; on Thursday M^r Atherton came; on Fryday M^r Steward & M^r Rec. went awaye, & the same daye my L. Bushoppe preched; on Saterday S^r Jhon Byron & M^r Atherton dep^ted & my L. Strandge came home at nyghte, & the same nyght M^r P^rker my L. Morley's brother, M^r Gerrard, & M^r P^rson of Winwicke came to Knowsley, my L. Bushoppe stayinge there styll.

The x of February.

Wheate for Howscholde	...	xviii w. & v caste
Wheate for Manchetts	...	ii w. & xiii caste
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. w. & di. loffe
Wheate for Floure & Paste	i w.	...
Beare	...	xii hog.
Ale	...	n ^{li}
Bieffes	...	i oxe di. & i tiell
Vealles	...	xiii
Mottons	...	xiiii
Linges	...	ii
Haberdines	...	vii
Stockfyshe	...	xix
White Hearings	...	n ^{li}
White Lightes	...	^{xx} v & x ^{li}
Waxe Lightes	...	i torche
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	viii ^{li}
Acates, Pullen, & frech		
fyshe	...	viii ^{li}
Provander	...	i q
Chippings	...	xiii peckes

The xii of February

...	vi w. di.
...	di. w. xvi caste.
...	i loffe di.
...	iii peckes.
...	v hogsheades.
...	n ^{li} .
...	di. oxe Englishe.
...	iii.
...	iiii.
...	n ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .
...	xxvii.
...	i torche.
...	iii ^{li} .
...	iii ^{li} .
...	i q ^t .
...	iii peckes.

On Sondaye P^{er}son of Winwicke preched; on Monday M^r Henry Stanley the elder came to dyner & afterwards dep^ted, & M^r Henry Stanley the yonger came; on Tvesday my L. Bushoppe & the P^{er}son of Winwicke dep^ted, & the same daye M^r Baron of Walton, M^r Singleton of the Tower, M^r Gerferey Osboston, & M^r Holland of Clifton came, & the same daye yong M^r Henry Stanley & M^r Gerrarde dep^ted; on Wednesday M^r P^{er}ker dep^ted, & the same daye S^r Ryc. Mollynoux, M^r Standishe of Standishe, & M^r Steward came; Thursdays M^r P^{er}ker came agayne.

On Satvredaye M^r George Mydleton came to Knowsley, & also M^r Receyver & M^r P^{er}son of Bvry. Vpon Monday the howscholde brake yppe & my L. s^{er}vantes wente to borde wadges.

At New P^{re}.
1588.

A weekly briefement of the Expensis of my L. the Earle of Derby's Howseholde begynning the xxviith daie of September 1588 et A^o R. R. Eliz. xxx^o, being his retorne from his Jorneye & Imbassadge from flanders viz.

The vii th of September 1588		The ii of October	The xii of October
Wheate for Howsehold .	xii w. di.	... xix w. v caste	... xviii w. v caste.
Wheate for Mancherres .	iii p. & iii caste	... i w. iii p. viii caste	... ii w.
Wheate for Dredge	... n ^{li} ...	... n ^{li} ...	... di. w.
Wheate for Paste	... di. w. di. p.	... i w. iij p. di.	... iij w. j p.
Beare	... xv hog.	... xiiii hog.	... xvii hog.
Bieffes	... n ^{li} ...	... i oxe di.	... i oxe di. & i tiell.
Vealles	... iiiii	... viii	... ix.
Mottons	... xiiii	... xx ^{ti}	... xxii.
Linges	... di.	... i di.	... i di.
Haberdaine	... i	... iii	... iii.
Stocckefysches	... vi	... xvii	... xviii.
White Lightes...	... lxxviii ^{li} ...	... iiii.ii ^{li} ...	... iiii.x ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	... ij torches	... ij torches	... v torches.
Sewet for y ^e Kitchen	... n ^{li} ..	... x ^{li} ...	... x ^{li} .
Accates xxxiiii ^s iiiii ^d	} lix ^s iiiii ^d ...	... viii ^{li} v ^s iiiii ^d ob.	... viii ^{li} iii ^s x ^d ob.
Pullen xiiii ^s xi ^d			
ffreche fyshe x ^s i ^d			
Provander	... ii q ^t di. . .	... iii q ^t ...	... iii q ^t & i w.
Chippings	... iiiii peckes	... xiiii	... xvi peckes.

On Thursdaye the xxviith of this September my L. began his howseholde, & then came himselfe; on Fryday my La. Strandge & the little children of hers came, & also Mr Halsoll the yonger.

On Sondaye Mr Beston came; on Mondaye he dep^ted awaye; on Tyse-daye Mr Halsoll went awaye; Wed.

On Sunday Mr Talbot the shiriffe, the P^{er}son of Wigan pretched, M^r Baron of Walton, yong M^r Osboston, and on

nesday Mr James Anderton, Mr Hilton, Mr James Worseley & many others of the Towne of Wygan, also Mr Savadge the yonger & Mr Stewarde; on Thursday my L. rydde to Wygane, & the same daye Sr Ryc. Mollyneux, yong Mr Leigh, yong Mr Trafforth, & Mr Stanley of Wyer came; on Fryday my L. came home & Mr Trafforth dep^ted.

Mondaye they all dep^ted, & then Mr Warren came; Tysdaye Mr More, Mr Henry Stanley junior came & wente; on Wednesdaye Sr Ryc. Mollyneux & Sr Jhon Ratcliffe, Mr Trafforth, Mr Petrer Leigh, Mr Bradshaw of Hagh, Mr Atherton, Mr Winstanley, came & wente awaye; Thursdaye Mr Jhon Bradley & the Quene's Playfers; on Fryday Mr Dutton, Mr Brokes came, & on Satterdaye they wente.

The xij of October

The xxi of October

ii of November

Wheate for Howseholde.	xvi w. v caste	...	xxi w. v caste	...	xxi w. di. & v caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	. i w. di. xv caste	...	ii w. xix caste	...	ii w. i pec. & vi caste.
Wheate for Dredge	... ii loves	...	di. w.	...	di. w. i lotte.
Wheate for Paste	... i w. i peeke	...	ii w. di.	...	iii w. & i pec.
Beare	... xi hog.	...	xv hog.	...	xviii hog.
Bieffes	... i oxe iii tiell	...	i oxe di. ii tiell	...	i oxe di. & ii tiell.
Vealles	... vii	...	ix	...	ix.
Mottons	... xvii	...	xxii	...	xviii.
Linges	... i di.	...	i di.	...	ii.
Haberdines	... iii	...	iii	...	iii

White Lightes ...	.. lxxiiii ^{li} ...	... iiii.x ^{li} ...	... v. & xiiii.
Waxe Lightes ...	... ii torches	... iii torches ...	... iii torches.
Sewet for the Kitchen...	x ^{li} ...	... x ^{li} ...	.. xiiii ^{li} .
Accattes ...	... v ^{li} x ^s x ^d ...	... vi ^{li} v ^s iii ^d ...	
Pullen ...	... x ^s vii ^d ...	... viii ^s iii ^d ...	
f'reche fyshe ...	... xvii ^s vii ^d ...	... xiii ^s ...	
Pvander ...	... iii q. di. ...	... i q. di. ...	... ii q ^t di.
Chippings ...	... xiiii pec. ...	... xiiii pec. ...	... xvii peckes.
Stocke fyshes.			

On Monday my L. ridde to Knowsley, Tvseday to Bydstone; on Thursday his L. came home & M^r More of More; Fryday M^r Stewarde, M^r Rec^d. & M^r Clerk Controwler, M^r Edward Rigby, M^r Nicolas Rigby came; on Saterday they all dep^ted, & M^r Edward Halsoll & M^r Halsoll junior came to diner & then returned, & then M^r Holte came.

Sonday my La. Hesketh & M^s Skaresbryke, M^r Ireland of Lydyate & others at dyner, Parson of Sef-tonprethched; Monday M^r Molyneux wente awaye; on Tewseday one Captⁿ of Chester came; on Wednesdaye M^r Barton, M^r Morley, & dyvars others, together with M^r Halsoll came, & also S^r John Ratcliffe & my La. came; Thursday they wente, S^r Jhon Savadge came; Fryday M^r Hugh Beston came; Saterday my L. Strandge returned from London, & S^r Jhon Savadge dep^ted.

Sonday M^r Leigh prethched, M^r More, M^r Henry Stanley senior & jvnior, M^r Halsoll jvnior, & many others, & also M^r Assheton, M^r Hesketh. & my La. his mother came & wente; Monday many strandgers viz., M^r Trafforth, S^r Rye, Shirborne; Tewseday M^r Rec^d. M^r Holte, M^r ffoxe, M^r Lathom; Wednesday my L. Strandge & my L. Dvdley wente towarde London.

The ix of November

Wheate for Howsholde	...	xiiii w.	...
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i w. iii p. & xxiii caste	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loffes	...
Wheate for Floure & Paste	...	ii w. i pec.	...
Beare	...	xii hog.	...
Bieffes	...	di. ox & also i herryot	...
Vcalles	...	viii	...
Mottons	...	xvii	...
Linges	...	i di.	...
Haberdaine	...	iii	...
Stockefyshe	...	xviii	...
White Lightes	...	iiii & iii ^{li}	...
Waxe Lightes	...	ii torches & i ^{li} sizes	...
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	xi ^{li}	...
Accattes	...	v ^{li} xiii ^s viii ^d	...
Pullen	...	x ^s	...
frecche fyshe	...	xi ^s vii ^d	...
Pvander	...	ii q ^t & ix w.	...
Chippings	...	xiiii p.	...

The xbi of November

xx w.	...
i w. iii pec. & xv caste.	...
di. w.	...
i w. & i pec.	...
xiii [hogsheads.]	...
iii q ^t & ii tyle & i herryot.	...
ix.	...
xx.	...
i di.	...
iii.	...
xviii.	...
x ^{li} .	...
ii torches.	...
xii ^{li} .	...
v ^{li} xviii ^s iii ^d ob.	...
viii ^s .	...
xiii ^s vii ^d	...
ii q ^t di.	...
xiiii p.	...

Sonday Mr P^rson Nicolls pretched; Tvseday Mr Jhon Bradley came from London, & Wednesday he wente; Thursdayer Mr Skaresbryke & dyvers others came, as Mr Henry Stanley jvnior, Mr Halsoll jvnior, & Mr Vicker of Ratchedalle.

Sonday Mr Vicker of Ratchedalle pretched; Monday my La. Mollyneux at dyner; Tvsedaye Mr Stewarde & Mr Rygby came; Wednesdaye Mr Halsoll jvnior wente; on Thursdayer Mr Edwarde Halsoll & Mr Braddill came, Mr Henry Stanley, & Mr Langton & Mr ffoxe; Frydaye Mr Stewarde & Mr Rigby wente awaies.

	The viii of November	The xix of November	The vii of December
Wheate for Howsholde .	xix w. ...	... xv w. di. ...	... xvi w. & xvii caste.
Wheate for Manchetts .	i w. di. & xxii caste	... i w. di. ...	... i w. i pec. & viii caste.
Wheate for Dredge ...	di. w. ...	... ii loffes di. ...	... ii loffes di.
Wheate for Floure & Paste ...	... i w. ...	... iii peckes ...	... i peck.
Beare ...	... xiii hog. ...	... xi hog. ...	... xiii hog.
Bieffes ...	... iii q ^t & ii tiell & i herryot	... i oxe & i tyell	... viii tyll & also an oxe heryott.
Vealles ...	... viii ...	... vi ...	... vii.
Mottons ...	... xx ...	... ix ...	... xiii.
Lings ...	... i di. ...	... i & di. ...	... i & di.
Haberdaine ...	... iii ...	... n ^{li} ...	... n ^{li} .
Stockefyshes ...	... xviii ...	... xiiii ...	... xii.
White Lightes ...	... iiii & x ^{li} ...	... lxx ^{li} ...	... x ^x & ii ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes ...	... i torche ...	... i torche ...	... i torche.
Sewet for the Kitchen...	x ^{li} ...	... x ^{li} ...	... vi ^{li} .
Accattes ...	... vi ^{li} iiii ^d ob.	... iiii ^{li} ...	... iiii ^{li} xix ^s v ^d .
Pvllen ...	... iiii ^s vi ^d ...	... xi ^s ob. ...	... xvii ^s .
frecche fyshe ...	... xvi ^s ii ^d ..	... xii ^s v ^d ...	... xxi ^s .
Pvander ...	... iii q ^t di. ...	... ii q ^t ...	... ii q ^t & xiiii w.
Chippings ...	... xiiii pec. ...	... xiiii pec. ...	... xiiii pec.

On Sonday Mr Carter pretched, when Petter Stanley, Mr Henry Stanleys both, Mr Skaresbryke, Mr Nicolas Rigbye, Mr floxe, and others were present; Tvesdaye Mr Leigh pretched at Ormeskirke; Wednesdaye Mr Newton of Cheshire came; Thursdaye my La. Strandge & Mr W^m went to Halsoll; frydaye they came againe & wth theme Mr Traiforth, Mr Halsoll, & many more; & on Saturedaye they went awaies.

On Sondaye Mr Eaton pretched, Mr Nicolas Rigby came; Monday my L. went towards Chester; on Thursdaye Mr Traiforth & Mr Edwardes Manering came; on Fryday they dep^ted awaye.

On Sondaye many of my L. Yomen returned from Chester; on Monday my L. returned & sondry gentⁿ wth him; on Thursdaye Mr Rigbys bothe came; & vpon Saturedaye they dep^ted.

The viii of December

Wheate for Howsholde	..	xxi w. & xiii caste
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i w. & iii peckes
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. w.
Wheate for Paste	...	i w. iii peckes
Beare	...	xiii h.
Bieffes	...	ii oxen
Vealles	...	viii
Mottions	...	xx ^{tie}
Lings	...	i di.
Haberdaine	...	n ^{li}
Stoockefyshes	...	xviii
White Lightes	...	v ^{li}
Waxe Lightes	..	ii torches & ii ^{li} sises
Sewer in the Kitchen	...	x ^{li}
Accattes, Pvllen, & freche		
fyshe	...	vii ^{li} xvi ^s ob.
Pvander	...	iii q. & x w.
Chippings	...	xiii pec.
White Hearings...	...	n ^{li}

The xxi of December

...	xxv w. di.
...	ii w. & xx caste.
...	di. w.
...	i w.
...	xiii h.
...	i oxen di. & ii tylle.
...	ix.
...	xviii.
...	i di.
...	n ^{li} .
...	xxiii.
...	vii ^{li} .
...	ii torches
...	ix ^{li} .
...	ix ^{li} xvi ^d ob.
...	iii q. & xiii w.
...	xiii peckes.
...	c ^{ma} v & di.

On Sondaye Mr Leigh P^{son} of Standishe pretched; Tvseday Mr Skaresbryke, Mr Wrightington, & Mr To. P^{ker} came; on Wednesday Mr Stanley of Winwike came.

Sondaye Mr Caldewell P^{son} of Winwike pretched; Wednesdaye S^r Ryc. Shirborne & the reste of my L. Cownsell came; on Thursdaye S^r Ryc. Mollyneux, S^r Jhon Ratcliffe, Mr Standish, Mr Trafforth, Mr Xpstofer Anderton, & many others came; on Fryday my L. Cownsell wente awayes; on Satvreday yong Mr Halsoll came.

Lathom Howse.

	The xxviii of December	The iiii of Januarii	The vi of Januarii
Wheate for Howsholde .	xxxi w. & v caste...	lxii w. & x caste	... li w.
Wheate for Manchetts .	ii w. i pec. & ... xx ^{tie} caste	iiii w. ...	... iiii w. & x caste.
Wheate for Dredge ...	vi w. di. & ii loffes...	di. w. & ii loffes	... di. w. & ii loffes.
Wheate for Floure & Paste ...	... x w. ...	... xviii w. ...	... xvi w.
Beare ...	... xxiii hog.	... xl hog.	... xxxi hog.
Bieffes ...	... ii oxe & i tiell	... iiii oxen & i tiell	... iii oxen & i cowe.
Vealles ...	... xii ...	... xxvii & iiii rost- ing bieffes	... xix & iiii roasting bieffes.
Mottons ...	... xix ...	... xlviii ...	... xli.
Lings ...	... ii di. ...	... iii ...	... ii di.
Haberdaine ...	... v. ...	... x ...	... xxv.
Stockefyshe ...	... xxxii ...	... lxiii ...	... xlv.
White Lightes ...	... viii ^{li} ...	... x ^{xx} & x ^{li} ...	... viii. xviii.
Waxe Lightes ...	... ii torches & i ^{li} sises	... xvii qvaines xx torches & ii ^{li} sises	... viii torches & vii ^{li} qvaines.
Sewet for the Kitchen...	liiii ^{li} ...	... vi ^{xx} & iiii ^{li} ...	... iiii ^{xx} & x ^{li} .
Accattes ...	}		
Pvllen ...		... xxvii vii ^s iiii ^d	... xvi ^{li} xvii ^s .
freche fyshe ...			
Pvander ...	... ii q ^t & xiii w.	... x q ^t & iiii w.	... v q ^t viii w.
Chippings ...	... xiiii pec....	... xiiii ...	... xiiii pec.
White Hearings ...	... vii ^c & xx ...	... M.V ...	... vii ^c & xx.

On Sondaye Mr Vicker of Ratchedalle pretched; Tyseday Mr floxe came; Wednesdaye was Christemas daie, w^{ch} daie Mr Leigh pretched; Thursdaye Mr Phillippes pretched, & Mr Carter & Mr Doctor Joynes came.

Sondaye Mr Carter pretched, at w^{ch} was dyvers straddgers; on Monday came Mr Stewarde; on Tysedaye the reste of my L. Cownsell & also S^r

Sondaye Mr Calde-wall pretched, & that nyght the Plaiers plaied; Monday my L. Bushoppe pretched, & the same daye Mr Trafforth,

Jhon Savadge, & at nyght a Playe was had in the Halle, & the same nyghte my L. Strandge came home; on Wednesdays Mr fletewood preched, and the same daye yong Mr Halsoll & his wiffe came; on Thursdays Mr Irelande of the Hutte came; Fryday S^r Jhon Savadge dep^ted, & the same daye Mr Hesketh, Mr Anderton, & Mr Assheton came, & also my L. Bushoppe & S^r Jhon Byron.

Mr Edw. Stanley, Mr Mydleton of Leighton came; on Tysdays S^r Ric. Shirborne, Mr Stewarde, my L. Bushoppe, S^r Jhon Byron, & many others dep^ted; Wednesday my L. removed to New P^{ke}; on Frydays Mr Norres & Mr Torbocke & Mr Tildesley came & wente.

The xiiii of January

Wheate for Howsholde	..	xxiii w. di.	...
Wheate for Manchetts	...	ii w.	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loffes	...
Wheate for Paste	...	iii pec.	...
Beare	...	xvi hog.	...
Bieffes	...	i oxe di. & i tyle	...
Vcalles	...	viii	...
Mottons	...	xxiii	...
Lings	...	i di.	...
Haberdaine	..	vi	...
Stokeyfshes	...	n ^{li}	...
White Hearing	...	ccc	...
White Lightes	...	^{xx} v.iiii ^{li}	...

The xvj of January

xxii w. di. & x caste.	...
ii w.	...
di. w.	...
iiii w. & i pec.	...
xiiii hog.	...
i oxe & iiii tyle.	...
vii.	...
xii.	...
i.	...
xii.	...
n ^{li} .	...
cc ^{xxli} v.	...
lxxiiii.	...

Waxe Lightes	...	iii torches	...	...	ii torches.
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	x ^{li}	...	...	xviii ^{li} .
Accattes, Pulleu, & ffrecche					
fyche	...	v ^{li} iiiis	...	...	v ^{li} vi ^s .
Provander	...	iiii q. & iii w.	...	...	iiii q.
Chippings	...	xiii p.	...	...	xiii p.

Sondaye the P^rson of Standishe preched; on Monday M^r Davenporte of Henbury came; on Tresdaye my L. & my La. Strandge dynd at the Lodge in Lathom P^rke wth Clerke Mychell; on Wednesdaye the P^rson of Wigane & manye strandgers were wth my L., & that nyght came M^r Baron of Walton & Serjeant Wright; Thursdaye they wente; on Frydaye M^r Asheton, M^r Crosse, M^r Gerrard of Heghley came, M^r Worseley of Wigane came; on Satturedaye S^r Jhon Savadge, M^r Hoghton, & M^r Asheton of Mydleton came.

On Sondaye a Sermon, whereat was S^r Jhon Sotheworth, both M^r Henry Stanleys, & many others, & the same nyght came M^r Edward Stanley of Winwicke, M^r Gerrard, M^r Receyver, M^r Steward, M^r Edward Rigby, & many more, & the same daye M^r Houghton wente awaies; on Mondaye S^r Jhon Savadge, M^r Asheton, & my L. Strandge's children went awayes, & also M^r Receyver, M^r Steward, M^r ffuxe, & the reste of my L. Cownsell; on Tvsedaye my L. & my L. Strandge & La. Strandge went all towards London; and the same daye his Lorde-shippe's howse brake vppe at Lathom.

Lathom.
1589.

A Weekly Breyet of my L. expensis in his howsheolde after his retorne from the Cowrte begynning Wednesdaye the xith of Jvne 1589 et A^o xxxi^o Eliz. regni.

The xiiii of June 1589

Wheate for Howsheolde	...	xix w. di.	...
Wheate for Manchetts	..	i w. & iii p.	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	i loffe	...
Wheate for Paste	...	iiii w.	...
Beare	...	xxx hog.	...
Bieffes	...	iii q ^t & j tiell	...
Vealles	...	x	...
Mottons	...	x	...
Lambes	...	vii	...
Lings	...	di. orgone & iii greč	...
Haberdaines	...	v.	...
White Lightes	...	x ^{li}	...
Waxe Lightes	...	iiij torches	...
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	xiiii ^{li}	...
Accattes	...	lxxiiii ^s ix ^d	...
Pvllen	...	xxiii ^s vii ^d	...
ffresche fychē	...	xxii ^s ii ^d	...
Provander.			
Chippings.			

The xxi of June

...	xiii w.
...	iii p.
...	i loffe di.
...	i w. di.
...	xii hogsheds.
...	i oxe & ii tylle.
...	ix.
...	vi.
...	iii & i q ^t & also i carcas p ^o sent.
...	i & di.
...	xi.
...	vi ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .
...	vi ^{li} .
...	iiii ^{li} ii ^s viii ^d ob. qrt.
...	vi ^s i ^d .
...	iii ^s xi ^d .

My L. laide at the Lodge in Lathom P^rke from Saturedaye the vth of this Jvne vntill Wednesdaye the xth of the same, where p^ote of the sayd chardges were spente, & the same Wednesdaye he & S^r Edwarde Stanley, M^r Dutton, & all my L. howsheolde & many

On Sondaye M^r Skaresbryke, M^r Cutbert Halsoll, M^r Nicolas Bigby at dyner, w^{ch} daye there was a Sermon by my L. Bushoppe, & that nyghte came M^r Jhon Bradley from London; &

strandgers came to Lathom; on Tvsedaye Mr Dutton wente awayes, & Mr Holcrofte, Sr Ric. Shirborne, Mr Edwardes, Mr Talbot of Bashall, my L. Bushoppe of Chester, Mr To. Preston, & dyvers of the sayd Sr Rye. Shirborne his children & sones in lawes, & also Mr Jhon Osboston came; on Fryday Mr Holcrofte wente awayes, & the same daye Mr Stewarde, Mr Scaresbryke, Mr Robert Hesketh, Mr Worsley, & Mr Sherington of Wigane, Mr Mollyneux of Hawkecliffe came; on Satterdaye they all dep^ted.

my L. Bushoppe wente awayes vpon Mondaye & wth him also Mr Bradley; Tvsedaye my L. rydde to Pilkinton & Sr Edwarde Stanley wth him.

The xxviii of June

Wheate for Howseholde	...	xii w. & x caste
Wheate for Manchetts	...	di. w. & xii caste
Wheate for Dredge	...	i losse di. ...
Wheate for Paste	...	i w. ...
Beare	...	ix hogshedes ...
Bieffes	...	iii q ^t & i tielle ...
Vealles	...	v ..
Mottons	...	iiii ..
Lambes	...	ii ..
Lings	...	i ..
Haberdaynes	...	xv ..
White Lightes	...	vi ^{li} ..
Waxe Lightes	...	n ^{li} ...
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	iii ^{li}
Accattes	...	iii ^{li} vi ^r xi ^d
Pullen	...	ix ^s i ^d
frecche fyshe	...	x ^s x ^d
Provander.		
Chippings.		

The 6 July

...	xxi w. & x caste.
...	i w. di.
...	di. w.
...	i w.
...	xvii hogshedes.
...	i oxo di.
...	x.
...	xvi.
...	iiii.
...	di.
...	xxvi.
...	xi ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .

Sonday Sr Rye. Mollyneux, Mr Petter

Sondaye Mr Scaresbryke, Mr

Leigh, Mr Skaresbryke, & Mr Henry Stanley at dyner, & the same daye Mr Pson of Standishe preched; on Monday Mr Steward dep^dted awayes; Tvesdaye being Mydsomer daye, my L. begane his jorneye towards Cheshire to take musters there, & on Fryday his L. retorned againe & wth him came Mr floxe the Clerke Comptrowler.

Edwarde Rigbye, Mr Worsley of Wigan, Mr Sherington, Mr Mollyneux of Hawkeley, & many others of Wigane & Winwicke p^rishe came to dyner; on Monday Mr Cutebert Halsoll, Mr Rye. Mollyneux, Mr Henry Stanley the elder came to dyner; on Tyseday Sr Rye. Mollynewx, Mr Rye. Mollynewx of Conscowe came to dyner, Mr Edwarde Halsolle, Mr Cutebert Halsolle, Mr Skaresbryke, Mr John Mollynewx came to dyner, & Mr Bothe of Donam came also & dep^dted on Thursdaye, wth daye Mr Rec. & Mr Comptrowller came; on Fryday Mr Stewarde, Sr Rye. Shirborne, Mr Edwarde Rigby, Mr Butler of Rawcliffe, Mr Lathom, Mr Borrowes, & many other strandgers came.

The xiiij of July

Knowsley, the xvij of July

Wheate for Howseholde	... xix w. di. & v caste	... xix w.
Wheate for Manchetts	... i w. di. & vi caste	... i w. & v caste.
Wheate for Dredge	... ii loffes di. ...	... di. w.
Wheate for Paste	... ii w. ...	... i w.
Beare	... xv hogs. ...	... xvi.
Bieffes	... i oxe di. & iii tylle	... xi tille.
Vealles	... ix ...	... vi.
Motttons	... xviii ...	... xiii.
Lambes	... iii di. ...	... ii & iii q ^t .
Linge organe	... ii ...	... ii.
Lyng gryne	... iii ...	... iii.

Habberdaine	...	..	xiiii	...	...	iiii.
White Lightes	...	...	xxiiii ^{li}	...	...	xii ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	...	...	iii torches	...	...	n ^{li} .
Sewet in the Kitchen	..	..	x ^{li}	...	...	iii ^{li} .

Accates.

ffreche fyshe.

Provander.

Chippings.^a

Sonday Mr Stanley of Yollow & his daughter & his son in law, Mr Leigh, Mr Henry Stanley senior & Mr Henry Stanley junior, & many other gent^l, & the Vicker of Ratchedalle pretched, the same daie the Quenes Players plaied ii severall nyghtes; Mondaye Mr Stewarde dep^ted; Tyseday S^r Ryc. Sherborne, Mr Rec. generall & Mr floxe dep^ted; Wednesdaye Mr Edward Halsoll & Mr Cutebert Halsoll came, & soe dydde my L. Strandge & his daughters alsoe from S^r Jhon Birons, & soe dydde Mr Holcrofte, Mr James Anderton, Mr Poole, Mr Secretoryes mane, & the nexte daye dep^ted.

Sondaye Mr Tatton came, & the same daye my L. wente to-wardes Preston & S^r Edward Stanley with him; Tyseday his L. retorned home, & Mr Rec. & Mr floxe came also; on Wednes-daye my L. wente to Wigan & retorned to the Lodge at Lathom; on Frydaye Mr Edward Stanley of Winwicke came.

1589.

Knowlesley.

 **W**ickely Abrevemt of my L. the Earle of Derbys Howscholde for a howle yers expensis there begynning the xviiith daie of Jvly A^o dni 1589 et A^o R. R. Elizabethæ xxxijth viz.

The xxviii of Februi

Wheate for Howscholde	...	xvii w.	...
Wheate for Mancherres	...	ii w.	...

The seconde of Auguste

...	xvi w. di.
...	i w. i p. & vi caste

^a These items occur regularly to the end of the MS., but the amount of each is not given.

Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loffes	...	...	di. w.
Wheate for Paste	...	i w. di.	...	...	i w. & iii p.
Beare	...	xv hog.	...	...	xvii hog.
Bieffes	...	i oxe i q ^t & i tiell	...	...	i oxe i q ^t & i tiell.
Vealles	...	viii	...	...	v.
Muttons	...	xiii	...	...	xiii.
Lambes	...	iii	...	...	iii i q ^t .
Lings organe	..	ix greene	...	...	iiii.
Lings grene	...	nil	...	...	
Haberdaie	...	ix	...	...	xiii.
White Lightes	...	xiii ^{li}	...	...	xxx ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	...	iii ^{li}	...	...	
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	viii ^{li}	...	...	viii ^{li} .

Saturday my L. came home, Mr Worseley junior came; Sundaie Mr Heaton preached; Mr Halsall junior & his wiife came home upō Mondaie; Tuesdaie Mr Lassels at dinner, S^r Edmond Trafford came, Mr Rigbie came; Wednesday S^r Edmond wente, & Mr Rigbie, Mr Norres, & Mr Ireland at dinner; Thursdaie Mr _____ came againe; Frydaye he wente; this Saturdaie Mr Halsall came & wente, Mr P^rson of Burrie came.

Sondaie P^rson of Burrie preach-
ed, Mr Henry Stanley came, Mr
Worsley junior; Mondaie my L.
went to Mr Duttons, Mr Worsley
went; Tuesdaie Mr Rogers went;
Wedensdaie my L. came home, &
S^r Edw.; Thursdaie my L. roowd
to Lathome, S^r Edw. stayed; Fry-
daie Mr Rigbie came againe, my
Lo. his Counsell were at the De-
claraçōn; this Saturdaie my L.
Bushoppe came at nyght.

ir of August		xvi August		xxiii of August	
Wheate for Howseholde.	xxi & v caste	...	xiii w.	...	xix w. di. x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	i w. di. xv caste	...	iii pec. & xix caste	...	di. w. xviii caste.
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. caste	...	i loffe di.	...
Wheate for Paste	...	ij w.	...	ii w. di.	...
Beare	...	xiii hog.	...	viii hog.	...
Beeffes	...	i oxe di. ii tyle	...	i oxe & a q ^t	...
Veales	...	ix	...	v	...

Muttons	...	...	xxi	...	...	ix	...	...	vii.
Lambes	...	...	liii	...	...	i	...	...	n ^{li} .
Lynges	...	...	viii	...	...	ii	...	...	iii.
Habberdaynes	...	...	x	...	...	vii	...	...	liii.
White Lyghtes	...	...	xxiiii ^{li}	...	...	viii ^{li}	...	...	viii ^{li} .
Waxe Lyghtes	...	...	nil	...	...	i ^{li}	...	...	ii ^{li} .
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	...	v ^{li}	...	...	vii	...	...	ii ^{li} .

Sondaie my L. Bushoppe preached & my L. came home; Mondaie many at diñ; T.[uesday] my L. B.[ishop] went, M^r Andit came wth officers of mā came in the morning, M^r ffoxe came; Thursdaie & Frydaie a great companie; Saturdaie M^r ffoxe went & more companie came in.

Sondaie Vicar of Rachdall preached; Mondaie my L. went to Winwicke & S^r Edw. Stanley, M^r Rogers, & Ducheme^l; Wednesdaie M^r Receiver & M^r Ashton of Leiver came & had supper; on Thursdaie they had breakfaste & went awaie & came againe to supper, & went awaie on Frydaie; this Saturdaie my Lo. came home and strangers wth him.

August rrr

Wheate for Househould	...	...	xiii w. x caste	...
Wheate for Manchets	...	...	ii w. xv caste	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	...	di. w.	...
Wheate flo ⁹ for Paste	...	...	ix w.	...
Beare	...	...	xv hog.	...
Beiffs	...	...	i oxen iii q ^r	...
Veales	...	...	viii	...
Muttons	...	...	xvi	...
Lambes	...	...	iii	...
Lings	...	...	viii	...
Habberdaynes	...	...	viii	...
White Lyghts	...	...	lxviii ^{li}	...
Waxe Lyghts	...	...	nil	...
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	...	x ^{li}	...

Septemb⁹ vi

...	...	xxviii w. v caste.
...	...	ii w. di.
...	...	di. w.
...	...	v w. i pecke.
...	...	xx hog.
...	...	i oxen ij tylle.
...	...	ix.
...	...	xxvi.
...	...	ii.
...	...	vi.
...	...	vi.
...	...	lxx ^{li} .
...	...	i torche.

Sondaie M^r Carter preached & great com-

Sondaie P^rson of

pany, M^r Cuthbart Halsall & M^r Jo. Bold came; Mondaie in matter Deane of Chester & many others, S^r Jo. Biron came; Tuesdaie my L. & the rest went to Toxteth Pike & so forth to Wirrall; S^r Ed. Stanley staid Wednesdaie, my L. Dudley & M^r Edw. Stanley of Winwike came; Thursdaie M^r W^m my Lo. sonne came; Frydaie he went to my Lo. in Wirrall; Saturdaie my Lo. came home wth M^r Bouthe of Dunhame.

preached, great company; Mondaie M^r Bolde at diñer; Tuesdaie M^r Egerton, M^r Sherington, the Lawier & his brother came, M^r Bouthe wente, my L., my L. Dudley, S^r Edw. Stanley, M^r W^m &c. went to Lathom to hunt, my L. Dudley his mē stayed; Saturdaie my L., my L. Dudley, & all the rest came home, my L. Dudley brother in law came; the Quene's Players came & played at nyght, my Lo. of Essex Players came.

Sept. xiii

Wheate for Howsheold	...	xvi w. & v cast...
Wheate for Manchetts	..	i w. xiii cast ...
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loaves ...
Wheate for Paste	...	xiii w. i p. ...
Beare	...	xi hog. ...
Beiff's	...	i ox v tyle ...
Vealles	...	vii ...
Mottouns	...	xii ...
Lambs	...	iiii ...
Lings	...	vi ...
Habberdaynes.		
White Lyghtes	...	xlvi ^{li} ...
Waxe Lyghtes	...	vii torches ...
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	xliii ...

Sept. xx

xi w. di. x cast.
di. w. vii cast.
i loffe.
iii w. i p.
x hog.
iii quart ^s & cheanes & bones.
v.
x.
iii.
vi.
xxx ^{li} .
nil.
viii ^{li} .

Sondaie M^r Leigh preached & the Quenes Players played in the afternoone, & my L. of Essex^s at nyght; Mondaie my L. and all went away; Tuesdaie M^r Townelay came in

Mondaie my L. went to Asley & S^r Edw. Stanley, dyvers of my L. yomē stayed there; Wednesdaie they went to my Lo.; this

^s here.

the evening to have sene my L.; Wedensdaie he went home againe; Thursdaie ij staggs were baked; Saturdaie my L. & S^r Edw. came home, my L. Dudley & M^r W^m Stanley went from my L. in Chester towards London.

Saturdaie the P^{son} of Winwicke came.

	Sept. xiiij		Oct. iiii. apud New P ^{ke}
Wheate for Houshold	... xxi w. di. v caste	...	xxiii w.
Wheate for Manchets	... i w. xxiii caste	...	ii w. iiii p. xxiii caste.
Wheate for Dredge	... ii loves di.	...	di. w.
Wheate for Paste	... n ^{li}	...	ii w.
Beare	... x hog.	...	xx hog.
Beiffs	... xi tyle	...	i ox & one tyll.
Veales	... ix	...	vii.
Muttons	... xxii	...	xxii.
Lyng	... iiii	...	i orgā & vi green lings.
Haberdynes	... ix	...	xii.
White Lyghts	... lii ^{li}	...	lx & ii ^{li}
Waxe Lyghts	... n ^{li}	...	i torch.
Sewet in the Kitchen	... ii ^{li}	...	x ^{li} .

Sondaie P^{son} of Winwicke went to preach beffore my Lo. at Lathome, my L. Strange children dyned at M^r Suttons; Mondaie not any theme came home; Thursdaie my L. came not; this Satturdaie my L. came home, M^r Steward came & M^r ffuxe.

Sondaie one M^r Byne preached, M^r Heston, M^r Rigbie, Roger Rigbie, Nicolas Rigbie; Tuesdaie M^r Steward went, my Lo. & Lady Strange came; Wedensdaie M^r Bould came & went; Thursdaie my L. removed to New P^{ke}, my L. Str. went to Winwicke; S^r John Biron, S^r Richard Shearburne, M^r Red. came at nyghte & John Bradley; Frydaie they went; Saturdaie M^r Maire of Chester & some of his brethrē came & went.

New P^rke.

	xi October		xviii of October	
Wheate for Howsehold	...	xix w. di. v cast	...	xxvi w.
Wheate for Manchets	...	i w. di. & xii cast	...	ii w. iii p. v cast.
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loves dim ⁹	...	di. w. di. loffe.
Wheate for Paste	...	iii w. i p. ...	...	iiii w. i p.
Beare	...	xvi hog. ...	...	xviii h.
Beiffs	...	iii oxen lefte one tyll	...	one oxe Englishe ii oxen Manshe under ii rostes.
Vealles	...	vi ...	...	ii.
Muttons	...	xx ...	...	xxiii.
Lings	...	di. orgaine & vi grene	...	di. orgaine iiiii greene.
Haberdynes	...	xii ...	...	xiiii.
White Lyghts	...	iiii. xii ^{li} ...	...	xxii ^{li} .
Waxe Lyghts	...	ii torches ...	...	ii torches ii ^{li} .
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	viii ...	...	xvi ^{li} .

Sondaie a Sermon made by one Pye Doct^r of Divinitie; Tewsedaie he wente; Thursdaie my Lo. rode to Wigan & came againe, S^r John Savage came, my Lo. Strange abrode to Hunte and Hawke; Frydaie S^r John Savage went, my Lo. Strange came home; Barō of Walton came this Saturdaie, he went, M^r Edw. Rigbie came.

On Thursdaie the xixth of October John Rutter mylner at Burscough mylnes had meate from New P^rke by my Lo. commandment.

Sondaie M^r Byrō, M^r Skilli-corne, M^r Hytō preached, M^r Edw. Rigbie went, many in the Hall, M^r Chambers came; Mondaie he went awaie, many in the Hall; Tewsdaie M^r Midleton of Leighton & M^r Anderton came; Wednesday M^r Scarsbreke, M^r Rigbie, S^r Richard Shearburne, M^r Halsall & his wiffe, my Lo. Mounteagle & his brother came; Thursdaie M^r Midleton went, M^r Halsall, M^r Skaresbreke, M^r Bradshaw of Hay at dinner & went; Frydaie S^r Richard Shearburne & M^r Warren went, my Lo. Strange & my L. Mounteagle went abrode,

M^r P^rker & many of his mē stay-
ed; Saturdaie M^r Edward Rigbie
came.

New W^{re}ke.

	Oct ^r the xxv		Nov ^r the 1 st
Wheate for Howsehold	... xx w. di.	...	xix w. v cast.
Wheate for Manchetts	... ii w. xiii cast	...	ii w. xxi cast.
Wheate for Dredge	... di. w.	...	ii loves di.
Wheate for Paste	... iii w.	...	i w.
Beare	... xv hog.	...	xvi hog.
Beiff's	... di. oxe ii tyle Englishe	...	ii & di. oxe i stirke Englishe.
Veales	... iii	...	iii.
Muttons	... xix	...	xvi.
Lyngs orgā	... nil	...	i.
Lyngs greene	... iii ^{li}	...	vi.
Haberdaynes	... xi	...	xi.
White Lyghts	... iii & x ^{li}	...	iii & xviii ^{li} .
Waxe Lyghts	... nil	...	ii torches.
Sewet in the Kitchen	... x ^{li}	...	x ^{li} .

Sondaie M^r Leigh preached, M^r Tho. Standishe, M^r Skaresbrecke, M^r Adlingtō & many of Standishe P^rishe there; Tewesdaie my L. wente to Bideston, my La. Strange, S^r Edw. Stanley, my L. Mounte-egle's mē & M^r P^rker stayed; this Saturdaie my Lo. came home wth M^r Salesburye & M^r dōxe.

Sondaie M^r Skaresbrecke, M^r H. Stanley. M^r Barth. Hesketh, & many others at dinner, my L. Strange my L. Montegle are s^rved; Mondaie my Lo. went towards Pilkinton; my Lo. Mountegle, M^r Salesbury went, my L. & La. Strange & S^r Edw. stayed; Wedensdaie M^r Halsall junior came; Thursdaie he went to P^rson of Wigā & M^r Henry Stanley not at dinner; Fryday my L. Strange went to Pilkinton.

November the viii

Wheate for Howsehold	...	xvi w. x cast	...
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i w. di. iiii cast	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loves di. i w.	...
Wheate for Paste	...	ii w.	...
Beare	...	xv hog.	...
Beiffs	...	viii tyle Englishe i oxe i q ^r Manshe	...
Veales	...	v.	...
Muttons	...	xvi	...
Lyngs orgā	...	nil	...
Lyngs greene	...	iii	...
Haberdaynes	...	xiiii	...
White Lyghts	...	iiii. xv ^{li}	...
Waxe Lyghts	...	torche i	...
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	viii ^{li}	...

November the x

xx w. di.	...
ii w. lesse ix caste.	...
di. w.	...
ii w.	...
xv hog.	...
i q ^r Englishe, one oxe di. i q ^r Manshe wch was rosted.	...
v.	...
xvi.	...
nil.	...
v.	...
xiii.	...
v. iiii ^{li} .	...
torche i.	...
xii.	...

Mondaie my La. Str.[ange] rode to Winwicke, S^r Edw. stayed; Tuesdaie my L. came frō Pilkington; Wednesdaie my Lo. Strange went ffrom Winwicke; Thursdaie my La. Strange came againe frō Winwicke; this Saturdaie M^r Anderton at diuner.

Sondaie Vicar of Ratchdale peched; Mondaie M^r floxe came; Tuesdaie my Lo. & also my La. Strange & S^r Edw. Stanley dyned at the Lodge in Lathome Pke; Thursdaie M^r Edw. came, & on frydaie he wente againe; this Satturdaie

November xxi

Wheate for Householde	...	xxi w. v caste	...
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i w. iii p. & iii cast	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loves di.	...
Wheate for Paste	...	iii p.	...
Beare	...	xv hog.	...
Beiffs	...	v tyle Englishe, i oxe iiii tyle & i oxe i tyle Manshe rosted	...

November xxii

xviii w. x caste.	...
i w. iii p. xvii cast.	...
ii loves.	...
iii p.	...
xvii hog.	...
di. oxe i tyle English viii tyle of a Manshe oxe.	...

Veales	...	...	iii	...	...	vii.
Muttons	...	...	xviii	...	...	xix.
Lyngc organ	...	...	nil	...	...	nil.
Lyngc greene	...	...	vi	...	...	iii.
Habberdaynes	...	...	xii	...	...	x.
White Lyghtes	...	...	^{xx} vii ^{li}	...	...	^{xx} v & x ^l
Waxe Lyghtes	...	...	nil	...	...	torche i.
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	...	viii ^{li}	...	...	x ^{li} .

Mondaie my L. & La. Stra. dyned at Crossshall, Mr Butler of Racliffe & his brother came; Tuesdaie they went; this night fyre begune in the Buttrie at Lathome and went vp into the Hall, & God be praised, did litle harme; ffridaie my Lo. rode to Preston aboute the death of Mr Houghto and to see peace etc.; this Saturdaie my Lo. returned, Mr Massie came.

Sondaie Mr Heaton preached; Mondaie Mr Massie went, Mr Hulton junior, Mr Henry Stanley senio^r & jvnio^r, Mr Rich. Houghto, and many others; Tuesdaie Wednesdaie Mr Bonde, Mr Shakerley, Mr Skillycorne etc; Thursdaie Saturdaie

December bi

Wheate for Householde	...	viii w. viii cast	...
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i w. iii p. x cast	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loves	...
Wheate for Paste	...	i w. di.	...
Beare	...	xviii hog.	...
Beiffs	...	ii oxen	...
Veales	...	vii	...
Muttons	...	xviii	...
Lyngc organ	...	viii	...
Lyngc greene	...	xiii	...
Habberdaynes	...		...
White Lyghtes	...	^{xx} v.ii ^{li}	...
Waxe Lyghtes	...	ii torches i ^{li}	...
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	x ^{li}	...

December the xii

...	xxi w. x cast.
...	i w. iii p. x cast.
...	di. w.
...	i w. i p.
...	viii hog.
...	di. oxe i tyle Englishe i oxe iiii tyle.
...	vii.
...	xx.
...	xxiii.
...	iiii.
...	
...	^{xx} v & iiii ^{li} .
...	di ^{li} .
...	x ^{li} .

Sondaie Mr ffoxe went; this Saturdaie Mr Edw. Halsall, Mr Wrightington, and many others.

Sondaie Mr Leigh preached, Mr Edw. Halsall; Mondaie Mr Bould, Mr Steward, Mr Houghto, and dyvers others; Thursdaie Wedensdaie Mr ffoxe etc., S^r Richard Shearburne & Mr Savage came, Mr Shakerley and many others; fryday many at dinner; this Saturdaie all went, P^rson of Winwicke came.

New P^rte 1589.

	Decem. the xx		December the xxvii
Wheate for Househoude ...	xxi w. v cast ..	..	xxii w. di.
Whcate for Manchetts ...	i w. iii p. v cast	..	ii w. lesse iii cast.
Wheate for Dredge ...	ii loves di. ...	...	iii loves di.
Wheate for Paste ...	ii w. i peck ...	...	viii w. i p.
Beare ...	xv hog. ..	...	xix hog.
Beiffs ...	i oxen & more viii tyle	...	ii oxen di. i tyle.
Veales ...	vi ...	...	viii.
Muttons ...	xv ...	...	xvii.
Lyngs greene ...	xv ...	...	xxx.
Lyngs orgā ...	nil ...	...	nil.
Haberdaynes ...	iii ...	...	nil.
Hearings ...	nil ...	...	vcm.
Stocke fyshe ...	nil ...	...	xxiiii.
White Lyghts ...	iiii & xli ...	...	viii.
Waxe Lyghtes ...	i torche ...	...	iii seares ii torches iii q ^r .
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	xli ...	...	xli.

Sondaie P^rson of Winwicke peached, Mr Searesbrocke, Mr Bremishawe and his wyffe came; Mondaie they went & the P^rson of Winwicke; Tuesdaie my L. went towards Preston; Thursdaie he came home againe.

Sondaie Mr Hunte peached; Mondaie Tuesdaie Mr Bothe & Mr Goodman at dinner, Mr ffoxe came; Thursdaie Mr Cuthbart Halsall at dinner.

Januarii the iii				Januarii the i			
Wheate for Househoulde	...	xlii w. di. x east		...	xl w. d.		
Wheate for Manchetts	...	ii w. iii p. xii east		...	iii w. iii p. x east.		
Wheate for Dredge	...	i w.	...	...	di. w.		
Wheate for Paste	...	xi w. iii p.	...	...	xiiii w.		
Beare	...	xxxii hog.	...	...	xxxii hog.		
Beiffs	...	iii oxen	...	...	iii oxen v tylle.		
Vcales	...	xx	..	...	xix.		
Muttons	..	xxxiii	...	...	xli.		
Lyngs greene	...	iiii	...	...	i di.		
Lyngs orgā	...	iiii	...	..	xiii.		
Haberdaynes	...	nil	...	...	nil.		
Hearings	...	xic ^m	...	...	cc ^m .		
Stocke fyshe	...	x	...	...	nil.		
White Lyghts	..	viii. x ^{li}	...	...	vii. viii ^{li} .		
Waxe Lyghts	...	i torche i ^{li} seares		...	v torches.		
Sewet in the Kitchen	..	v. viii ^{li}	...	...	lxii ^{li} .		

Wedensdaie all my Lo. Counsell; this Saturdaye my Lo. Bushoppe and his wyffe, Mr Brucke, & Mr Pkinson came.

Sondaie P^rson of Bury preached, great company, Mr Brucks went, Mr Halsall junior & his wyffe came; Mondae great company; Tuesdaie xiith daie my L. Bushoppe preached; Mr To. Hesketh, Mr Morte. and other Lawiers & great company aboute the matter of Mr Houghton & the Baron; Wedensdaie my Lo. Counsell went awide, Mr Baro & his wiffe, Mr Halsall & his wiffe stayed; ffryday my L. Bushoppe went.

Lathome.

January xxiij

Wheate for Household	...	xxiiii w. di. v cast	...
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i w. iii p. xi cast	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. w. i losse	...
Wheate for Paste	...	i w. i p.	...
Beare	...	xvi hog.	...
Beiffs	...	one oxe iii q.	...
Veales	...	vii	...
Muttons	...	xxiii	...
Lyngs orgā	...	nil	...
Lyngs greene	...	x	...
Stocke fishe	...	nil	...
White Hearings	...	cc ^m	...
White Lyghtes	...	^{xx} v & xvli	...
Waxe Lyghtes	...	nil	...
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	xx ^{li}	...

January xxiiij

...	xx w. x cast.
...	i w. iii p. xv cast.
...	ii loves.
...	i w.
...	xvii hog.
...	i oxe di. ii tyle.
...	v & i heffer roasted.
...	xxi.
...	nil.
...	x.
...	nil.
...	cc ^m di.
...	^{xx} v & x ^{li} .
...	nil.
...	x ^{li} .

Sondaie Mr Heatō preached; Tuesdaie my L. removed to Lathome; Wedensdaie Mr Bould, Mr Tho. Hesketh, & many others about Mr Houghton and the Baron; Thursdaie my Lord rode to Wigan, Sr Ed. flitton & Mr Bouth came at nyght; frydaie they went to my Lo., my Lo. came home againe.

Tuesdaie Mr Houghtō at dinner, and went againe; Wedensdaie my L. rode to Knowesley, so to Warington; Frydaie my L. Strange & Mr W^m came home from London; this Saturdaie my L. came home & Mr floxe.

January xxv

Wheate for Household	...	xxv w. x cast	...
Wheate for Manchetts	...	ii p. xviii cast	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. w.	...
Wheate for Paste	...	i w.	...
Beare	...	xvii hog.	...
Beiffs	...	ii oxen	...
Veales	...	x	...

February the iij

...	xx w. di. v cast.
...	ii w. i p.
...	di. w.
...	ii w. di.
...	xviii hog.
...	ii oxen.
...	ix.

Muttons	...	xxiii	...	xx.
Lyngs orga	..	nil	..	nil.
Lyngs greene	...	xii	...	xvi.
Stocke fishe	...	nil	...	nil.
White Hearings	...	^{xx} v	...	nil.
White Lyghtes	...	^{xx} v.xiii ^{li}	...	^{xx} v.viii ^{li} .
Waxe Lyghtes	...	torches ii	...	iii ^{li} .
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	x ^{li}	...	xvii ^{li} .

Sondaie Mr Scaresbreeke, Mr James Andertō, Mr Ashton of Croston at diuer, Mr Ed. Rigbie, Pson of Winwicke pached, & Mr Eccleston at dinner; Mondaie Mr Rigbie & Pson of Winwicke went, Mr Baron of Walton came; Tuesdaie Mr Breareton; Wedensdaie Mr Hesketh & many others; Thursdaie Mr Rec. & Mr ffoxe & Mr Baron went, Mr ffetwood came and went.

Sondaie the Vicar of Ratchdell pached, Mr H. Stanley junior at dinner, the Baron came & wente; Mondaie Mr Osbaldeston came; Thursdaie he went, the Barō came againe; Wedensdaie Mr Eccleston, Mr Crosse, Mr Morte, & Nicolas Rigbie, Mr Doney, Mr Roger Rigbie, & many others at dinner; Thursdaie Mr Morte went, Mr Tatton came, my L. Strange went to Knowsley.

February xiiii

Wheate for Househould	...	xx w. x cast	...
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i w. iii p. x cast	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	i w. di.	...
Wheate for Paste	...	i w. di.	...
Beare	...	xviii hog.	...
Beiff's	...	ii oxen	...
Veales	...	x	...
Muttons	...	xxiii	...
Ling organe	...	nil	...
Ling greene	...	ix	...
Stocke fyshe	...	nil	...
White Hearings	...	nil	...

February xvi

...	xvii w. x cast.
...	i w. iii p.
...	ii loves di.
...	iii p.
...	xiii hog.
...	i oxe di.
...	vii.
...	xx.
...	nil.
...	xiii.
...	nil.
...	nil.

White Lyghts ...	... ^{xx} li	...	... ⁱⁱⁱ & x ^{li} .
Waxe Lyghts ...	... i torche	...	... ii torches.
Sewet in the Kitchen	... x ^{li}	...	... x ^{li} .

Tuesdaie Mr Leicester of Tabley came & went, my L. Strange came home; Wedensdaie Mr Henry Stanley jvnior at dinner; Thursdaie my L. went to Preston for mustering, Mr Hanmer jvnior came; ffrydaie he went; this Saturdaie my L. & Lady Strange dyned at Okar.

Sondaie Mr Heatō pached; Mondaie my L. & Lady Strange dyned at Marshall; ffrydaie Sr Ric. Shearburne came & Mr Halsall jvnior; this Saturdaie my L. came home, Mr ffoxe came & a s^erant of the B. of Canterbury. Players played at nyght. Mr Halsall & Mr Osbaldeston jvnior came.

February xxviii

Wheate for Househould ...	... xxii w. di. cast ...
Wheate for Manchetts ...	... ii w. ii p. x cast
Wheate for Dredge ...	... ii loves di. ...
Wheate for Paste ...	... i w. i p. ...
Beare ...	... xvi hog ...
Beiff's ...	... i oxen v tyle ...
Veales ...	... viii
Muttons ...	... xvii ...
Ling organe ...	... nil ...
Ling greene ...	... xvi ...
Stocke fyshe ...	... nil ...
White Hearings ...	... nil ...
White Lyghts ...	... ^{xx} iii & xviii ^{li} ...
Waxe Lyghts ...	... ii torches, sears iii
Sewet in the Kitchen	... x ^{li} ...

March vii

... xx w. di.
... ii w. xv cast.
... ii loves.
... i w. iii p.
... xvi hog.
... xi tyle.
... xii.
... ii.
... xvi.
... ii.
... xvi.
... ^{xx} iii & iii ^{li} .
... i torche.
... viii ^{li} .

Sondaie Mr Rob^t Hesketh at dinner and many others, Mr Steward came from Londō; Mondaie Sr Ric., Mr ffaringtō, & Mr Osbal-

Sondaie Mr Standishe at dinner, a great Hall; Mondaie my L. & La. Strange & Mr W^m; Tuesdaie

deston went; Mr Scaresbrecke & Mr Ecclestō at diñer; Tuesdaie Mr ffoxe went; Wedensdaie my L. & Lady Strange dyned at Mr Henry Stanley's, Mr Anderton & Mr Ed. Rigbie at dinner, Mr Beeston came againe; Thursdaie my L. & Lady Strange went to dinner to Rufford.

they came home; Thursdaie Mr Norris, Mr Hugh Stanley junior, Mr Stanley of Alderley junior at dinner, Mr Tatton came; ffrydaie he went away, L. Strange went to Harroke aboute Lyv^opvlē; this Saturdaie he came home, Mr Steward & Mr ffoxe came.

March the viii

Wheate for Household	...	xix w. di. cast	...
Wheate for Manchetts	...	ii w. v cast	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loves	...
Wheate for Paste	...	i w. i p.	...
Beare	...	xv hog.	...
Ling organ	...	vi	...
Ling grene	}	xlii	...
Habberdynes			
Stockefishe	...	xl	...
White Heareings	...	xiii ^{em}	...
Reade Heareing	...	xlii	...
Puffings	...	xvi	...
White Lyghtes	...	lvii ^{li}	...
Waxe Lyghtes	...	n ^{li}	...

March the xxi

...	xx w. di.
...	ii w. xx cast.
...	i loffe.
...	i w.
...	xvii hoghesheades.
...	v di.
...	xxxvi.
...	xl.
...	xii ^{em} di.
...	lx.
...	xxvi.
...	lxx ^{li} .
...	i torche.

Sondaie Sr Ric. Mollinex, Mr Ric. Mullinex, Mr H. Stanley, Mr Hesketh & Mr Ashton, Mr Osbaldeston junior, Mr Ric^o Houghtō, P^{son} of Moberley preached; Mondaie my Lo. wēt toward Bidston & my L. Strange went to Hawke; Tuesdaie he came home, Henry Stanley senior at dinner and Mr Nic. Rigbie, Mr Steward went; Wedensdaie my L. Strange & Mr W^m went to Hawke; this Saturdaie my L. came home.

Sonday Mr Mollynewx of Derbysshire cāe & on Tuesday he dep^oted, my L. & La. Strandge went to Knowsley & on Thorsday they returned, Mr Steward, Mr ffoxe wente; and this Saturdaie Mr Eccleston, Mr Lanetrye came to dyñer, Mr Atherton came, & my L. & La. Strandge wente to Sr Ryc. Mollynewx house.

xxviii of Marche			The iiii of April 1590		
Wheate for Household	...	xx w. di.	...	xxvi w.	
Wheate for Manchetts	...	ii w.	..	xxvi w.	
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loffes	...	i loffe.	
Wheate for Paste	...	i w. pec.	...	i w.	
Beare	...	xiiii hoghsheades	...	xvii hog. & i borrell.	
Ling organ	...	v di.	...	vi.	
Ling grene	...	} xxxviii	...	xliiii.	
Habberdynes	...		...		
Stockefishe	...	xlii	...	xl.	
White Hearnings	...	xii ^e di.	...	xliiii ^e .	
Reade Hearnings	...	lvi	...	lx.	
Puffings	...	x ^m	...	ii.	
White Lyghtes	...	lii	...	lxxii.	
Waxe Lyghtes	...	iii	...	i torche.	

Sonday Mr Atherton wente, Mr Skilly-corne & Mr To. Leigh came; Monday Mr Eccleston of the fylde, Mr Wrightington, & Mr Red. came & wente to Lyverpole; Tuesday Mr Red. returned, & the same day Mr Wrightington & Mr Bartholomew Hesketh at dyner, Mr To. Haumer came, Mr Leigh came & wente; on Wednesday Mr Red. & Mr Hanmer dep^dted; on Thursday Sr Jhon Savadge & Sr Jhon Sotheworth at dyner, Mr Mayne came; my L. & La. Strandge returned on fryday, wth them Mr Hesketh came to dyner, & the same daye Mr Steward dep^dted.

On Sonday Mr Heatō preched, Mr Skaresbrike at dyner; Monday Mr Henry Stanley, Mr Baron of Walton came; on Tuesday my L. removed to the New Pike & the Baron dep^dted; on Wednesday my L. wente to Knowsley, & the same daye Mr Roke & Mr Morte came, & on Thursday they dep^dted; on fryday Mr Eccleston & Mr Henry Stanley sent^d at dyner, & my L. returned back, & the same day Mr Cntobert Halsoll came; on Saturday Mr Steward came, & the same day Mr Halsoll, Mr Hesketh, & Mr Eccleston at dyner, & the same daye came Mr Salebury & his unckell & dyvers others.

At New P^{re}.

	vi of April		viii of April
Wheate for Howseholde	... xvi w.	...	... xxi w.
Wheate for Manchetts	... ii w. & i pecke	...	... i w. di.
Wheate for Dredge	... i losse di.	...	... ii losses.
Wheate for Paste	... i w. i peck	...	... i w.
Beare	... xiiii hog.	...	... xvii hog.
Bieffs	... nil	...	... nil.
Lambes	... iiii	...	... iii.
Vealles	... nil	...	... nil.
Ling organ	... vi	...	... vi.
Mottons	... nil	...	... nil.
Ling greene & Haberdayne	} xlv	...	... xlv.
Stock fyshes	... xl	...	... xlii.
White Hearing	... xliii di.	...	... xliii & xl.
Redde Hearing	... lx	...	... c.
Pvffes	... ii	...	... ii.
White Lightes	... xlviii	...	... li.
Waxe Lightes	... nil	...	... nil.
Sewet in the Kitchen	... nil	...	... nil.

On Sondaye my L. Strandge wente to-
wardes the Assizes at Lanc.[aster] concern-
ing Mr Baron of Walton's cawses; on Mon-
daye Mr W^m Stanley came from London;
Wednesday Mr Halsoll senyo^o, Mr Halsoll
junio^o, Mr Gerrard of Inse came to dynner;
on frydaye Mr Halsoll junio^o came againe to
dynner; & on Saturdaye my L. Strandge re-
turned home from the Assyses.

On Sondaye Mr Legh P^{re}son of
Standyshe pretched, Mr Henry
Stanley senio^o at dyner; on
Monday Mr Warren & Mr Rigby
came; on Wednesday Mr Halsoll
junio^o, Mr Mr Morre,
Mr ffaxe, & Mr Compt. came; on
Thursday Mr Henry Stanley se-
nio^o, Mr Eccleston at dyner, S^r
Jhon Savadge came; on frydaye
hee dep^oted; & on Saturday Mr
Stewarde came.

The 17th of Aprill				The 11 of Maye		The 19 of Maye
Wheate for Howsheolde	xxii w.	...	...	xviii w.	...	viii w.
Wheate for Manchetts	ii w. di.	...	...	i w. iii p.	...	i w.
Wheate for Dredge	di. w.	...	...	ii loffes di.	...	i loffe di.
Wheate for Paste	iii w. di.	...	...	ii. w.	...	i peck.
Beare	xx hog.	...	...	xix hog.	...	xi hog.
Bieffs	i ox & iii q ^t & i tylle	...	...	i ox di. & ii tylle	...	di. ox & ii tylle.
Lambes	vi	...	...	vii	...	ii.
Vealles	xxiii	...	...	xvii	...	vii.
Ling organ	i di.	...	...	i	...	iii.
Mottons	vi	...	...	v	...	iii.
Ling greene & Haberdayne	ix	...	...	viii	...	ix.
Stock fyshes	xii	...	...	xii	...	xii.
White Hearing	c.c.c	..	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Redde Hearing	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Prifes	n ^{li}	...	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
White Lightes	xl ^{li}	...	...	xvii ^{li}	..	vi ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	i torche	...	...	n ^{li}	...	ii ^{li} .
Sewet in the Kitchen	vi ^{li}	...	...	x ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .

On Sondaye P^{son} of Winwick pretched & M^r Gamwell & others of Chester came & wente; on Mondaye M^r Ryc. Mollynewx, M^r Hesketh, M^r Henry Stanley, & M^r Halsoll juny^o came, & the same daye my L. & Lady Strandge wente towards London; Tuesdaye S^r Robert Stapleton came & wente; Wednesdaye M^r Barlowe; on Thursday M^r Hesketh & M^r Anderton at dyner & M^r Holland; on ffryday M^r Holland dep^oted.

On Wednesday M^r Petter Stanley senio^o at dynner; Thursday M^r Edward Stanley of Winwicke came & my L. came home; on ffryday M^r Stanley retorned home, & the same daye M^r Skaresbryke came to dynner & also M^r Tunstall.

On Sondaye the Vicker of Ratchedalle pretched; on Mondaye S^r Ryc. Mollynewx came to dyner; on Wednesdaye M^r Henry Stanley, M^r Eccleston, & M^r Skaresbryke came to dynner; on Thursdaye M^r Rec^o & M^r Skaresbryke dep^oted; on ffrydaye M^r Eccleston of the ffylde; on Saturdaye

Mr Baron of Walton,
Mr Hoxe, Mr Rygby, &
Mr Stewarde came.

New Year 1590.

The xvi of Maye

Wheate for Howscholde	...	xvi w. di. & liii caste	...
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i w. i pec. & xvii cast	...
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. w.	...
Wheate for Paste	...	i w. lii peckes	...
Beare	...	xi hog.	...
Bieffs	...	i oxe di. & ii tulle	...
Vealles	...	xv	...
Mottons	...	v	...
Lambes	...	liii	...
Ling organ	...	i	...
Ling gryne	...	ix	...
Stockefyshes	...	xii	...
White Lightes	...	xliii ^{li}	...
Waxe Lightes	...	n ^{li}	...
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	x ^{li}	...

The xviii of Maye

...	xv w.
...	i w. i pec. & vii cast.
...	i loffe di.
...	i w.
...	xliii hog.
...	i oxe & liii tulle.
...	ix.
...	v.
...	lii.
...	di.
...	liii.
...	vi.
...	vi ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .
...	x ^{li} .

On Sondaye Mr Phillippes preched, Mr Robert Hesketh, Mr Skaresbryke, & Mr Henry Stanley junior came to dyner.

Sondaye Mr Skaresbryke, Mr Wrightington, Mr Nicolas Rigbie came to dyner, Mr Hesketh came & went also; Tewsdaye my L. went to Knowsley in his jorneye towards Hawrden, Sr Edw. Stanley & my L. Strandges children stayed behinde.

The xix of Maye

Wheate for Howseholde.	x w. di. & v caste	...	xv w. & x caste
Wheate for Manchetts	i w. & xvi caste	...	i w. di.

The vi of June

The xli of June

...	xvii w. & x caste.
...	ii w. & v caste.

Wheate for Dredge	... i loffe di.	... di. w.	... di. w.
Wheate for Paste	... iii w.	.. i w. iii p.	... iii w. iii p.
Beare	... x hog.	... xiii hog.	... xvii hog.
Bieffs	... iii tyll	.. ioxei q ^t & ii tyll	... ioxei q ^t & i tyll.
Vealles	... iii	... xii	... xiii.
Mottons	... ii	... vi	... v.
Lambes	... i	... iii	... v.
Ling organ	... ii di.	... i	... i di.
Ling gryne	... xiii	... vi	... ix.
Stockefyshe	... xx ^{tie}	... nil	... ix.
White Lightes	... vii ^{li}	... x ^{li}	... xvii ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	... nil	... nil	... nil.
Sewet in the Kitchen	... x ^{li}	... ix ^{li}	... x ^{li} .

Tuesday M^r Skaresbryke at dyner; on Wednesday my L. returned home; on ffryday M^r W^m Stanley my L. sone returned home; on Saturday M^r Tatton & M^r Leister came & wente.

Sunday S^r Edward ffytton came & wente, & the same daye the Vicker of Ratchedale pretched; on Monday the Mayre of Lyverpolle wth M^r More & others of that towne came & returned; on Saturday M^r Steward, M^r Warren, & M^r Caldewell came.

On Sunday M^r Caldewell pretched, & M^r Phillippes came also to have pretched; on Monday M^r Tatton, M^r Hoghton, & M^r Rec^d. & S^r Rye Shirborne came; Tuesday M^r Warren dep^dted, & M^r Phillippes pretched; on Wednesday M^r Steward dep^dted, & M^r Skillycorne came; on Thursdays S^r Rye Shirborne & M^r Rec^d. dep^dted, & the same daye M^r Blondell of Croseby his sone & Robert Wodroffe the Semynary were ap-

prehended & brought
to my L.; & on Satur-
day they were sent to
Chester as prisoners.

Knowsley 1590.

The xx of June			The xxvii of June		
Wheate for Howseholde	... xix w. di.	...	... xviii w. di. & v caste.		
Wheate for Manchetts	... i w. & iii p.	...	... i w. & iii cast.		
Wheate for Dredge	... di. w.	...	... di. w.		
Wheate for Paste	.. i w. di.	...	... ii w. di.		
Beare	... xv hog.	...	... xiiii hog.		
Bieffe	... i oxe & iii q ^r	...	... i oxe & ii tyell.		
Vealles	.. x	...	.. viii.		
Mottions	... ix	...	... xi.		
Lambes	... ii	...	... iii.		
Ling organ	... i di.	...	... i di.		
Haberdaynes	.. vi	...	... iiii.		
White Lyghtes	... xiiii ^{li}	...	... xx ^{li} .		
Waxe Lyghtes	... n ^{li}	..	... i torche.		
Sewet in the Kitchen	... iiii ^{li}	...	... ix ^{li} .		

On Sonday M^r Steward & M^r Clerke Comp-
trowler came; on Monday my L. rydde to
Knowsley; Tyseday S^r Edward Stanley &
my L. Strandges children & all the Howse-
holde removed to Knowsley, & the same
daye S^r Edward Hutton, M^r Rec^r, & M^r Orrell
came; & on Wednesday they dep^ted; on
Thursday M^r Norres, M^r Vermeston, & M^r
Blondell came & wente.

On Sonday M^r Heaton preach-
ed; on Monday my L. rydde
to Lathom, & the same daye M^r
W^m my L. soñe rydde towards
London; on Wednesday my
L. returned; on Thursday S^r
Jhon Savadge, M^r Dutton, & the
Quene's Players came; on fry-
daye they dep^ted, & S^r Randle
Brereton came; on Saturday M^r
Skaresbryke, M^r Morte, & M^r
Edward Halsoll came.

The iii of July

The xi of July

Wheate for Howscholde.	xvii w.	...	...	xvii w. &
Wheate for Manchetts ..	i w. di.	...	...	i w. & iii p.
Wheate for Dredge	di. w.	...	...	ii loffes
Wheate for Paste	i w. & iii p.	...	...	ii w.
Beare	...	xvi hog.	...	xvi hog.
Bieffe	...	i oxe di. & i tille	...	i oxe di. & ii tielle
Vealles	...	xi	...	xiii
Mottons	...	xi	...	iii
Lambes	...	ii	...	ii
Ling organ	...	i di.	...	i di.
Haberdaynes	...	viii	...	iii
White Lyghtes...	xiii ^{li}	...	x ^{li}	...
Waxe Lyghtes ..	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li}	...
Sewet in the Kitchen	viii ^{li}	..	viii ^{li}	...

On Sonday M^r Leigh pretched, M^r Jhon Wrightington came; on Tuesday M^r ffoxe, M^r Stewarde, & M^r Captaine Morgane came; on Wednesday M^r Standish, M^r Lathom came & wente; Thursday M^r Rec. came, M^r Holte, & young M^r Halsoll; on

Monday M^r Davenport came; Tuesday M^r Halsoll dep^ted, & on Wednesday M^r Davenport dep^ted; on Thursday Captaine Morgane dep^ted; on Saturday M^r Hamlet Holcrofte & his wife came.

On Sonday the P^rson of Winwicke pretched, & S^r Rob^t Stapleton came & M^r Holcrofte & his wiffe dep^ted; on Mondaye the sayd S^r Robert Stapleton went awayes, & the same daye M^r Hughes & M^r George Massey came, & also M^r Rec., M^r Stewarde, M^r ffoxe, & M^r Carey came; on Tuesday M^r Cuthbert Halsoll came; on Wednesday M^r Hughes, M^r Massey, M^r Rec., M^r Stewarde, M^r ffoxe, & M^r Carey dep^ted.

Here endeth this yeres Accompte.

* of all my L. the Earle of Derby his Howse-
holde made this xviiith daye of Julij 1590 et
A^o regni Regiæ Eliz.

	S ^v antes
Housholde	iii
.....	iii
owler	iii
Warren gent	i
vsher	i
.....	i
borowe	i
umer.....	i
Henry Bolde	i
Jhon Bothe	i
Mr Robert Bothe	i
Mr Tarbock	i
Mr Powell	i
Mr ffancis Starkie	i
Mr Nicolas ffortone	i
Mr W ^m Aspinwall	} Clerks of the Kitchin
Mr Mychell Doghty	
S ^r Gilbert Towneley my L. Chaplain ...	i

Gromes of the Chamber.

Ryc. Borrowes.
W^m Edling.
Edwarde Halsoll.
Edwarde Smythe.
Gilbert Holme.
Andrew Watterworth.
W^m Doddill.

* A corner of the leaf is here torn from the MS.

Women Officers.

Jhon Halwerke.
 Ewan Birche.
 Francis Holte, or
 Edward Pker.
 Ryc. Makin, or
 Jhon Lawton.
 To. Wilson.
 Robert Doughty.
 Edward Ellis.
 Jhon Mordante.
 Jhon Hallywell, or
 W^m Merson.
 Anthony Mallam.
 Petter Rowe.
 Edward Mason.
 Ryc. Mollynewx.
 Jhon King.
 Phillippe Poole.
 Matthew Newton.
 Jhon Sudall.
 To. Hawarde.
 Geordge Hawarde.
 Arthur Jhoynson.
 Edward Benet.
 Ryc. Traves.
 To Simcoke.
 Robert Smythe.
 Petter Hille.
 To. Bickerstath.
 To. fletcher.
 W^m Mollynewx.
 Reyner de Yong.
 Ryc. Cropper.

Kitcheners.

W^m Holme.
 Robert Woddes.
 Bengeman Cheite.
 Robert Alerton.
 Tho. Wetherbye.
 Henry Borrowe.
 Henry Westeheade.
 Anthony Wardeman.
 Reynolde Wrichte.
 W^m Holme, or his father.
 Jhon Doddill.
 W^m Gawen.
 Rawfe Leye.
 Edwardo Wollen.
 Ellis Tirer.
 Henry Ratchedalle.
 W^m Cowper.
 To. Westeheade.
 Jhon Smythe, }
 Henry Smythe, } hoppemen.
 Anthony Patten.
 W^m Dicket.
 James Cowp.
 To. Asburner.
 Robert Mane.
 Rawfe Anderton.
 Francis Samson.

Stablers.

W^m Wainwrighte Yoman of the Horses.
 Ewan Wainwright.
 Gilbert Prescot.
 Jhon Vergus.

Hugh Leylonde.
Reynolde Grostier.
Jhon Sellet.
Ewan Skote.
Hugh Cropper.
Henry Standishe.
Ryc. Barton.
Henry Craine.
W^m Mawdesley, the Cowtche boye.

[Almoners.]

S^r Jhon Allablaister.
To. Plombe.

Footemen.

To. ffranse.
Geordge Jackson.
Edwarde Diconson.
Ryc. ffranse.

Laundresses.

Margaret Stopforth.
Ellin Gaskell.
Ux. Reiner de Yong.

My Lo. Stranges Children & S^v vantes, viz.

1. M^{ris} Anne.
2. M^{ris} ffranses.
3. M^{ris} Elizabeth.
4. Margaret Fletcher.
5. M^{ris} Mawdeline.
6. Anne Cowp.
7. M^r Ryc. Lysster.
8. To. Gerrarde.

S^r Edwarde Stanley iiiMr W^m Stanley my L. soñe... iii

Suñi totall of the nowmber of all the severall p̄sons in this Checkerowle contayned be	}	[Of the Family 5 Servants..... 140 145]
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Knowsley
1590.

Weekly Bryffent of the Expensis of the Howseholde
of the Right Honorable Henry Earle of Derby in an
howle yere begynning the xviiith of Jvlij 1590 et A^o R. R.
Eliz. xxxii^{do} viz.

The xxv of July 1590

The firste of Auguste 1590

Wheate for Howseholde	...	xix w. & x caste	...	xxi w. di. & x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i w. iii peckes & xviii cast	...	i w. di.
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. w.	...	i loffe di.
Wheate for Paste	...	iii w. & iii peckes	...	di. w.
Beare	...	xvii hog.	...	xiii hog.
Bieffes	...	i oxe i q. & i tiell	...	i oxe ii tylle.
Vealles	...	viii	...	x.
Mottons	...	xiii	...	xii.
Lambes	...	i	...	iii.
Lings	...	i	...	di.
Haberdaines	...	i	...	di.
White Lightes	...	xviii ^{li}	...	xxx ^{li} .
Waxe Lightes	...	n ^{li}	...	n ^{li} .
Sewett for the Kitchen	...	n ^{li}	...	viii ^{li} .
Accattes	...	} vii viis i ^d ob.	...	v ^{li} iii ^s ii ^d ob.
Pvilen	...		...	
ffreche fyshe	..		...	

On Sondaye Mr Holcrofte of Woden & Mr

On Tuesdaye Mr Warren came;

Atherton came & wente; on Thursdave my L. wente to the New Pke to take the declaration of his Audytt, vnto whom all his Offysers & Cownsellers came; Sr Edward Stanley & my L. Stranges children remayned at Knowsley.

on Wednesdave my L. returned to Knowsley.

The seventh^a of Aug. 1590

Wheate for Howscholde	...	xi w. & xx caste
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i w. iii peckes & xi caste
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loffes
Wheate for Paste	...	ii w. i peeke
Beare	...	xiii hog.
Bieffes	...	i oxe di. & i tielle
Vealles	...	viii
Mottons	...	xvii
Lambes	...	i
Lings	...	iii
Haberdaynes	...	n ^{li}
White Lightes	...	xx ^{li}
Waxe Lightes	...	n ^{li}
Sewett for the Kitchen	...	x ^{li}
Accattres, Pvllen, & frecche fyshe	...)	...

The ninth of August 1590

...	xvi w. di.
...	i w. iii peckes & vi caste.
...	ii loffes.
...	iii w. i peeke.
...	xvi hog.
...	i oxe iii tylle.
...	vi.
...	xv.
...	di.
...	i di.
...	n ^{li} .
...	xxviii ^{li} .
...	n ^{li} .
...	viii ^{li} .
...	iiii ^{li} xvi ^s ob. 4 ^t .

On Sondave Mr Irelande, Mr Ratcliffe, & Mr Bordeman came, & the saide Mr Bordeman preched; Mondave Mr Warren, Mr Leigh, & Mr Winstanley came; Tvesdave my L. Bishoppe of Chester came at nyght; Wednesdave the said Bushoppe preched, & the ii Bloundelles & Wodroffe the Seminarie were brought to my L. from Chester; and on Thursday the[y] wente awaies.

Tvsedave my L. wente to the New Parke, & Sr Edward Stanley stayed behinde; on Thursday the Earle of Tyrone came to my L., & on frydave he dep^ted; and iii Tayllyers were working all weke in making of a Teñte for my L.

^a Sic in MS.

Knowsley

1590.

The xxii of Auguste

Wheate for Howscholde	..	xv w. di. & xx caste
Wheate for Manchetts	..	i w. di. & ix caste
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. w. & di. loffe
Wheate for Paste	...	i w. di.
Beare	...	... xii hog.
Bieffes	...	... i oxe i tylle
Vealles	...	... viii
Mottions	...	... xvii
Lambes	..	... n ^{li}
Lings	...	... ii
Haberdaynes	...	... n ^{li}
White Lightes	...	... xxxii ^{li}
Waxe Lightes	...	... n ^{li}
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	... vii ^{li}

The xxij of Auguste

On Mondaye Mr Stanley of Winwicke came,
 & Mr Edwarde Stanley, my L. Strandges came
 also; Trsedaye the[y] wente awayes, & my L.
 retorned from New Pke; Wednesdaye Sr Jhon
 Savadge & Mr Dytton came & wente; Thursday
 the Pson of Walton & one Mr Gvdde a Sodjera^a
 came to dyner & retorned; ffryday Mr Steward
 came; & on Saturday Mr Pson of Winwicke
 came.

^a Soldier.

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NOTES.

NOTES.

PAGE 1. *Wheat iiith the quarter.*] This price of wheat in 1561 is far higher than the ordinary average, and although for many years it had been fluctuating, the price of the quarter in 1554 was 6s. 10d. upon an average of twelve years preceding. In 1603 the average price had risen upon a similar average to 31s. 6d., an increase exceeding threefold in half a century. (*Jacob's Hist. of the Precious Metals*, vol. ii. p. 76.) In 1553 wheat was bought for the Princess Elizabeth's household at Hatfield for 29s. a quarter, but the average is not given. (*Nichols' Prog. of Queen Eliz.*, vol. i. pref. p. vii.) It was ordered in 1586, by the Queen, with the advice of her Privy Council, of which Henry Earl of Derby was one, that a Proclamation should be issued, and a Book of Orders made, for the relief of the poor, owing to the general dearth of corn and food, "growne partly through the unseasonableness of the yeere then past, and partly through the uncharitable greedinesse of Corne-Masters, but especially through the unlawfull and over-much transporting of Graine in forreine parts." Notwithstanding this the excessive price of grain still increased. (See *Powell's Assize of Bread*, 4to. 1601, and Penkethman's *Artachthos*, 4to. 1638.)

PAGE 5. "*Cloth and Badges for Livies.*"] All the servants of the Nobility at this time wore silver badges on their liveries, on which the arms of their masters were engraved. There are many allusions to the custom in Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, and other contemporary writers. The colour of the livery was always blue, and the badge or cognizance was fastened on the left arm, as we now see it worn by the servants of some of the public companies. The sleeve badge was left off about the reign of James I. The origin of the word livery (liberatio) may be traced to the food, clothing, and wages given by a master to his servant; but the privilege of distinguishing

servants by a livery could only be enjoyed by an express licence from the Crown, specifying the exact number of servants, which, if exceeded, entailed heavy penalties on the master. In the Sumptuary Laws of 1597, provision was made that the Queen's servants and the servants of Noblemen and Gentlemen might wear such livery coats or clokes as their masters should give or allow them, with their badges and cognizances or other ornaments of velvet or silk, to be laid or added to their said livery coats or clokes. (*Egerton Papers*, p. 255; Nares, *in voce* *Badge*; and Thom's note in Stowe's *Survey*, p. 32.) It was a refusal "to wear his cloth" as a retainer, which caused Thomas the first Earl of Derby to quarrel with Butler of Bewsy, and which led to the tragical event recorded by the old chroniclers. Asheton of Downham, in 1617, wore the cloth of Hoghton of Hoghton as one of his retainers, when James I. visited Lancashire.

IBID. "*Household Wages.*"] In the 38th Elizabeth (1595) the rates of servants' and labourers' wages were appointed at the General Session for the Peace, within the city of Chester, and the wage by the year with meat and drink for servants of the best sort was fixed at £1, but without meat and drink £3. Servants of the second sort were to receive by the year, with provisions, 10s., and without provisions £2, whilst servants of the third sort received 8s. a year with, and £1 15s. a year without meat and drink. Twopence a day was the average wage of a labourer and handicraftsman, whilst in harvest time the reapers received fourpence a day. (*Nichols' Prog. of Queen Eliz.*, vol. iii. p. 411.)

PAGE 6. "*Aglettes.*"] These were probably small silver ornaments, although the word properly denotes the tag to which lace was attached as an article of dress. (*Way's Prompt. Parv.*, p. 8.) The price was 13s. 4d. the pair.

PAGE 9. *Slaves not to sit in the Hall, nor to sleep in the Stables.*] These were the villeins regardant of the manor and bound to the Lord, and are to be distinguished from the villein in gross, *i.e.* the bondman bound to the person. The manumission of these slaves was, according to Sir Thomas Smith (*De Republica Anglorum*, p. 108, 1583) effected soon after the Reformation, as of the first sort the number was so small, he says, that it was not worth naming, and of the second he never knew any in England in his time. This remnant of feudal tyranny was not abolished without a pecu-

mary consideration, and Queen Elizabeth granted Patents in 1575-6 to Sir Henry Lea to enfranchise three hundred bondmen and bondwomen in blood, in gross or appertaining to any Royal manors in England or Wales, for reasonable fines or sums of money to be paid for their manumission and for the possessing and enjoying of their lands, tenements, leases, and goods. This odious scheme of extorting money from individuals tainted with slavery but possessed of property met with considerable opposition, and is perhaps the last relic of this iniquitous traffic in England. (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. xxxii. N. S. p. 371.)

PAGE 12. "*Tylles*—*Haberdaine*."] The former signifies tale, or numeral reckoning; and the latter, dried salt cod fish, a very important article in the consumption of a large household.

PAGE 19. "*Mr Comptroweller*."] William Darington of Worden Esq., the writer of the MS. (See *Introduction*.)

IBID. "*Sr Randle Brereton*."] He was the son and heir of Randle Brereton of Malpas Esq. (living in 1566) and of his wife Mary, daughter of Sir William Griffith of Wales, and grandson of Sir Randle Brereton by his second wife Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Butler of Bewsy, co. Lanc., Knt. In 1584-5 he accompanied Henry Earl of Derby on his embassy to Henry III. of France. He married Frances, daughter of — Throckmorton, and had issue a daughter Frances. His ancestor branched off from the parent house of Brereton in the fourteenth century. (*Harl. MS.* 1424, fo. 146; Holland Watson's *MS. Pedigrees*.)

IBID. "*Mr George Massey*."] He was of Puddington in Wirral, co. Cestr., and descended from Hamo de Masci, living 23rd Edward III. He married Dorothy, daughter of Francis Pigot of Whitechurch, co. Salop, and had issue two daughters, his coheirresses — Mary, wife of Sir Edward Penruddock, and Jane, wife of John Hurleston Esq. The last heir male of this family, having supported the Royal Stuarts, died in Chester Castle in 1716. He settled his estate of Puddington upon his godson, Mr. Thomas Stanley of Hooton, who assumed the surname of Massey. (See Ormerod; *Harl. MS.* 2142, fo. 148.)

IBID. "*Mr Hollande*."] Richard Holland of Denton, co. Lanc., Esq.,

succeeded his father, Edward Holland, in 1573, being æt. 24, in which year he was Sheriff of Lancashire. He again filled that office in 1582 and 1596. Campion the Jesuit complained of him as being one of the most rigid of the Lancashire Puritan Magistrates, and he was much honoured by the Queen for his zeal against recusants. (See Dr. H. Ware's *Hist. Manchester Coll. Church*, vol. i. pp. 110-117.) He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Langley, and dying in 1618 without male issue his four daughters became his co-heiresses, and the male line was continued by his younger brother, Edmund Holland Esq., ancestor of Thomas, second Earl of Wilton.

IBID. "*Mr Lyversatche*."] George Leversage of Leversage, co. Cestr., Esq. married a daughter of George Birtles of Birtles, and had issue a son John, whose daughter Elizabeth died an infant. (*Chesh. Visit.*; Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*)

IBID. "*Mr Wilbröme*."] Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, co. Cestr., Esq., descended from the Vernons, Barons of Shipbroke and Kinderton, married about 1578-9 Frances, daughter of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley Knt., and had issue a son Richard, who was half a year old in 1580. This son succeeded his father in 1610, and, having had the honour of entertaining James I. in 1617 at Woodhey, was created a Baronet in 1621. (*Ormerod*; *Chesh. Visit.*)

IBID. "*Mr Egerton*."] Probably this was Ralph Egerton of Ridley Esq., the son and heir of Sir Richard. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Peter Warburton of Arley Esq., and secondly, Barbara, daughter and heiress of Stephen Honford Esq.

IBID. "*Mr Henry Stanley the younger*."] Henry Stanley Esq., second son of Sir George and grandson of Sir James Stanley of Cross Hall, near Ormskirk, Knt. (the latter being brother of Thomas, second Earl of Derby) succeeded to the Cross Hall estate on the death of his elder brother, Edward Stanley Esq. s.p. He is frequently styled in this Diary Mr. Henry Stanley "the younger," to distinguish him from his uncle of the same name. On his death without issue, 33rd Elizabeth, this estate of Cross Hall passed to his uncle, Mr. Henry Stanley the elder, nephew of Thomas the second Earl. He had married 26th September 1563 Margaret, daughter of Peter Stanley of Aughton Esq. (who bore the great standard at the funeral of

Earl Edward in 1574,) by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of James Searisbrick Esq., who had acquired the manor of Bickerstaff in marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Atherton Esq. Mr. Henry Stanley the elder was Comptroller of the Household to Earl Edward, and rode in the funeral procession of that Nobleman, bearing his staff of office. He was Muster Master for the County, purchased arms for the trained soldiers, and had the charge of the beacons in Lancashire. Sir Richard Sherburne and Sir John Byron disbursed his official accounts by warrant from Henry Earl of Derby. (*Sloane MS.* 874.) There are at Knowsley two sombre and inartistic portraits on panel of this Henry Stanley and his wife. He wears a velvet cap and ruff, is habited in a plain dark dress, and has a patriarchal beard. On the background is inscribed, "A^o 1582, æt. suæ. 67;" but apparently more aged, looking, indeed, like Wordsworth's old Thorn — so old that you could hardly believe he had ever been young, and yet, according to the Family Pedigree, he was born in 1515 and died in 1598, æt. 83. His wife is also habited in a dark dress, and wears an enormous ruff and three chains of gold round her neck. The inscription is, "A^o 1582, æt. suæ. 57." Henry Stanley was buried at Ormskirk 23rd July 1598, leaving issue two sons, of whom Edward, the eldest, was created a Baronet in 1627-8, and was the direct progenitor of the present Earl of Derby.

IBID. "*Mr Baron of Walton.*"] Improperly styled by the Diarist Baron of *Walton*; Walton Hall was his residence; Newton was the title of his Barony. Thomas, son of Leonard and grandson and heir of Sir Thomas Langton Knt. of Walton-le-Dale, Baron of Newton-in-Makerfield, was born about 1560, and succeeded his grandfather, whose Will is dated 1569, in which he recites an Indenture made on the 4th August, 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, between himself "and the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Stanley Knt., Lord Monteagle, the Right Rev. Father in God the Lord Thomas Stanley Bishop of Man and the Out Isles, and William Fleetwood of the Middle Temple Gent.," reciting his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Lord Monteagle; and being indebted to divers persons in great sums of money, and his children, kinsfolk, and friends not then admitted to living, he proceeds to settle his personal estate, desiring that his body may be buried on the south side of the Parish Church of Law [Walton-le-Dale] amongst his ancestors there lying, and he willed that the church should have all its rights and duties as touching his

funeral, and bequeathed £20 towards the repairs of the said church, to be paid within four years next after his death. He appointed his trusty and well-beloved friend Sir Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst Knt., Alexander Rigby of Erley Gent., Edmund Winstanley of Wigan Gent., and his (Testator's) servant Woodcock executors, and Mr. Justice Carus and Mr. Justice Walsh overseers, to each of whom he gave xiii^l xii^s iv^d "as a remembrance." He gave to his "cozen [grandson] and heir apparent Thomas Langton, when 21," his gold chain, and standing cup and cover of silver with this word "Erlome" engraven on it, his greatest silver goblet, one silver goblet with the cover parcel gilt, made after the fashion of a glass, his silver Piece pounced, one drinking cup of silver with two handles, his best silver salts gilted and their covers, one dozen best silver spoons, whereof one to be gilted and one silver Piece ungilted, to remain as heir-looms. He gave to his son Edward¹ Langton 100 marks, to his daughters Mary Winstanley, Ann Bold, and Katherine¹ Langton £100 each, and to the two sons and six daughters of his son Fleetwood of Penwortham 40s. each; to his brother William Langton £10, and to his cousin Thomas Bold towards his preferment £10; to his servant Peter Harington in recompense of his wages and long service 40s. a year for four years, and to Galfrid Braithwaite in recompense of his pains taken at Testator's command 53s. 4d. He was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1556 and 1567, and died at Walton 11th² Elizabeth. His grandson and heir here mentioned married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Savage of Rock Savage, whose father was the grandson of a Knight of the same names by Katherine, sister of the first Earl of Derby K.Gr., and thus he became again allied to the Stanley family. He was unfortunately engaged in a fray with his neighbour Mr. Hoghton of Hoghton Tower in 1589, which resulted in the death of the latter. Several notices of it will be found recorded in this Diary, from which it appears that he was indebted in no small degree for his acquittal to the friendly offices of his kinsmen Henry Earl of Derby and the Lord Strange. In 1601 he was M.P. for Newton, was a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I., and dying s.p. in the city of Westminster, 20th February 1604, was buried "nere the high altar in St. Peter's Church adjoining the Abbey." (*Dodsworth.*) The Barony of Newton descended to Richard Fleetwood his cousin, under the settlement of 5th and 6th Philip and Mary.

¹ Edward and Katherine were the issue of a second marriage with Ann, daughter of Thomas Talbot.

² Not the 2nd Elizabeth, as stated in some copies of the *Lancashire Pedigrees*.

IBID. "*Mr Beeston.*"] Hugh Beeston of Beeston, co. Cestr., distinguished himself at the age of 89 by resisting the Spanish armada, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1601, at the age of 102, and his tomb still remains at Bunbury where he was buried, (Beeston Castle, by Mr. Wm. Ayrton, in Part II. of the *Journal of the Chester Historic. Soc.*) being succeeded by his son Hugh, knighted by Jac. I., and who, dying in 1626, left issue Sir George Beeston, the last heir male of the family. (*Ormerod*, vol. ii. p. 145.)

IBID. "*Mr W^m Anderton.*"] William, eldest son of Hugh Anderton of Euxton, by his second wife Alice, daughter of Alexander Standish of Standish Esq., married Isabel, daughter and heiress of William Hancock of Pendle Hall, and relict of Richard Assheton of Downham Esq., by whom he had Hugh Anderton his eldest son, born in 1600, six other sons, and four daughters. His grandmother Ann, widow of James Anderton Esq., remarried William flarington of flarington Esq., and his grandson William Anderton of Euxton married Mary, daughter of William flarington of Worden Esq.

IBID. "*Mr Trayfforth.*"] Edmund, only son and heir of Sir Edmund Trafford of Trafford Kut., whom he succeeded in 1590. The father dying intestate an inventory of his personal estate was made 27th May 1590 by William Johnson and seven others, and in it are named goods in the Knight's chamber, the Chapel chamber, and the Schoolmaster's chamber at Trafford Hall. His plate was inconsiderable, consisting of two silver-basons, ewers, and other small articles to the value of xx^{li}. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*) Campion the Jesuit complained of Sir Edmund as being "a most bitter enemy" of the Roman Catholics. (Dr. H. Ware's *Hist. Manch. Coll. Church*, vol. i. p. 117.) The son here named married, first, Margaret, eldest of the four daughters and co-heiresses of John Booth of Barton Esq. (who, when "sicke in bodye," made his Will 5th August 1576, and desired to be buried at Eccles "neare his ancestours,") and with whom he obtained the half of the township of Barton. By her he had issue three sons and a daughter. The sons predeceased him s.p., but he secured the Booth estate. He married, secondly, about 1595 the Lady Mildred, third daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Exeter and relict of Sir John Reed. In 1568-1592 he was M.P. for Newton, a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for Lancashire, and Sheriff of the County in 1609 and 1617. He was dubbed a Knight by James I. at York in 1603, and dying in 1620 was succeeded by his

eldest surviving son Cecil, born 10th August 1599, and knighted by King James at Lathom in 1617. His descendant and representative is Sir Humphrey de Trafford, the second Baronet, who succeeded his father 10th November 1852.

IBID. "*Mr Cotgrave.*"] John Cotgreave of Stubbs, nephew of James Cotgreave of Hargreave, co. Cestr., who married Maud, base daughter of Piers Dutton of Hatton. Eleanor, daughter and heiress of John Cotgreave, had four husbands: 1. Sir Richard Pexhall; 2. Sir John Savage (see 5th August 1587, Note); 3. Sir Robert Remington; 4. Sir George Douglas. (Mr. Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*)

IBID. "*Mr Leigh of Adlington.*"] Thomas Leigh of Adlington Esq., tenth in lineal descent from Sir John Leigh of Booths, in the time of Edward I. He succeeded his father in 1549, and made his Will the 20th November 1600, wherein he desires to be buried in the Parish Church or Chancel of Prestbury. He recites a Deed made on the 3rd September, 28th Elizabeth, between himself and Sir Edmund Trafford of Trafford and Edmund Trafford Esq. his son and heir apparent, whereby he was empowered to settle an annual rent of £20 upon the younger children of himself and his wife Sibel, daughter of Sir Urian Brereton of Honford Knt. deceased. This annuity he bequeaths to his younger son Edward Leigh, together with £200. He requires his son and heir Sir Urian Leigh Knt., or the person to whom the inheritance of the manors of Adlington, Prestbury, and the Parsonage of Prestbury shall descend, to pay £200 by equal portions in the south porch of the Parish Church of Prestbury to his daughter Margaret until she has received £600, and also £400 more and 20 marks yearly for life, to make her preferment £1000, "provided she doe not dispose of herself in marriage without the consent of the said Sir Urian and my executors, but if she doe then I give her £100 only, which I think too much in that case to bestow upon her." He vested all his lands in the county of Flint in his executors, viz., his cousin Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey Esq., his brother Raife Egerton of Ridley Esq., and his "verie good friend William Leigh, clerk, Parson of Standish," for the payment of debts and legacies. He gave the furniture "which is used to be in the chamber at Adlington, called Manchester," and the two wrought carpets made for the long drawing-table and his signet of gold to his son Sir Urian. "I give to Sibil my wife the ring of gold wherein this poesie is written, *Remember the Giver*, and which

my good Lord the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Derby deceased, gave me, together with a piece of gold of xxvi^s viii^d called a duble dubble dueente, to mende it with, if it please herself." He gave to his daughter-in-law Dame Margaret, wife of Sir Urian, to his cousins William Davenport of Bramhall Esq. and William Brereton of Honford, to his godson Jasper Worth. and to Sir Peter Leigh Knt. a spurr ryall; to his daughters Bentley and Sutton each a treble sovereign of gold, and to his daughter Margaret Leigh two spurr ryalls; to his sister Mrs. Dorathy Brereton of Worsley a ring of gold with a turquoise in it; to Margaret Leigh, the reputed base daughter of his son Captain Thomas Leigh deceased. xx"; to his grandchild and godson Thomas Leigh, son of the said Sir Urian, his chain of gold. He provides that all his servants who should happen to have his cloth shall receive a year's wage, and "my funeral to be in such reasonable sort as is convenient for my degree and calling, soe as my nearest of kin and servants, mine executors and overseers, and such as have either for their fathers or wives bestowed blacks on me maie have the lyke agayne." He gave each of his executors one portagne "in part of consideration for their payns and in remembrance of my good will;" and he heartily desired his brother-in-law Alexander Barlow of Barlow Esq. and his loving cousin Humphrey Davenport of Gray's Inn Esq. to be his overseers, giving each of them a portagne for a remembrance of his affection and good will.

His mother was Mary, daughter of Richard Grosvenor of Eaton Esq. afterwards the wife and widow of Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley, remarkable for her recusancy and sufferings and for her attachment to her husband's natural son, the Lord Keeper Egerton. whom she styles in her Will, dated 18th October, 39th Elizabeth, "the Right Hon. and *my* well-beloved son," and "my well-beloved *cosen*," whom she appointed one of her executors. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. *Wills*, penes me.)

Of his four sons, Capt. Thomas Leigh fell at Blackwater in Ireland in 1598; Ranulph was killed at Newry in Ireland; and Urian was knighted at Cadiz by the Earl of Essex in 1596 and æt. 41 in 1607. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford Knt., who ob. in 1590. (See Note above.) The male line failed on the death of Charles Leigh Esq. in 1781, when Adlington passed to his niece Elizabeth, wife of John Rowds Esq. who assumed the surname of Leigh, but dying s.p. the estate descended to Richard Crosse of Shaw Hill Esq., who also took the surname of Leigh and was father of Charles Richard Banastre Leigh of Adlington Esq.

IBID. "*Mr Davenport.*"] Probably William, son of Sir William and father of another Sir William Davenport of Bramhall, co. Cestr. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Asheton of Middleton Esq. She was born in the year 1546, and married ante 1572. Her brother Richard Asheton Esq. married Elizabeth Davenport, her husband's sister.

There is an interesting account of Bramhall in Burke's *Seats of Great Britain*, p. 103, 8vo. 1852, and a Pedigree of the family in Ormerod's *Cheshire*. It is not, however, easy to identify this gentleman, as at this time the Davenports of Davenport, of Wheltrough, of Woodford, of Henbury, and of Calveley, all Cheshire families of the same house, were of good standing in the county.

IBID. "*Mr Dawen.*"] Either Mr. Dawney, Done, or Downes.

IBID. "*Mr Gravener.*"] Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Grosvenor of Eaton Knt. and of his wife Maud, daughter of Sir William Poole of Poole in Wirral. He married about 1561 Ann, daughter of Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh Esq., and, dying intestate in 1579, left issue three sons and four daughters; and the administration of his goods was granted to his relict on the 18th December in that year. She afterwards married John (or William) Radcliffe, by whom she had issue a son John. She was living in 1593.

IBID. "*Sr Ryc. Mollynox.*"] Sir Richard Molyneux, son and heir of William Molyneux of Sefton Esq., the direct descendant of Sir Richard Molyneux and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley K.G. and sister of the first Earl of Derby. He was born in 1560; married Frances, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard and sister of Thomas, first Lord Gerard; was knighted by Queen Elizabeth 24th June 1586, and created a Baronet 22nd May 1611. On the 26th June 1596 Sir Richard, his wife, the Lady Gerard her mother, William Earl of Derby, Mr. Hoghton, and others, on their way to Lyme, called unexpectedly upon Dr. Dee the Warden of Manchester, who made them, what he calls "a skolier's collation," which was taken in good part. The Warden afterwards conducted the party to Ardwick Green, on their way to Lyme. (*Dee's Diary*, p. 55.) Sir Richard was father of the first Viscount Molyneux of Maryborough, and ancestor of Charles William, present and third Earl of Sefton.

IBID. "*Mr Norres.*"] Edward, son of Sir William Norres of Speke.

was born about 1540, succeeded his father in 1568, and carried the great banner at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Roger Smallwood of Westminster, and was buried at Childwall 21st May 1606, æt. 66. He had eight daughters and two sons, and was succeeded by his elder son Sir William Norres K.B., so created July 24th 1603. previous to the coronation of James I., and who married Eleanor, daughter of William, eldest son of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton. John, the fourth surviving son of Sir William Norres, was living in 1566 in the service of the Earl of Derby, and died in London s.p. (Ormerod's *Miscellanea Palatina*; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii. *Pedigrees.*)

IBID. "*M^r T. Holcroft.*" Thomas, third son of Sir John Holcroft the elder of Holcroft Knt. and of his wife Anne, daughter of Ralph Standish of Standish Esq. He was brother of Sir John Holcroft, whose daughter and heiress married Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth. In 1557 Sir John, the father or his son and heir apparent, volunteered to raise one hundred men to serve Queen Mary in the Scotch wars and to be their captain. This military spirit was hereditary, as Sir Thomas Holcroft, father of the elder Sir John, had been much employed in military affairs in the reign of Henry VIII.; had held the office of Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster under Edward VI.; and fell in 1551 with the Protector Somerset, to whom he was firmly attached. He was probably falsely accused of having applied to his own use monies which had arisen from the Duchy property, but he did not escape being heavily fined. Queen Mary, who in her first promotions forgot none of Northumberland's enemies, gave him the post of Knight Marshal, in which his noble conduct to Dr. Sandys, afterwards Archbishop of York, who had been committed to his custody by Gardner, is celebrated by Foxe and others. (Lodge's *Illustrations of Brit. Hist.*, vol. i. pp. 84. 172, Note.) His son Sir John inherited the acquisitive propensity of the family, and enriched himself by the spoils of the Religious Houses. He bequeathed by Will, dated 2nd December 1559, sundry legacies to the Churches of Winwick and Standish; designed a permanent endowment for Culcheth Chapel; and made an ample provision in lands for his sons John, Hamlet, Thomas, Henry, and Roger, and for his sons-in-law Thomas Hesketh Knt., Peter Warburton, William Radclyffe, Harry Talbot, Francis Holte, and Richard Leigh, Esquires; appointing the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Derby his supervisor, and empowering his Lordship to settle all family disputes that might arise, and to receive for his fee vi^l xiii^s iii^d. A velvet gown, unlined,

was also bequeathed to Sir Thomas Stanley Knt. the Earl's son. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. *Wills.*)

The son here named married Juliana, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Jennings of Poynton, Alderman of London, (says Glover,) by whom he had Sir Thomas Holcroft of Vale Royal, co. Cest., and Isabel, wife of Edward Manners, third Earl of Rutland K.G., who, dying in 1587 in his 30th year, left issue by her (who ob. 11th May 1591) a sole daughter and heiress, the wife of William Lord Burghley, son and heir of Thomas Earl of Exeter. See Robinson's *Golden Mirrour*, edited by Corser, for a Poem on this Lady Juliana, and an allusion to her daughter, p. 20.

IBID. "*Sr Ryc Shirborne.*" Sir Richard, son and heir of Thomas Sherburne and of his wife Jane, daughter of Sir John Towneley of Towneley Knt., was born in 1523, succeeded his father in 1536, and in 1538 married Matilda, daughter of Sir Richard Bold of Bold Knt., she being his wife upwards of fifty years. He had also three natural children by Isabel Wood, of whom Richard Sherburne of Dunnow Esq. was one. (*Assheton's Journal*, p. 1, Note 2.) Having distinguished himself at the battle of Leith he was knighted by the Earl of Hertford in 1544, being then of the age of 21, and was in 1553 M. P. for Liverpool, and in 1554 and 1557 M. P. for Preston. In the time of Philip and Mary he was High Steward and Master Forester of the Forest of Bowland in Yorkshire, and rigorously prosecuted various individuals for unlawfully hunting deer and other game within his forest. He was one of Henry the Eighth's Commissioners for the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and one of Edward the Sixth's for the sale of Chantry lands; and yet it is stated that he had, "as a special favour from Queen Elizabeth, his Chapel and Priest at Stonyhurst," which may be doubted, especially as it is also stated that "the west front of Stonyhurst, one wing and half the quadrangular court, were built by him, and are standing as he left them in 1628"! (*Baines*, vol. iii. p. 372.) In 1581 Burghley and Walsingham selected Henry Earl of Derby, Sir Richard Sherburne, and two others, to compromise with the tenants who had obtained fraudulent leases of the property of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and they express "the good mind they bear towards the state of that College," and urge the preservation of its rights. (*Dr. Hibbert Ware's Hist. Coll. Ch.*, vol. i. pp. 102-3-7.) Sir Richard was also one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the North, one of whose duties it was to preserve the Church from the contamination of popery. In 1585 he was one of the Lancashire

Magistrates who promulgated an order for the more religious observance of the Lord's Day, and for the suppression of wakes, bull baitings, minstrels, and other disorderly customs. In 1588 he was one of the first of the Lancashire Magistrates who associated to defend Queen Elizabeth from popish conspiracies and from the intolerance and insolence of the Papacy. (Baines, vol. i. p. 551.) So that it is more than probable that at this time, and long afterwards, the family held the Reformed Faith, nor does it appear when they became absorbed by the Church of Rome. (See *Assheton's Journal*, p. 15, Note 3.) He was a Deputy Lieutenant but never Sheriff of Lancashire, and was appointed Governor of the Isle of Man by Edward Earl of Derby, who also preferred him to the office of Treasurer of his Household, which he filled in 1574 at the time of the Earl's death, being also constituted one of his Executors. His grandmother being Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall, he was of kindred to Henry Earl of Derby, who appointed him the Steward of his Household, and in 1577 his eldest son, Richard Sherburne Esq. married Katherine, daughter of Charles Lord Stourton, and grand-daughter of Earl Henry. He disappointed the Earl in 1584-5 in not accompanying his lordship to the court of France, although his name appears amongst those individuals who were included in the Earl's suite. (Nichols' *Prog. of Eliz.*, vol. ii. p. 428.) He seems at that time to have been suffering from age or natural infirmities, and lost his wife November 10th 1588, and resigned all his offices at Knowsley before the 5th July 1589. He died July 26th 1594, æt. 71, after a life of great activity, conspicuous ability, and practical experience in the business of the county, the wise, unwavering, and honest friend of at least two Earls of Derby, and "was buried in his chapel which he builded from the ground within Mitton Church, with consent of the Parish, for a burial place for himself and successors." (Dodsworth's *MSS.*, vol. v. p. 41; Whitaker's *Hist. of Craven*, p. 22.) His monumental inscription is given in Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 467, and a fac-simile of his autograph in Baines, vol. i. p. 518, as well as on p. 22 of this work. His Will was not proved at Chester.

PAGE 22. "*Edward Scarysbrycke.*" Edward (not Edmund—Baines, vol. ii. p. 396) Scarisbrick, grandson of Thomas Scarisbrick of Scarisbrick Esq. by Elizabeth, natural daughter of Thomas second Earl of Derby, and son and heir of James Scarisbrick and of Dorothy, daughter of John Booth of Barton Esq. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Barlow of Barlow M.P. for Wigan, and niece of Margaret Countess of Derby. His

brother-in-law was Richard Halsall Esq., afterwards named. In 1574 he attended the body of Edward Earl of Derby in the funeral procession to Ormskirk as a Gentleman Usher, and was afterwards Receiver General of Earl Henry. In 1588 he was one of the Lancashire Magistrates who were associated to defend the Queen and Church from the plots of insidious enemies. (Baines, vol. i. p. 351.) He was dead on the 8th May 1591. when his daughter Jane Scarisbrick made her Will. in which she says: "I hope to live and die a member of the Catholic Church, and I wish my body to be buried in the Parish Church of Ormskirk, and so near to the place where my ancestors are buried as convenientlye may be." She bequeathed to her nephew Edward Scarisbrick Esq. her standing cup of silver of £5 price; to her niece Jane More another standing cup of silver, and legacies to her sisters Dorothy and Ann, to her nephew and niece Christopher and Ann Parker and to her brother-in-law Anthony Parker, to her cousin Alexander Barlow, and to her aunt Mrs. Maud Scarisbrick; and all the residue of her estate to her three sisters Ireland, More, and Frances Scarisbrick.

Anthony Parker of Radham married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Edward Scarisbrick Esq. and had issue a daughter, who married Edward Scarisbrick her kinsman, probably the nephew above mentioned, and continued the family. In 1598 Edward Scarisbrick had mourning at the funeral of Henry Stanley of Aughton and Bickerstaff Esq. (Baines, vol. iii. p. 480; *Notitia Cestr.*, vol. ii. part II. p. 198; *Visit. Lanc.* 1567; *Harl. MS.* 1549, p. 101 b.; *Lanc. MSS.*, Wills.)

IBID. "*Mich. Doughtie.*"] Michael Doughtie Esq. Clerk of the Kitchen, was an influential and wealthy man, and his office was both dignified and honourable. In 1588 he was returned M.P. for Preston and in 1592 for Liverpool. (Baines, vol. iv. p. 146.) On the 23rd September 1594 Mr. Michael Doughtie servant to William Earl of Derby, and Mr. Hugh Ellis servant of the Lady Alice Countess Dowager of Derby, deposited, in the presence of Francis Lord Bacon and others, a trunk containing family evidences in the custody of Lord Ellesmere, then Sir Thomas Egerton. The trunk was afterwards produced in the Court of Wards, and Mr. Doughtie and Mr. Ellis acknowledged the receipt of it for the purpose. (*Egerton Papers*, p. 205.) This is doubtless the Michael Doughtie whom Mr. Payne Collier states to have been Secretary to Henry Earl of Derby, (p. 489,) but he is not mentioned in that capacity. He purchased the manor of Thornley-cum-Wheatley and lands in Chipping, and was suc-

ceeded by his son John Doughty Esq., who, quitting Knowsley, settled at Colne Hall in Lancashire, having issue a daughter and heiress Elizabeth Doughty, who married Thomas Patten Esq. M.P. for Preston (second son of William Patten Alderman of Preston, ancestor of John Wilson Patten Esq. M.P.) who died in 1657. Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Patten Esq. married in 1688 Sir Thomas Stanley of Bickerstaff Bart. M.P., and was mother of Edward, eleventh Earl of Derby. The lands in Clipping were acquired by the Derby family through this marriage and not by purchase, as erroneously stated by Baines (vol. iii. p. 366).

IBID. "*Alexander Rigby.*" Alexander Rigby of Burgh in the parish of Standish, and of Layton Hall in the county of Lancaster, was, according to the *Lancashire Pedigrees*, (vol. xii.) the second son of Adam Rigby and of his wife Alice, daughter of — Middleton of Layton and the successor of his elder brother John, who is stated to have had no issue by his wife Jane, daughter of Gilbert Molyneux of Hawkey Esq. The latter was not the case, as appears from the *Visit. of Lanc.* 1664 and a MS. pedigree of Rigby of Middleton in 1676, and Alexander Rigby plainly intimates in his Will that he had been the architect of his own fortune. He married Jane, daughter of Mr. William Lathbrooke, and had issue Edward, Roger, Alexander a Priest, and Anne. In 1560 he was the Deputy Escheator of the County for Ralph Worsley Esq. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xi. p. 276.) and probably found his office more lucrative than agreeable. He was one of the chief officers of the Household of Henry Earl of Derby, a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for the County, and one of the loyal Lancashire Gentlemen who in 1585 bound themselves by oath to deliver the Queen from popish plots foreign and domestic, and also one of the Magistrates who in 1586 sought a better observance of the Lord's Day. (Baines, vol. i. p. 549.)

His Will is dated 7th June 1587, and he was at that time "holc in bodye and of good mind, but dreding the sodenness of uncertaine death and minding to stablish order and put in certentive how such small porcion of landes as wth greate toyle, paines, and travell I have obtained and gotten shall be used and enjoyed after my deathe, and trusting that I shall be through Christ's bloodshedding one of them that shall be saved and live for ever amongst the Angells and the joyfull companie of heaven," he settles his lands in Duxbury, Chorley, and Coppul on his eldest son Edward and his heirs male lawfully begotten; remainder in failure of issue male to his

second son Roger and his lawful heirs male; in failure to Jane eldest daughter of said Edward, to Alice his second daughter, and to Margaret his third daughter; in failure of their issue to Margaret, daughter of his son Roger, and her heirs male; and in default to his right heirs. He devised to his son Roger and to Alexander son of Roger all his leasehold lands in West Derby, on condition that his son Edward and Alexander son of Edward were permitted to enjoy all that portion in the possession of John Crosse Esq. He devised lands in Shevington to James Rigby his bastard son and his wife and to Alexander and Elizabeth their children. "I give to my Right Hon. my Lord and Master Henry Erle of Derby £20, and to the Right Hon. the Lord Strange his son £10, beseeching them to stand and be good Lordes to my said sons and heires." He gives to his cousin Alexander, son of his brother John Rigby, £10. "And I would that none of the said children or their parents shall grudge or mislike that I give more to Margaret than to any of the rest of the said children, for the only cause why I do so ys for the discharge of my promise made to my late wyfe her grandmother the nyght in which she departed this life, who then desyred me to have especial regard and be good to the sayd Margaret before any other of my sayd sons their children, because the other children should have enoe or more to speake or doe for them than the said Margaret could or should have."

His two sons were executors, and took his "brasse, pewter, silver spoones and plate" equally between them. Edward the son and heir married Dorothy, daughter of Hugh Anderton of Clayton Esq., and was succeeded by Alexander his son, who married Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward Brabazon of Nether Whitaker, co. Warwick, Knt., and was not the Colonel Alexander Rigby who in 1644 required the Countess of Derby to surrender Lathom House, but the well-known Royalist who was removed from the Commission of the Peace by order of Parliament in 1641, and who compounded for his sequestered estate in 1646, paying £381 3s. 4d. The last of the family was Alexander Rigby Esq., Sheriff of Lancashire 1691-2, who was imprisoned for debt until released by an Act of Parliament, 1st George I. 1714, and his property at Layton &c. vested in trustees and sold for £19,200, and Layton Hall was taken down about 1767 and a farm house built on its site. (Thornber's *Hist. Blackpool*, p. 66, many of whose statements respecting the descents of this family are corrected above.)

IBID. "*Nicholas Rigbie*." } Nicholas, son and heir of Nicholas Rigby of Harrock Hall in the parish of Eccleston, married Mary, daughter of Oliver

Breares of Preston, and recorded a pedigree of five descents at the Visitation in 1567. The family was not of high, but of respectable antiquity in the county. Baines (vol. iii. p. 481) has not continued the line as entered at the Visitation in 1613, nor is he correct in stating that Thomas Rigby Esq. living in 1713 left a daughter and heiress, married to Thomas Baldwin Esq., who assumed the name of Rigby. The estates were settled on the 11th February 1779 by Thomas Rigby of Harrock Esq. (who died unmarried,) upon his sister Eleanor Rigby for life, (buried at Eccleston 29th January 1787.) with remainder to his nephew John Baldwin for life, and an ultimate remainder to Rigby Baldwin, third son of the said nephew, with divers other limitations, and a proviso that the devisees in succession should severally use the surname and arms of Rigby only, and continue to reside at Harrock Hall. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii. p. 554.) George III., by sign manual dated 23rd July 1795, granted to the Rev. John Baldwin M.A. of Harrock Hall, Rector of North Meols, co. Lanc., his Royal Licence to take the surname and bear the arms of Rigby only; and on the 16th June 1796 a similar licence was granted to the Rev. Rigby Baldwin M.A., third son of the Rev. John Rigby late of Harrock Hall, to take the surname and bear the arms of Rigby; and the same was recorded and confirmed by Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, and George Harrison Esq. Norroy. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xi. pp. 158, 159.) Nicholas Rigby Esq. was Receiver to Henry Earl of Derby. but the time when he was appointed has not been discovered. He did not, however, fill this office on 25th November 1587.

IBID. "*Willm̃ foxe.*" William, son and heir of John Foxe of Rhodes in Pilkington, in the parish of Bury. Gent., by his wife Jane, daughter and co-heiress of — Parr of Rhodes. His mother Jane Foxe "of ye rodis" made her Will 24th October 1579 when a widow, and names her relatives the Parrs, Seddons, and Hollands, which confirms Holland Watson's statement made on the authority of a MS. of the time of Charles I., communicated to him in 1802 by Mr. Peter Seddon, a descendant of the Seddons of Prestolee. John Foxe the Martyrologist may have been connected with this family, as he is stated by at least one of his early biographers (Lupton's *Hist. of Moderne Protest. Divines.* p. 277, 12mo. 1637) to have been born in the county of Lancaster, and the Nowells and Pilkingtons were his early friends. William Foxe and his ancestors had long been retainers of the Derby family, and held their lands at Rhodes and also at Toxteth Park, where they had an establishment, under that noble House. He was one of

the Council of Henry Earl of Derby, Comptroller of his Household, and accompanied his Lordship in 1584-5 to the Court of France. In 1587 he subscribed the orders for the government of the Earl's house, and in June 1589 is styled "Clerk Comptroller." He was twice married, and from a passage in Hinde's *Life of Bruen (Journal of Nich. Assheton, p. 120)* it is probable that his second wife was Margaret, daughter of Henry Orrell of Orrell Esq., whose wife was a Leyland and whose grandmother was an Atherton, as the Tyldesley Wills do not recognize the Foxes, and these "ancient and worshipfull families" are expressly named as her ancestors.

His Will is dated 7th December, 38th Elizabeth, being "visited with sickness" at Toxteth Park, and he desires to dispose "of the goods it had pleased God to make him the steward over." He says: "I give and bequeath to the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby my Lord and Master one peece of gold in value xxx^s the which I pray his good Lordshipp to accept in good part as a token of my good will." He gives to Mrs. Tipping his best gold ring; to Mr. Leigh Parson of Standish three books, viz. Bullinger's *Decades*, Ursinus' *Catechism*, and 'my book' of *Ten Sermons*; to Mr. Langley Parson of Prestwich one cross-bow; to Mr. Giles Brooke one musket; to Edward Aspinwall 8s. in gold; to Mr. Warren of Poynton and Mr. Leigh of Baguley two hounds; a met of barley to twenty poor people in Pilkington and thereabouts; and he desires that Ellis Fogg and Edmund Taylor, two old servants, may be kept by his son John and his (Testator's) widow for life, they behaving themselves as becomes dutiful servants. He bequeaths silver salts gilt to Margaret his wife, to Ann and Margaret his daughters, and to the wife of his son John; "to William, son of my son John Foxe, my signet of gold, to be kept for him by his said father until he comes to years of discretion;" and he gives legacies to his children Mary (wife of Ralph Seddon), John, William, Thomas, Richard, Ann, and Margaret Foxe; and appoints Mr. Leigh Parson of Standish and Ralph Seddon overseers. His effects at Rhodes, 2nd January 1595, amounted to cciii^{ss} xv^{ss} viii^{ss} x^d, and at Toxteth Park to cxxvii^{ss} ii^{ss} ix^d. Proved at Chester 14th June 1596. Of the children above named Richard distinguished himself as a Royalist Captain at the siege of Lathom in 1643-4; Ann married John Bruen of Bruen Stapelford Esq.; and Margaret married the Rev. William Hinde, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxon, and Chaplain to James seventh Earl of Derby. Hinde was the biographer of Bruen and a legatee in his Will dated 22nd June 1621. (*Assheton's Journal*, Introd. p. xviii.) The family continued at Rhodes until the middle of the last century. In 1720 John Foxe the elder, and

John Foxe the younger his son and heir, Gentlemen, settled their estate, from which it appears that the son had married Penelope, daughter of Radclyffe Scholfield of Scholfield Esq., a Barrister of Gray's Inn, by his wife Frances, daughter of the Rev. Richard Frankland M.A., the well known Puritan Minister. (Birch's *Life of Tillotson*, p. 270.) Having no issue by his second wife Sarah, (married 25th November 1746,) daughter of Joshua Crompton of Old Hall in Stand and widow of John Fairborne of Coventry, his property was divided between his two daughters and co-heiresses by his first marriage. Mary the younger married November 25th 1740 John Smith of Bradford, "a dissenting Teacher," (*Prestwich Register*.) and Esther the elder, born in 1720, married John Firth of Kipping in Bradford, co. York, Gent. She was living in 1774, having also issue two daughters and co-heiresses—Esther the younger, born in 1755, and Penelope, born in 1750. The latter married (Cov. dated 23rd February 1774) Thomas Smith of Castleton Hall, Rochdale, merchant, who ob. 31st December 1806, æt. 63, and his relict died at Cheltenham 29th December 1823, æt. 73, both being buried at Rochdale. They had issue Penelope, ob. in 1779, and four surviving co-heiresses—1. Esther married Sir William Bagenal Burdett Bart., and ob. s.p.; 2. Ellen married John Entwisle of Foxholes Esq. M.P., Sheriff of Lancashire; 3. Mary married Colonel Hugh Duncan Baillie M.P.; 4. and Harriet married Colonel Sir Robert Arbuthnot K.C.B. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii. p. 8. et seq., and some registers of the family in Booker's *Prestwich*, p. 38.)

PAGE 23. "*Mr Marmaduke Newton.*"] He was probably descended from the Newtons of Newton near Mottram, in Longdendale in Cheshire, the representatives of Robert de Newton living 12th Richard I., son of Richard de Stokeport and of his wife Agnes, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Burgh. There is no pedigree of this family in Ormerod's *Hist. of Cheshire*, but one carefully deduced is amongst Holland Watson's *MS. Pedigrees*, and various notices in *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii. p. 32 et seq. The male line failed in 1692. Marmaduke Newton was a Gentleman Usher to Edward Earl of Derby, and rode near the Chief Mourner in the funeral procession of that Nobleman in 1574. (*Collins' Peerage*.) He accompanied Henry Earl of Derby as a Gentleman Usher in his embassy to France in 1584-5, and also to the Low Countries, addressing a letter to William Harrington of Worden Esq. from Ostend in 1587-8. His nephew Thomas, son of his brother Edward Newton of Butley near Prestbury, was educated at Macclesfield

School and Trinity College, Oxford. He was an eminent Latin Poet, Divine, Schoolmaster, and Physician, and died Rector of Little Ilford in Essex in 1607, being one of the most voluminous writers and translators of his age. Watt and Chalmers give lists of his works. In his *Atropoion Delien*, or, *The Death of Delia*, a poem on the death of Queen Elizabeth, published in 1603 and dedicated to Alice Countess of Derby, then wife of Sir Thomas Egerton Knt. the Lord Keeper, he says (in the dedication): "The hartie love (in no little honourable kindnesse) your Ladyship bore to your humble servant my late uncle Marmaduke Newton, who in the bitter paines of his death discoursed the bountifull affection your Ladyship bore unto him and what losse he had sustained in losing so good a lady and mistresse; which corsive inwardly soe groeved him that he grew weerie of the world, lamenting to his last gaspe that he had not time to preferre me to your Ladyship's favour that his former love towards you and your three honourable daughters, dying in him, might live in mee." In one of the three anagrams addressed to her Ladyship's daughters, the Poet says:

"Here with my paynes my bounden heart I give
Ever to love a *Stanley* whiles I live."

IBID. "*M. Edward Warren.*" He was the son and heir of John Warren of Poynton Esq. and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton Knt., according to another pedigree, "of the county of Kent," and was a minor at his father's death in 1568. He was baptised at Prestbury April 9th 1563; married, 1. —, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton Knt. but s.p.; 2. Ann, daughter of Sir William Davenport of Brandhall Knt. about 1581; she was buried at Stockport July 13th 1597; 3. Susan, daughter of Sir William Booth of Dunham Knt., married about Michaelmas 1597, in which year he was Sheriff of Cheshire, having been elected M.P. for Liverpool in 1588. In 1584-5 he accompanied Henry Earl of Derby to France, and was styled "one of the Earl's waiting Gentlemen." He was buried at Stockport November 14th 1609, and was succeeded by his son John Warren. (See Watson's *Hist. of the House of Warren*, and Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. iii. pp. 343, 344.)

IBID. "*M. James Leigh.*" He was the second son of Sir Piers Legh of Lyne (knighted at Leith in 1544, Sheriff of Lancashire 1551), and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn. His elder brother Piers ob. 10th August 1570, *ante Patr.*, and his nephew Sir Peter

Legh M.P. was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich 2nd July 1598. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xi. p. 136.) James Legh died unmarried. His father Sir Piers Legh was one of the eight mourners, being assistants to the Chief Mourner, at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574. There are portraits of him at Lyme, and one by Zuccherò at Worden Hall, taken late in life, in which he is depicted "bearded like the pard." He was Provost Marshal of Lancashire and Cheshire and Justice of the Peace in 1587. (Oldys' *Brit. Librar.* p. 279.) He died "on the 6 December, about five of the clocke at night, and was buryed January viii 1590." (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xi. p. 136.)

IBID. "*Mr Nicolas Thorneborow.*"] He was the younger son of William Thornborough of Hampfield Hall, in Lonsdale North, Esq., a near relative of the Prestons of Holker and Cliftons of Westby, and descended through the families of Musgrave, Fitzwilliam, Plantagenet, and De Warren from William the Conqueror. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiii. p. 38.) There is no pedigree of the family entered in the *Lancashire Visitations*, but in Grafton's *MS. Collections* in the College of Arms there is one recorded in 1597.

IBID. "*Mr Henry Bolde.*"] He was the elder of the two sons of Richard Bold of Bold Esq. by his second wife Margaret, daughter of William Wollfall of Wollfall near Prescott (not Woodfall, as in the *Visit.* 1567) and died s.p. after 1636 an aged man. His half-brother Richard Bold, Sheriff of Lancashire 1576, living 1588, having no issue by his wife Jane, daughter of William Mordaunt of Oakley, co. Bedford, conveyed the manor of Bold and other large estates to his relict for her life and afterwards to his natural son Sir Thomas Bold, an extravagant and careless man, who married, first, Bridget, daughter of Sir William Norres of Speke, and, secondly, Ellen, daughter of Robert Atkinson of Stowell, co. Gloucester; but having no issue by either wife the estates very properly reverted to Richard, son of William Bold and the nephew and heir of Henry here mentioned. This Richard Bold married Ann, daughter of Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, before the 18th December, 10th Jac. (*Lanc. MSS. Ped.*, vols. xii. and xxxviii. p. 227.)

IBID. "*Mr Jhon Downes.*"] He was son or grandson of Sir John Dawney Knt., who in 1557 was one of the Cheshire Gentlemen who raised one hundred soldiers for the State, but was unable personally to serve in

the war. "Master Dawnie, son and heire to Sir John Dawnie," was in the suite of Henry Earl of Derby in 1584-5 when in France, and was styled one of the Earl's waiting Gentlemen. His descendant Christopher Dawney was created a Baronet in 1642, and Sir John the third Baronet was created Viscount Downe in 1680.

IBID. "*Mr ffancis Starkie.*" He does not appear in any of the *Lanc.* or *Chesh. Pedigrees* of this name recorded in the College of Arms.

IBID. "*Mr Bushey.*" The Busseys or Busheys of Haugham near Louth, co. Lincoln, were an equestrian family descended from Hugh de Bussey, Sheriff of the County 29th Edward I., and at this time connected with the Byrons of Clayton and Newstead and the Cliftons of Westby, which may account for the name being found on Lord Derby's Checkroll. There is no pedigree recorded in the *Lincolnshire Visitations* in the College of Arms, but there is one in *Harl. MS.* 1097, p. 69.

IBID. "*W^m Aspinowle.*" I have not been able to discover any particulars of him, but the Miles Aspinall who in 1580 addressed a letter from Christ Church, Oxford, to Mr. ffarington, and Edward Aspinwall a legatee of Mr. Foxe, the Comptroller, in 1595-6, were probably of his family.

IBID. "*Mychall Doughtie.*" (See *Note*, p. 106.)

IBID. "*S^r Gilbert Towneley.*" He was presented to the Rectory of Eccleston, co. Lanc., by Henry Earl of Derby, and died there in 1601. (Baines, vol. iii. p. 475.) He was also an attesting witness of the Will of Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford Knt. 20th June 1588, which may probably serve to connect him with the Towneleys of Towneley, but his name does not occur in any of the pedigrees of the various branches of that ancient house.

PAGE 24. "*Henry P^{er} sayno?*" Henry Parker was an old and valued retainer in the Derby family, and in August 1576 Mr. Thomas Chaloner, the Chester Poet and Arm. Painter wrote twenty-seven stanzas on "Henry Parker's old age." (*Harl. MS.* 1027, fo. 20 b.) This Lathom patriarch is introduced saying:—

My youthfull wantannes
 Which dew as swyfte as arrowe
 Brings now no other fruefullnes
 But secides of sores and sorrowe.

* * * *

With haulke, withe horse, withe hownde,
 With hare, with hart, and beare,
 Whose netes I lord and often fownde
 Must vanquishe quyte and weare.

* * * *

Farewell therefore brave brute
 That bears the boasting bell,
 Farewell my sweets and lovinge lute
 Whom I have loved well.

My children whome god bought
 Farewell to you eithe one;
 For Age to me a passport brought
 That I must needes bee gone.

There is also in the same collection a long poem on Parker addressed "to the Right honorable my good L. Therle of Derby," by Chaloner, dated July 23rd 1576, from which it appears that Parker had been born and brought up "within this noble Hall" of Lathom, where he had always lived and intended to die. He was "a Yeman of the Wardropp" to Edward and Henry Earls of Derby twenty-two years, "well likett and taken for the place." He had studied Astronomy and Astrology, in which sciences he appears to have made considerable proficiency, and some of his figures and diagrams, together with the signs of the Zodiac, painted upon a screen at Lathom, with their symbolical meanings, form the subject of a poem, without much force or fire, as Chaloner, the versifier, was certainly not "High Priest of all the Muses mysteries," but still not devoid of merit. (*Harl. MS.* 1927, fo. 10 b.) For some account of the Chaloners see *Notes and Queries*, vol. vii. p. 334; Wood's *Athen.* vol. ii. p. 163; and Heywood's *Earls of Derby and Verse Writers*, p. 29. On page 22 of the last named work, by "pate of screene" is meant the *head* of the screen, and not *paint*, as conjectured by the excellent editor.

IBID. "*Edward Halsall.*"] He was the youngest of the six sons of Sir Henry Halsall of Halsall by his wife Margaret, daughter of James Stanley D.D. Bishop of Ely. His name is omitted in the *Visitation Pedigree* of 1567 (D. 3, 92, in Coll. Arm.) although he is expressly named in the Wills of his brother Richard Halsall, Rector of Halsall, 7th August 1560, and of his nephew Henry Halsall of Halsall Esq. in 1574. He was one of the Lancashire Magistrates who zealously maintained the divine right of the Sovereign, and who associated in 1588 to defend Queen Elizabeth from all "treasons, stratagems, and spoils," and to vindicate her title to the Crown against the Queen of Scots and all other enemies of the State. He was Chamberlain of the city of Chester, Recorder of Liverpool in 1572, Mayor of that town in 1579 and 1586, and died in 1593, aged 76. He was the founder of the Free School at Halsall, and bequeathed a rent charge of £12 a year to the poor of Halsall for ever. He married Ursula, daughter of ——— before 1560, and she was living in 1587, (see page 47.) but died s.p. His father Sir Henry and his wealthy brother Richard Halsall, the Rector above named, were executors of the Will, and the former Steward of the Household, of Thomas second Earl of Derby, who died 13th May 1522. The Rector, whose effigy now lies under an ogee arch on the north side of the chancel of Halsall according to his testamentary injunction, appointed as his executors his trusty and well-beloved friends Sir Thomas Stanley Knt. and his trusty kinsman James Halsall, and as overseers of the same the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Derby and his (Testator's) brother Edward Halsall; and he bequeathed to the said Earl his best standing cup, and to his brother xx^s. He seems to have been a very rich man and to have advanced large sums of money on various articles of plate pledged to him by needy gentlemen. His inventory made in 1563 is long and curious, but no books are mentioned in it. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*)

PAGE 26. "*A'mer.*"] Almoner.

PAGE 27. "*Gilbert P'store the Catcheman.*"] Stow says that in 1564 Walter Ripon made the first hollow turning coach with pillars and arches for the Queen. On the 2nd April 1571, Her Majesty went to Westminster Abbey, for the first time in a coach, which was drawn by two palfries, covered with crimson velvet, embossed and embroidered very richly, but this was the only carriage in the procession, the Lord Keeper and the Lords spiritual and temporal attending her on horseback. (*Campbell's Lives of the Chanc.*)

vol. ii. p. 102.) And yet, according to Stow, "of late the use of coaches is made so common that the world runs on wheels with many whose parents were glad to go on foot." (Thoms' *Edit.* p. 32.)

IBID. "*Henry y' fföole.*" This gentleman was a sort of professional jester like Trinculo and Touchstone, and had probably been in courts and camps, so that he mingled wisdom with his folly and shrewdness with his assumed idiocy, like the fool whom Lear calls his "pretty knave." Queen Elizabeth had her favourite fool Clod, of whom Fuller relates a rich anecdote, which shews that Clod had as much wit as philosophy.

IBID. *Number of Servants*, 117.] The Earl of Northumberland in the time of Henry VIII. had 166 persons in his family. Cardinal Pole had a patent dated 20th August, 4th Philip and Mary, for retaining a hundred servants, which gives some idea of his splendour and hospitality. On the 8th May 1566 Archbishop Parker obtained from his Royal Mistress a grant for having forty retainers, but he had a great many more. His Steward had £20 wages with two men and two geldings. His Treasurer 20 marks wages with two men and two geldings. His Comptroller £10 wages with one man and one gelding, and these were his three chief officers. His Chief Secretary had 20 nobles wages and one man. The Clerk of the Kitchen had 40s. wages and his fee. The Caterer 40s. wages. The Gentleman of the Horse £4 wages. (Strype's *Life of Abp. Parker*, quoted by Nichols in *Q. Eliz. Prog.* vol. i. p. 201; and for the precise value of these sums see *Northumberland Housch. Book*, Pref. p. viii., and Bp. Fleetwood's *Chronicon Pretios.*)

PAGE 28. "*Mr Leghe, P'son of Standishe.*" William Leigh B.D. was Rector of Standish from 1586 until his death, at the age of 89, in 1639. In addition to the notices of him in *Assheton's Journal*, pp. 57, 58, note 2, and *Notitie Cestriensis*, vol. ii. part iii. p. 393, the following abstract of his Will may be given. That document is dated 28th October 1638, the testator describing himself as being of good and perfect memory, and "hoping assuredly through the precious bloodshedding death and only passion and merits of Jesus Christ to be made partaker of life everlasting." His children by Mary his wife, then deceased, daughter of John Wrightington of Wrightington Esq. were Theophilus his heir, Nathaniel, Edward, Christian, wife of James Walton of Preston, Clarissa (or Claudia) wife of

John Aynsworth of Pleasington, and Margaret, wife of William Taylor of Euxton, all of whom he had preferred and advanced in life, and therefore felt himself at liberty to bestow his goods without any filial claim or demand being unsatisfied. He gave small pecuniary legacies to his cousin John Wackfield and Mary his wife, to Peter Harrison as a remembrance of his love, to his loving aunt Agnes Howett, widow, and to his loving brother-in-law Richard Wrightington of Wrightington. "And whereas," he observes, "I have seen at funerals, where doles have been, much disorder and great abuse, together with superstition in praying for the dead, my mind is that there shall be no dole at my funeral; howbeit I do give to the poor of Standish Parish £10 to be given in the several towns [townships] at the discretion of my executor, the Overseers of the Poor and Churchwardens, — to the poor of the town or borough of Wigan 40s. to be distributed in two months after my death, at the discretion of the Minister of Wigan, the Churchwardens and Overseers — to the poor of West Houghton 40s. to be disposed of by my Cosen William Leigh and the Overseers; to the said William Leigh 10s. and to William Walker now my Minister [Curate] 20s. — to Joseph Grundy Usher of the Free School of Standish 20s. and to all my hired servants, men and women, 10s. each." He appointed his son and heir Theophilus his executor, and his brother-in-law Edward Wrightington Esq. overseer, and added, "I hope he will be careful of my children as he hath ever been, and I leave him my best gould hoope ring with these two letters J. A. engraven upon it, and one silver bowle guilt, with a cover, given me by the late Countesse of Darbie, with hope that he will receive itt as a pledge of my love, to remain with him when I am gone." His inventory was taken at Standish 5th December 1639. His farming stock was very considerable, and his oats, wheat, barley, and malt were valued at £133. He had eleven horses, one of which was the Light Horse, valued at £6 13s. 4d., and the furniture for a light horse and armour for two men, £7 13s. 4d. There was bedding and stuff in "my Lord's chamber," in "my Lord's studie," in "the Chappell chamber," and "in Mr. Wrightington's chamber," one map, three pictures, books £7 4s. 10d., two gold rings £1, silver plate £17 10s. 0d. In ready money £238, and money owing to him £292 7s. 4d. In all £1165 5s. 8d. He appears to have been the favourite Chaplain of Henry Earl of Derby, and, according to the Diarist, preached sixteen times before his patron in three years. Once he relinquished the pulpit at New Park to Mr. Sroocold, and once he preached at Lathom when Mr. Oliver Carter and Mr. Caldwell were present. Having been one of the tutors of

Prince Henry, it is not improbable that he had also filled a similar situation in Lord Derby's family. He is doubtless the "Mr. Lee" mentioned as having been Chaplain to Earl Ferdinando. and attendant upon his Lordship in his remarkable sickness and at his death in 1594. (*Gent. Mag.* vol. xxi. p. 270.) He had an estate in Westhoughton which passed to his eldest son Theophilus Leigh of Singleton Grange in the Fylde Esq. who married Clare, daughter of Thomas Brook of Norton Priory Esq. by whom he had issue one son, William, born 19th September 1622. who married Margaret, daughter of Edward Chisenhall Esq. and was the father of Charles Leigh Esq. M.D., F.R.S., born in 1662, and author of the "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire," fol. 1700, a "History of Virginia from Observations made during a Residence in that Country," 12mo. 1765, &c. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii.) Dr. Leigh was the correspondent of Dr. Richard Richardson of Bierley in the county of York, but was not in Holy Orders, as stated in Nichols' *Liter. Hist.* vol. i. p. 315.

IBID. "*M' Cuthbert Halsall.*" He is to be distinguished from "Mr. Halsall" mentioned page 32 and elsewhere in the Diary, and also from "yong Mr. [Cuthbert] Halsall" who occurs page 35 and in various other places. He was the fourth son of Thomas Halsall of Melling by his first wife — Livesay of Livesay and great nephew of Sir Thomas Halsall of Halsall. In the *Visitation Book of the County of Lanc.* anno 1665, in Coll. Arm. c. 37, 111 b, his grandfather is named Richard Halsall of Melling, son of Sir Henry and brother of Sir Thomas Halsall of Halsall; but as Richard was a Clerk (see p. 116, *Note*) and mentions no children in his Will dated 1560, this must be an error. Sir Henry had, however, six sons by his wife Margaret, daughter of James Stanley, D.D., and one of them was doubtless located at Melling, and was the grandfather of the individual here named, of whose wife's family I know nothing.

IBID. "*M' James Anderton.*" James, son and heir of Christopher Anderton of Lostock Esq. by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Peter Anderton of Anderton, born about 1537, married in 1582 Margaret, daughter of Edward Tildesley of Morleys Esq., succeeded his father in 1592, but ob. s.p. His sisters were the wives of John Orrell of Turton, Thomas Tildesley of Morleys, Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, and — Langtree of Langtree, Esquires. He was succeeded by his next brother, Christopher Anderton Esq. *Lanc. MSS.* vol. iii., p. 240; *Harl. MS.* 1468, p. 53 b.

IBID. "*M^r Lathom.*") Thomas Lathom of Parbold Esq. was descended from Edward, younger brother of Sir Thomas Lathom of Lathom, whose daughter Isabel married Sir John Stanley K.B. He married Isabel, daughter of Alexander Standish of Standish by his wife Ann, daughter of Sir William Molyneux of Sefton Knt., and dying in 1596 left Richard his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Peter Legh of Lyme Knt. (*Lanc. Visit.*, 1665; *Lanc. Ped.*, vol. xii.; Ormerod's *Stanley Legend*, p. 13.)

IBID. "*M^r Wrightington.*") John Wrightington of Wrightington Esq. was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for Lancashire, in favour of a more strict observance of the Lord's Day in 1586, and associated in 1588 with his loyal and faithful fellow Magistrates to defend the Throne. His daughter Mary was the wife of Mr. William Leigh, Rector of Standish and Chaplain to Henry Earl of Derby. (See p. 117, *Note*.) The family was not Heraldic, and never appeared at the Lancashire Visitations.

IBID. "*M^r Chissnall.*") Edward, son and heir of Thomas Chisenhall of Chisenhall and of his wife Ann, daughter of Thomas Wrightington of Wrightington Esq., married in 1571 Margaret, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Worthington of Shevington in the parish of Standish, with whom he obtained the manor of Shevington, erroneously called Sherrington in 1588 by Smith, Rouge Dragon. (*MS. Chetham Libr.* 6719.) His sister Maud was the mother of William Brettargh of Brettargh Esq., who married Katherine, daughter of John Bruen of Bruen Stapelford, co. Cestr. Esq., and whose funeral sermon was preached and life written by her kinsman, Mr. William Leigh, Rector of Standish, 3rd June 1601. He was succeeded by his son Colonel Edward Chisenhall, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Rigby of Burgh Esq., and who fought under Prince Rupert at the battle of Marston Moor after having sustained the siege of Lathom House. (Ormerod's *Civil War Tracts*, p. 341.)

PAGE 29. "*M^r Osbaldeston.*") Edward, son and heir of John Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq. (who ob. 18th Elizabeth) by his first wife Margaret, daughter (Baines says sister) of George Stanley, Lord Strange, son of Thomas first Earl of Derby. Edward third Earl of Derby, writing to the Earl of Shrewsbury in 1557, says: "No doubt John Osbaldeston, as you will find, being appointed a Captain by your letter, is not meet for the purpose, as knoweth our Lord God." (*Lodge's Illustr.*, vol. i. p. 344.) His son

Edward married, 2nd Edward VI. Maud, daughter of Sir Thomas Halsall (see p. 119), and he (the father) married, secondly, Jane, daughter and co-heiress of John Stanley, base son and heir of John Stanley brother of the first Earl of Derby, (*Visit. Lanc.* 1567, D. 3, 82, in Coll. Arm.) and relict of the same Sir Thomas Halsall. Edward Osbaldeston was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the County, and being in sound and perfect health, but knowing that by death he should be drawn hence, made his Will 15th June 1588, and willed that his body should be buried in his Chapel within the Parish Church of Blackburn, and provided for his sons John, Geoffrey, and Hamlet, and his daughter Ciceley Singleton. He appointed Maud his wife and Hamlet his son executors, and his cousin Henry Stanley of Crosshall Esq. supervisor, to whom he bequeathed "one portegue in gold or £3 10s. 0d." Proved at Chester 8th October 1590. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*)

IBID. "*Mr Warberton.*"] Peter Warburton succeeded his father Sir John Warburton of Arley Knt. in 1575, and married Mary, youngest daughter of Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft Knt., the sister of Sir Thomas Holcroft of Vale Royal Knt., by whom he had issue two sons and seven daughters.

IBID. "*Mr Shon Bradley.*"] John, son and heir of Thomas Bradley of Bradley, near Chipping, Esq. and of his wife Grace, daughter of Hugh Sherburne of Stonyhurst, (whose wife was Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot of Beshall,) married about 1560 Ann, daughter of Robert Braithwaite of Ambleside, co. Westmoreland, and had issue in 1567 three daughters Ellen, Elizabeth, and Jane, the eldest of whom married John, son and heir of Edward Osbaldeston Esq. The Braithwaites were descended from Richard Braithwaite of Braithwaite in the time of Henry VII. and were connected by marriage with the Bensons of Loughrigg and the Leghs of Lyme. Of this family was Richard Braithwaite, whom Warton calls one of the minor pastoral poets of the reign of James I., a voluminous miscellaneous writer excelling in his description of manners, and supposed to be the author of *Drunken Barnaby's Travels to the North*. There is a pedigree of the family in Nicolson's and Burn's *Hist. of Westm. and Cumb.*, vol. i. p. 290, and one of the Bradleys in the *Lanc. Visit.*, 1567. Mr. Bradley and his father were Lancashire Magistrates, and the former much in the confidence of Henry Earl of Derby, but his precise office in the

Household is not recorded. The family appears about this time to have been amongst the most conspicuous of the lesser gentry of Lancashire, and to have failed when rising into distinction.

IBID. "*M^r Brereton.*" This was probably George Brereton of Ashley Esq., as other individuals of the same name are exactly distinguished by the Diarist. There are some curious points in his Will, which document seems to have been carefully prepared by himself. He begins thus: "I am sure that my Redeemer liethe and that I shall ryse out of the earth in the latter daie and shalbe couered agayne wth my skinne and shall see God in my deshe whome I myselfe shall see and my ies shall behold, and noe other for me, and this my hope is laid vppe in my bosom; 19 September 1587 hoping that I am one of the elect number of Christ his Churche." William was his heir, and his other sons were Richard, George, Edward, John, Thomas, and Randolph. He says: "I desire my funeral may be done by discretion of my executors but without any superfluous charge other than black cloth onlie bestowed upon my children and such men as shall wear my liverye at the time of my death, and xii pore men to be clothed in black sute, and a convenient dinner for such kinsmen, friends, and nebers as shall seem good to my executors to be assembled at the time of my burial." He bequeathed to his son William all his coats of plate (armour), belts, bows, daggers, arrows, weapons, and habiliments of war, and his bason and ewer of silver; to his daughter Lucretia Brereton v^e marks and his lesser chain of gold, with the mark and the tablet of pearl, with all rings of gold, which Sibell his late wife had or used; to Randolph Mainwaring of Peover Esq. and to Richard Brereton of Worsley Esq. v^{li} each; to Robert Arden, his brother-in-law, his bay nag; to George Brereton, his bastard son, begotten on the body of Elizabeth Whissall, xx^{li} and all the lands lately bought of Richard Leche of Rycroft, co. Cestr., and of Thomas Cluworth, deceased, of Altringham, co. Cestr., for his natural life, and the remainder to William Brereton the son and heir. He gave to the said Elizabeth Whissall xiii^{li} vi^{li} viii^{li}, and to his sisters Ann and Jane vi^{li} each, and appointed as his executors Peter Warburton of Arley Esq., Randle Mainwaring of Peover Esq., and Richard Brereton of Worsley Esq., and admonished them to discharge the trust faithfully "as they will answer before God at the day of generall judgments." (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*)

IBID. "*M^r Atherton.*" John, son and heir of Sir John Atherton of

Atherton, born in 1558, succeeded his father in 1573, was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1583, and returned M.P. for the borough of Lancaster in 1588. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Byron of Newstead and Clayton Knt., and had issue a son and successor John Atherton, and also two daughters. His second wife was Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of John Lord Conyers of Hornby Castle, co. York, by whom he had also a son John Atherton of Skelton, co. York, who inherited his mother's estate. (*Lanc. Visit.*, 1664; *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii. *Ped.*)

IBID. "*M^r Preston.*" Thomas Preston of Levens Hall and of the Manor in Furness Esq., Sheriff of Lancashire in 1585, married Margaret, daughter of John Westby of Mowbrick Esq., and dying in 1604 was succeeded by his only child John Preston Esq., M.P. for Lancaster in 1592. This gentleman by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Holland of Denton Esq., had issue two sons and four daughters, the eldest son being created a Baronet in 1644. This title expired with the fifth Baronet in 1710, and the family is now represented through the Kighleys, Carus', Lowthers, and Cavendish's, by William Earl of Burlington, who possesses the large estates of the Prestons in Furness.

IBID. "*M^r Brereton of Worsley and doubt^l.*" Richard Brereton Esq. Lord of the Manor of Worsley near Manchester, only son of Geoffrey Brereton Esq., who dying in 1565, æt. 30, left issue this son by his wife Alice, daughter of Piers Leycester of Tabley Esq., to whom he was married in 1551, and who afterwards married Robert Charnock Esq. He was descended from Sir William Stanley (brother of Thomas first Earl of Derby) of Holt Castle, co. Denbigh, who was beheaded in 1495, Joan, granddaughter of Sir William and sole heiress of William Stanley of Tatton, co. Cestr., (who ob. circ. 1498,) having married for her second husband Sir Richard Brereton of Malpas. He died at Islington in 1557, and his relict Dame Joan Brereton died 6th April 1570, æt. 77, having survived her son Geoffrey, the father of the individual here named. Richard Brereton was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace in favour of a rigid observance of the Sabbath in 1586, and an associate to defend the Queen and Church in 1588. He died 13th December 1598 and was buried in Eccles Church, where his monument still remains. He appears to have had issue a daughter mentioned in the text, but having no surviving issue by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley, to whom he was mar-

ried in 1572, he settled his estate on the natural son of his wife's father, Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. About 1580 the Worsley estate was a fruitful source of litigation, and seems to have been recovered by the great legal skill of the future Chancellor, its subsequent owner. (Campbell's *Lives of the Chanc.*, vol. ii. p. 177.) His widow became the second wife of Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, and surviving him died 4th April 1639. (See Sir Peter Leycester; Ormerod's *Chesh.*)

[*IBID.* "*Mr Bar. Hesketh.*"] Bartholomew, son and heir of Gabriel Hesketh of Aughton Esq. (a cadet of the Rufford House) and of his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Halsall of Halsall, was born about 1550, and married, before 37th Elizabeth, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Southworth of Southworth, the famous Lancashire recusant, and herself hotly pursued, imprisoned and fined on the same charge, (Baines, vol. i. p. 535,) her husband being a zealous friend of Campion the Jesuit, and having received him, contrary to the law, as an inmate of his house. (Vol. i. p. 537.) It is remarkable to find such a man so closely connected with Henry Earl of Derby, and also to meet with him in 1588 associated with the loyal Lancashire Magistrates for the defence of Queen Elizabeth and the English Church against the plots of the Roman Catholics. (Vol. i. p. 551.) His elder son and heir Gabriel Hesketh of Aughton married Jane, daughter of Henry Stanley of Aughton and Bickerstaffe the elder Esq. (See pp. 96-7. *Note.*) In failure of male issue of his own sons a moiety of the large estates of Sir John Southworth was settled in remainder by Will dated 1595 upon this Gabriel Hesketh, the grandson of Sir John Southworth.

PAGE 30. "*Sr Tho. Hesketh.*"] Sir Thomas Hesketh (miscalled Robert in the Stanley Pedigree, in Baines) of Rufford was knighted the day after the coronation of Queen Mary, October 2nd 1553. (Machyn's *Diary*, *Notes*, p. 334) In September 1557 he assisted in raising one hundred men to serve Queen Mary in the Scotch wars, and volunteered to become their Captain. He married Alice daughter of Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft, and was one of that wealthy knight's executors in 1559. (See p. 109, *Note.*) He was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1563, and was in confinement as a disaffected papist in 1581. (Baines, vol. i. p. 535.) His Will is dated 20th June 1588, in which he describes himself as being "of good mynd and full remembrance, and humbly giving thanks to God therefore and willing my lands and goods to go for the benefit of my children servants tenants and other

persons in such manner whereby I hope God shall be the better honoured and pleased, my soul comforted and those to whom I doe mean well benefited and quieted. I resign my soul into the hands and to the mercy of the most mighty and everlasting God my only Maker Redeemer and Sanctifier, trusting by the death and passion of our Lord Jesus Christ and by the shedding of his most precious blood I shall rest with him for ever as one of his elect, and my body I will shall be buried by God his grace and suiferance in the new work and chancell of the Chappel of Rufforth in such place manner and sort as I shall hereafter appoint, that is to say, my will is that a tomb of stone shall be rayseed and made to stand on[e] yard in heygth above the ground in the middle of the sayd chancell of the length of two yards and in brede fore foote and in the midst of it a sclender wall eyther of brick or stone as shall be thought most convenient by my executors and my body to lye on the north syde thereof and the body of Alice my wife to lye on the south syde when it shall please God to take us from this lyfe. And upon the toppe of the sayd tombe beth ou^r bodyes to be wrought in proportion of Alabaster stonne in such full manner and good sorte as may eu^{er}y way answeare our callings." He bequeathed to his second son, Thos. Hesketh, all his lands in Mawdsley lately exchanged with Thos. Asheton of Crosston Esq. and a rent charge of vi^l xiii^s iii^d on lands there lately purchased of Robert Dalton Esq. deceased: to his third son, Richard Hesketh, lands in Hesketh and Becousall, and a rent of vi^l xiii^s iii^d on lands in the latter place lately purchased of Sir Anthony Browne Knt.: to *Thomas* Hesketh, "my bastard son, whom I acknowledge to be my reall son whatsoever the laws of this land do adjudge or deeme to the contrary," certain lands: to Hugh Hesketh, "my bastard son," lands in Rufford and the Manor of Tarlton for life, with remainder to his son Hugh Hesketh for life. To Richard and Francis Hesketh, "my bastard brethren," each five marks yearly for life. Legacies to Henry Squire and Dorothy his wife daughter of testator, and annuities to his servants Degory Rishton and John Spenser. He gave to Robert Hesketh, his son and heir, his chain of gold, two silver cans, his best silver bason and ewer, the newest hancing cup and cover whereon was graven the spread eagle, all beds, bed coverings, carpets, and quishous, whereupon his arms or crest were either carved or wrought with needle, and a'll armour, munitions, and weapons, wherewith to serve Her Majesty. His executors were Sir Richard Sherburne Knt., Henry Stanley of the Crosse Esq., Thomas Hesketh of Gray's Inn Gent., and Hugh Hesketh his bastard son, and the supervisors were John Towneley Esq., and Robert Hesketh the son and heir apparent.

Dated 20 June, 30 Eliz., and proved at Chester. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. *Wills.*) His widow died at Penketh in 1605, in which year her Will was proved at Chester. He was succeeded by his son Robert, Sheriff of Lancashire in 1600 and 1608, whose first wife was Mary, daughter of Sir George Stanley of Cross Hall, commonly called the Black Marshal of Ireland, and subsequent marriages again connected the family with the Earls of Derby. I fear that neither of these heads of the Rufford family would have been justified in saying:

"I'll leave my son my virtuous deeds behind ;"

although both might have truly exclaimed,

"And would my father had left me no more!"

Hen. VI., part iii. act 2, sc. 2.

IBID. "*M^r Philippos.*" John Philipps, a native of Wales, of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, B.A. 1579, M.A. 1584, was Chaplain of Henry Earl of Derby, and accompanied his Lordship in that capacity to France in 1584-5. He afterwards became Rector of Thorpe Bassett, and in 1591 obtained the adjoining Rectory of Slingsby, co. York. In 1601 he was appointed Archdeacon of Cleveland, afterwards Archdeacon of Man, and about 1614 was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man. He died in 1633. He is chiefly memorable for having translated the Bible into the Manx language, having been assisted in his great and laudable undertaking by Sir Hugh Cannal, Minister of Kirk St. Michael in that Island. (*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*)

IBID. "*M^r Salesbury.*" John Salesbury of Lewenny in the county of Flint, son and heir of John Salesbury Esq. M.P. for Denbigh in 1554, who ob. vitâ patris. having married Catherine daughter and sole heiress of Tudor ap Robert of Berain. An engraving of this lady, from the portrait at Lluessog Lodge, is in Yorke's *Royal Tribes of Wales*. Her son Sir John (he was afterwards knighted by Queen Elizabeth) succeeded his grandfather Sir John Salesbury Knt. who was Constable of Denbigh Castle in 1580, and afterwards Chancellor and Chamberlain of the County of Denbigh, and M.P. for the same County in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and died March 1st 1578, having married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of David Middleton, Alderman of Chester. The grandson, mentioned in the text, was M.P. for the County of Denbigh in 1609, married Ursula, natural daughter of Henry Earl of Derby, and died in 1613, leaving

a son, Sir Henry Salusbury Knt. created a Baronet in 1619, and the direct ancestor of General Lord Viscount Combermere. (Vincent's *MS. Coll.* in *Coll. Arm.* 135, fo. 67; Lowys Dwnn's *Pedig.* ed. by Sir S. R. Meyrick, vol. ii. p. 330.)

IBID. "*Mr Penry came.*" It is not improbable that this person, who travelled with Mr. Salusbury from Wales, was the turbulent and slanderous John Penry, at this exact period a marked man. He was a native of the Principality, born in 1559, educated at Cambridge, but graduated at Oxford in 1586. In early life he was a Papist, but having renounced Popery, became a zealous Puritan Preacher, and in 1587 published "A Treatise containing the Equity of an Humble Supplication which is to be exhibited unto Her Gracious Majestie and this High Court of Parliament in the behalf of the Country of Wales, that some order may be taken for the Preaching of the Gospel among those People." The matter contained in this publication was considered to be both offensive to the Church and injurious to the State, and might lead to his examination at this time by the Earl of Derby and his Council for the North. He is named by Anthony à Wood as the writer of the scurrilous Martin Mar-prelate libels, which the Earl of Derby discovered were secretly printed in Manchester; and although Brook endeavours to free him from the odious charge of being the author, it seems to be indisputable that he was implicated in the publication, and was doubtless also the writer of at least some of those atrocious tracts. He was executed on the charge of treason in 1593. (See Brook's *Puritans*, vol. ii. p. 68; Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. p. 229; Strype's *Whitgift*, p. 419 et seq.; Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* b. ix. pp. 193—5, fol. 1635.)

IBID. "*Mr Bradshaw.*" Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh Esq. married in 1567 Jane, daughter of Ralph Standish of Standish Esq. and was one of the four Esquires who rode as assistants to the body at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574. He had issue eight sons and five daughters, and died in 1598. His eldest son, James, having died in 1596, he was succeeded by his grandson, Roger, son and heir of James Bradshaigh, who had married, first, Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Houghton of Houghton Esq. by whom he had five children; and secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Tatton of Withenshaw Esq. by whom he had also five children. His descendant, Roger Bradshaigh M.P. was knighted in 1660, and created a Baronet in 1679, having been brought up and educated by James the

seventh Earl of Derby, who was instrumental, according to Dr. Wroe, the eloquent Warden of Manchester, in reclaiming him from the errors of the Church of Rome.

IBID. "*Mr Carter.*"] Oliver Carter, B.D. of Cambridge, was elected Fellow of Manchester College under Queen Mary's Foundation about the year 1570. He joined with Warden Herle and his co-fellows in leasing the Chapter lands for large fines and small annual payments in the 17th Elizabeth. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. vi. p. 225.) He professed, however, afterwards to be strongly opposed to the spoliation of the Collegiate estates, and importuned Lord Burghley and Secretary Walsingham in 1576 to preserve the revenues when they were menaced by Herle the tool of the Court party. (*Hist. Manchester Foundations*, vol. i. p. 87,) and yet Herle was favourably regarded by Archbishop Parker, who recommended him as "a grave and priestly man," fit for a bishoprick. (*Strype's Parker*, vol. i. p. 406.) Carter found it necessary, however, to secure the interposition of Dean Nowell to rescue the College from destruction, and the Dean urged Burghley that Mr. Carter's great charges in the necessary suit which he had commenced might be considered. (*Ibid.* p. 407.) As Carter was the only "Bachelor of Divinity" connected with the College he was doubtless the individual alluded to by Strype, (*Ibid.* vol. i. p. 407,) who, on riding to a Chapel belonging to the parish of Manchester to preach there, about the year 1574, was set upon in the way by a parishioner, who, taking his horse by the bridle, drew his dagger, and beat and wounded the Preacher with three wounds; and if his horse had not broken out of the other's hands, in all probability he had killed him. Nor was it the first time their Preachers had been so used. In 1578 he was again nominated a Fellow in Queen Elizabeth's Charter of Incorporation. Hollinworth says he was "a learned man, and writt a book in answer to Bristow's *Motives*," (p. 87.) Richard Bristow was a scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, and in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign distinguished himself, along with Campion, as an impressive Protestant orator. In 1566, when the Queen visited Oxford, Bristow's eloquence seems to have attracted her Majesty's notice, but he afterwards became a convert of Cardinal Allen, and was his "right hand upon all occasions," being an acute disputant and a very prolific writer. The book popularly known as Dr. Bristow's *Motives*, although the title is more copious, (see Watts' *Bib. Britan.*) was published in 1574, translated afterwards into Latin by Dr. Worthington, a native of Lancashire, and printed

at Doway in 1608, but was probably not the treatise to which Carter replied. Bristow wrote also a sharp tractate called "Fifty-one Demands to be proposed by Catholics to Hereticks," and the only edition known to Wood, Watts, and Chalmers was published in quarto in 1592, eleven years after Bristow's death, for he died in 1581. There is, however, in the University Library at Cambridge a scarce duodecimo volume of eighty-four pages, entitled "An Answer made by Oliver Carter, Bachelor of Divinitie, unto certaine Popish Questions and Demandes :

1 Cor. 11.

Be ye followers of me, even as I am of CHRIST.

¶ Imprinted at London for George Bishop 1579."

The book is dedicated to his "verie good Lorde, Henrie Earle of Darbie," who in 1566, when Lord Strange, had accompanied the Queen to Oxford, and listened to the impassioned harangues of Bristow. After this dedication follows an epistle "to the papiste which made this challenge," but his name is neither given here nor elsewhere in the Answer; then follows an address by the learned but acrimonious Anthony Gilbie, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Chaplain to the Earl of Huntington, to the reader; and lastly the book itself.

Campion the Jesuit especially mentioned Oliver Carter as a Lancashire Minister "that boasted much of his learning and laboured to win" the Roman Catholics. (Hollnsworth's *Mancun.*, p. 94.) It is clear that Carter was a man of extensive reading and wrote ably and strongly, though, upon the whole, temperately, against his subtle and harassing theological opponents. He thoroughly understood the points of difference between himself and them, and was not disposed to lessen their importance, but there is no evidence that he was a vain man or that he boasted of his attainments, although he had to thank Cambridge and his own industry for possessing no mean store of learning. He was denounced by the papists as one of the concubinary clergy, although the question of the marriage of priests was not the stronghold of those who maintained the pontifical supremacy, but this ban of Rome was not likely to meet with much favour from Oliver Carter, who regarded the Church of Rome as the wanton woman clad in scarlet, granting, rescinding, and withholding dispensations of marriage, bulls, and indulgences, to such persons and at such times only as seemed good in her sight. Bishop Chaderton appointed him in 1578 one of the five Moderators of the Monthly Lecture in Manchester, and the powers thus vested in him were little short of episcopal. (Dr. Hibbert Ward's *Hist. of Manch.*

Coll. Ch., p. 100; Hunter's *Life of Oliver Heywood*, p. 7.) He fell in, however, with the spiritual republicanism of Geneva, and whilst the "First Blast of the Trumpet" by Knox was music in his ears, the seditious opinions of Buchanan, it may be feared, found in him no unwilling advocate. Chaderton was his patron; but his Lordship's punishment of some of the more lax disciplinarians or violent puritans of the diocese appears to have alarmed the sensibility and confirmed the prejudices of Carter, who seems to have considered them harshly treated; and in the vehemence of a cross-examination and, it may be assumed, in the absence of Christian charity, he repudiated the notion, not that infallibility but that sober discretion was to be found in the prelate whom he had once respected, but was not indisposed to regard in 1596, in the phrase of Sir John Eliot in the next century, as little better than a masked master of ceremonies, and as such having small hold on his canonical obedience. In 1589 he was prosecuted in the Duchy Court, along with Thomas Williamson, Preacher and Vicar of Eccles, John Buckley, Preacher, and Robert Leigh, by Thomas Goodyear of Manchester, as Lessee of the Warden and Fellows, of the Tithes, Offerings, Mortuaries, Chrysom-pence, and other profits belonging to the College, Church, and Chapels within the parish, but Carter seems to have established his claim against Goodyear. (*Duchy Rec.*, vol. cxx.) Amongst the many literary bequests in the Will of Mr. John Buckley of Manchester, "Preacher of the Word of God," in 1593, is his "Latin Tremellius' Bible to his good friend Oliver Carter B.D." (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii. p. 46.) During the seven years of Dr. Dee's wardenship (1595-1604) the Doctor was constantly engaged in disputes with the Fellows and led a very miserable life, especially entertaining the strongest and bitterest prejudice against Oliver Carter. Dee records in his *Diary* of "September 25th 1597, Mr. Olyver Carter his impudent and evident disoluteness in the Church. September 26th. he repented and some pacification was made. (p. 59.) On July 18th 1600 the Fellows were greatly in doubt of my heavy displeasure by reason of their manifold misusing of themselves against me. [but] I did with all lenity interteyn them and shewed the most part of the things that I had brougth to pass at London for the College good, and told Mr. Carter (going away) that I must speak with him alone. The organs upon condition were admitted, (p. 62.) September 11th 1600, Mr. Holland of Denby (Denton), Mr. Gerard of Stockport, Mr. Langley, Commissioners from the Bishop of Chester, did call me before them in the Church, and did deliver to me certain petitions put up by the Fellows against me to answer before the

18th of this month. I answered them all *eodem tempore*, and yet they gave me leave to write at leiser." (p. 63.) "On the 7th November Oliver Carter in the Colledge house" again incurred the Warden's displeasure, and was not likely to entertain very friendly relations with a physician and layman obtruded upon the Chapter, although a profound mathematician, scholar, and philosopher, a chemist, astrologer, and court spy, little addicted to the study of puritan theology, and living in poverty upon the desecrated endowment of the Collegiate Church. He was, however, one of the most remarkable men of his time, nothing being too great for his mental strength and nothing too little for his subtilty, whilst Carter brought all the varied powers of an inferior mind to bear upon one subject; and his unexpected death was probably to be attributed to his unwearied labours during a long and arduous professional life. "He preached," says Hollinworth, "solidly, but succinctly. He fell sick in the pulpit as Lee was preaching of God's providing a succession of godly Ministers, on Matt. ix. 38; and Mr. William Bourne went up immediately into the pulpit and, God assisting him, preached on the same text—a visible and present prooffe of Mr. Carter's doctrine," (p. 87.) He was buried in the Collegiate Church of Manchester on the 21st March 1604-5, and three days afterwards Warden Dee buried his wife in the same place, and quitted Manchester for ever.

His Will is dated 22nd February 1604, and he describes himself as "being sick in body and trusting to be saved by the merits of Jesus Christ and by no other means," and desires that his body may be buried "in the Chancel of Manchester Church, neare to the place where Mr. John Buckley was buried, or where it should please God." He names his leases of land and tithes, and his interest in a lease of the tithes of calf, wool, and lamb in the Parish of Manchester, made in the name of Abraham Carter his son, and these he conveys to Alice his wife, Abraham, John, and Mary, his three children, and wishes his daughter Dorothy to have an equal marriage portion with his other children, as he had already covenanted. He gives small legacies to his grandchildren John Carter, Alice Smith, Alice Carter, to his brothers-in-law Thurstan Cowopp and Richard Ascroft, and appointed his wife and son Abraham executors, and his loving neighbours Francis Nuttall and John Samon overseers, leaving each of them 2s. 6d. There are no charitable bequests, and as Hugh Chetham and others on the 21st March 1604 appraised his goods, consisting chiefly of cattle and husbandry gear, at £189. 3s. 7½d. and his only plate comprised some spoons valued at £3, he was clearly a man of small means. It is recorded

that Mr. Laurence Barekhaur, citizen of Exeter, owed the testator x^d and that Philip Langton of the Low Esq. owed him iii^d vii^s vi^d which he undertook and assumed to pay "for the dyett and learninge" of Mr. Robert [Langton?] and his brother. The Will was proved at Chester 4th April 1605. (*Lanc. MSS. Wills*.) His sons walked "in the godly ways of their father, and one of them became an Irish Bishop." (Hollinworth's *Mancun.* p. 88.) This statement of the Manchester Annalist, who might have had personal opportunities of verifying his facts, is incorrect. No son of Oliver Carter was an Irish Bishop, but his son John Carter in 1606 was nominated Vicar Choral of Christ Church, Dublin, being Prebendary of St. Michan's in the following year, when he was elected Prebendary and Chantor's Vicar Choral in Christ Church, Dublin, but deprived, doubtless on account of nonconformity, by the Archbishop of Dublin in 1613. (Archdeacon Cotton's *Fasti Eccles. Hibern.*, vol. ii. pp. 78, 83.) He seems to have left descendants, as the Rev. Oliver Carter B.A., a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, was collated in 1757 to a stall in Killaloe Cathedral which he resigned in 1767 or 1768, and being M.A. in 1764 was collated to a stall in the Cathedral Church of Achonry. (Vol. iv. p. 112.)

IBID. "*Mr Caldwell.*" John Caldwell B.A., was born in 1544 at Burton-upon-Trent in the co. of Stafford, and was probably a son of Richard Caldwell M.D., a learned man and a native of that county, who was elected student of Christ Church Oxon., and President of the College of Physicians, London, where he founded and endowed a Lecture, and died in 1583, æt. 72. (*Athen. Oxon.*) Mr. Caldwell was instituted to the Rectory of Mobberley in Cheshire in 1570, and held the living more than twenty-four years. He was also Rector of Winwick, to which he was instituted on the 7th Jan. 1573, on the presentation of his patron, Henry Earl of Derby, and about the same time appointed one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains. On the 29th September 1580, he, (with Edward Fleetwood Rector of Wigan, and John Asheton Rector of Middleton,) was one of the three Lancashire Clergy required by the Queen in Council to fit out each a Light Horseman by the 29th of October next following for the service of the Queen in Ireland, "to resiste certain foraine forces sent by the Pope and his confederates," and should these Ecclesiasties have had the temerity to disobey the royal mandate, they were to be summoned within four days afterwards to London to appear before the Council and "give an account of their so forgetting themselves." (Peck's *Desid. Cur.* vol. i. p. 25.) In January 1585-6 he was

mentioned by name in the Queen's Letter to Bishop Chaderton for the purpose of raising soldiers for the defence of the Netherlands, being one of the two Clergymen in the Diocese of Chester required to contribute £50. (Nichols' *Prog. Qu. Eliz.*, vol. ii. p. 454.) Having been to visit his friends in Staffordshire, he fell sick on his return homewards at the Rectory House of Clifton Campville, near Tamworth, where he died on the 30th June 1595, and was buried in that Church on the day following, in the fifty-first year of his age. (Leycester's *Hist. Chesh.*) He appears to have been a popular preacher, and more sermons are recorded by the Diarist as having been delivered by him before his noble patron, than by any other of the Chaplains. He died intestate, and the following nuncupative Will was proved and registered at Chester: "Memor. that John Caldwell, Clerk and Parson of Moberlegh, deceased, being of good understanding, delivered his last will and mind to me, W^m Walkedeyne, Clerk and Parson of Glystoune Cawwyle [Clifton Campville] in the hearing of Margaret Caldwell his wyfe and Thomas Hill his son-in-law, in these words: 20th June in the year of Redemption 1595, my will is that Margaret my wife shall have half of my goods moveable and unmoveable, and £20; Judith Caldwell daughter of my brother William £10; Samuel son of my brother Edward Caldwell £10; and the rest I give wholly to my son-in-law Hill, desiring my executors to consider my servants, the poor, and my brethren and sisters, as shall seem good to them," and he appointed his wife and Thomas Hill his executors. His personalty was appraised July 8th 1595 by Humphrey Harrison, Vicar of Sixell [Sixhills] in the county of Lincoln, William Morgan, citizen of Coventry, Laurence Eccles of Ashley, and James Bury of Moberley, and admitted by Mr. Joseph Cash, Curate of Moberley. His cattle and husbandry for number and extent, were worthy of an old patriarch. "In his studdie-house" were his books, valued at xl^{li}, a very large sum. His maps, pedigrees and genealogies, iiii^{li}. Silver plate xxi^{li} iiii^{li} iiii^{li}. In tankards, rings, piggins, viii^{li} viii^{li}; armour, as culivers, pistolate, haultbert, &c. iiii^{li} xiii^{li}. In all £314 18s. 6d. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. *Wills.*)

Ibid. "Mr Skillycorne."] William Skillicorne Esq., Lord of the Manor of Prees in Kirkham, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton, and both of them were "obstinate against Religion," and duly accused to the Lords of the Council in Feb. 1575, (Baines, vol. i. p. 544,) and yet Mr. Skillicorne was one of the Lancashire Magistrates who in 1588 associated to deliver Queen Elizabeth from popish plots, and to support the National

Church, (vol. i. p. 551,) his nationality prevailing over his theoretical views of the papal supremacy. He was nearly connected with the Langtons, Barons of Newton, through them with the Lords Monteaule, and also with the Heskeths of Rufford. His family recorded a Pedigree of four descents at the Lancashire Visitation in 1567, but they seem to have disappeared in 1613, and shortly afterwards their estate, which had been at the least more than a century in their possession, had passed to another owner. In a MS. "Relation touching the two Quayres in Kirkham Church," written in the year 1669, it is stated that "when Mr. Skillicorne the ould man dyed and was to be buried, Seth Woods of Kirkham and another with him stood at Mr. Clifton's Quayre dore to keep them out for making a grave for him, and William Hull of Singleton did run at the dore with wood to break itt open. How this was ended is forgotten, but Mr. Skillicorne was buried ther, and paid for it to the Churchwardens in 1601. [1] And in 1602 Mrs. Skillicorne his wife was buried in the Clifton Quayre; also in 1604 Dorathie Skillicorne, ould Mr. Skillicorne's daughter." In 1601 Mr. William Skillicorne and his two children were interred in the same place of sepulture. (*Lanc. MSS.*)

IBID. "*Mr To. Preston.*" Thomas, second son of Christopher Preston of Holker Esq., (whose direct ancestor, Helen, daughter of Thomas Preston of Preston Patrick, married Thomas Stanley, second Lord Monteaule K.B., who died 1560.) He married after 1585, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Bowes of Streatlam Castle Knt., and widow of Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, co. York, but ob. s.p. His stepson, Sir George Wandesford, was born 20th May 1573.

IBID. "*Mr Christofer Preston.*" Christopher, the second son of Sir Thomas Preston and of his wife Anne, daughter of William Thornborough of Hampsfield co. Lanc. Esq. He was the first of his family who settled at Holker, was twice married, and died May 22d 1594.

IBID. "*Mr Bavande.*" There is a monument in St. Oswald's Church in Chester to the memory of Richard Bavand, twice Mayor of the City, viz. in 1582 and in 1602, and who died August 19th 1603, having had issue five sons and two daughters by his wife, who died April 4th 1602 in her 57th year.

IBID. "*Lord Stranges came as a Prisoner.*"] This memorable passage in his Lordship's life may have been occasioned only by the involved style of the Diarist, who, probably, merely intended to record that a former mayor and some of the citizens of Chester brought John Willieson as a prisoner before the Earl and his Council, and that Lord Strange came along with them from his father's house in that city.

PAGE 31. "*My L. Bushoppe of Chester.*"] For some account of Bishop Chaderton see *Not. Cestr.*, vol. i. p. 8. He married Katherine, niece of Dr. Cliffe, Warden of Manchester, by whom he had issue one child Joan, afterwards the first wife of Sir Richard Brooke of Norton, son and heir of Thomas Brooke Esq. Sheriff of Cheshire by his wife Ann, daughter of the Lord Audley. Sir John Harington, writing about 1606, (*Nugæ Antiq.*, vol. 2, p. 115.) has intimated that the marriage of the Bishop's daughter was not attended with much happiness, and that the Knight and his wife were "living asunder," having one daughter. It may be allowable here to investigate this statement, which is at the least somewhat equivocal. It appears from unpublished records that a marriage had taken place between the parties in their infancy, according to the evil custom of the age, and that it became necessary at a subsequent period to establish its validity. On the 20th February 1586 Robert Leche LL.D., Official of the Bishop of Chester, appointed Oliver Carter of Manchester, Clerk, S.T.B., to receive the depositions of witnesses as to the original marriage, and to ascertain the mutual consent of the bridegroom and bride now arrived at what were considered, by some singular mode of computation, years of discretion. Bishop Chaderton deposed that a marriage was solemnized between his daughter Joan and Richard Brooke in his house at Chester, commonly called the Palace, by John Nutter B.D. Parson of Sefton, on the 15th of October 1582, by Licence from the Ordinary, according to the Book of Common Prayer, and by the express consent both of deponent and also of the father of the said Richard. Four years having elapsed since the marriage, and his friends having at that time declared that the said Richard was xi and now about xv years of age, and the said Joan having been born 20th of February 1574, "early in the morning of the said day," was at the solemnization of the said marriage ix and was now about xiii years old, and both of them having ever since lived with the deponent and having had good liking either of other for any thing that appeared to the contrary, he willingly consented to the marriage being ratified. Katherine Chaderton, the

Bishop's wife, confirmed this deposition, which was also supported by Thomas Brooke of Norton Esq. the father, who stated that his son was born in March 1571, being now of the age of xv, and he believed that Joan "by view of her bodie" was then xii at the least, and that ever since their marriage they had continued together and had liking of each other. Then follows "the confession" of the young man, who "in the name of God" acknowledged before Oliver Carter lawfully authorized, John Morgell a Notary Public, and other witnesses, "that matrimonie was de facto had and solemnized" between him and Joan Brooke, alias Chaderton, then present, and he having accomplished the age of xiv years did "with a willing mind and free will ratify the same marriage by his consent and assent," and therefore "instantly desired" Mr. Carter to pronounce for its validity, that they might be henceforth reputed lawful man and wife. Then comes the following note from the poor child Joan:

Mr. Brooke.

I doe accept of your confession and consent and take you for my lawful husband, and praie as you have praied.

Signed, Johan Brooke.

This mutual consent for matrimony was ratified and the sentence for the validity of the marriage solemnly decreed and confirmed by Chancellor Leche in 1586. (Chaderton's *Lieger*, vol. ii. p. 47.) The only issue of this remarkable marriage was Elizabeth Brooke, born about 1595, to whom, says Sir John Harington, the Bishop "means to leave a great patrimonie," and who in April 1616 married Torrell Joceline of Oakington, co. Cambridge, Esq. She was one of the most accomplished, pious, and learned females of her age, having been carefully educated from her early youth by her grandfather Bishop Chaderton, and distinguished by the ardour of her application to the study of poetry, history, and philosophy, as well as of foreign languages, "her candle being lighted from the lamp of the sanctuary." Fuller, in his *Worthies of Cheshire*, says "she was a virtuous gentlewoman of rare accomplishments." Having a presentiment that she should die in travail, which unhappily was realised, she wrote a treatise, entitled "The Mother's Legacie to her vnborne Childe," first published in 1625. The letter addressed to her husband in the prospect of death, as well as the "Legacie," are both so touching and natural, so replete with practical wisdom and hallowed principles, that no one who is not past feeling can read them without emotion. She was a devout and consistent member of the Church of England and fondly attached to its prescribed formularies. From her pious counsel

to her husband it might seem that her father and mother had lived on good terms, and she says: "If it (the child) be a daughter, I hope my mother Brook (if thou desirest her) will take it among hers, and let them all have one lesson." And her biographer Dr. Thomas Goad, Archbishop Abbot's Chaplain, who knew her personally, expressly states that the duty of obedience to parents was deeply impressed upon her mind when she was not above six years old, by the last words of her own mother charging her upon her blessing to show all obedience and reverence to her father (Sir Richard Brooke) and to her reverend grandfather Bishop Chaderton. Sir John Harington had not taken due pains to authenticate his statement, which seems to have been nothing more than a scurrilous fabrication, similar to that in Winwood's *State Papers*, (vol. iii. p. 385,) which relates to a period when Joan, Lady Brooke, had been dead several years, for she died about 1601 in the infancy of her gifted daughter; and at the time Sir John Harington wrote, the husband and wife were assuredly "living asunder" by the hand of death. Mrs. Joceline died 21st October 1622, at the age of 27. "In Cambridgeshire," says Dr. Goad, "shee was made a mother of a daughter whom shortly after, being baptized and brought vnto her, shee blessed and gave God thanks that her selfe had lived to see it a Christian; and then instantly called for her winding sheet to bee brogght forth and laid upon her." (See *Mother's Legacie*, reprinted 12mo. 1852, with Dr. Goad's *Sketch of Mrs. Joceline's Life*; *Notes and Queries*, vol. iv. pp. 367, 410, 454, and vol. v. p. 37; *Lanc. MSS.*)

IBID. "Whitson Weke."] The festival of Whitsuntide, still observed as a holiday throughout South Lancashire, will account for the extraordinary provision for the Household on the 10th of June, as the Whitsun-ales (sports and feastings) were always more attractive than devotional. The Whitsun plays, so celebrated at Chester during this week, continued to be acted from 1328 until 1574, when the last was performed before Sir John Savage Knt., then Mayor of the City. At this season of the ecclesiastical year, as well as at Christmas, it was usual to decorate the houses with such shrubs and flowers as the gardens produced. Herrick alludes to this custom as existing in his time:

"When yew is out the birch comes in,
And many flowers beside,
Both of a fresh and fragrant kin,
To honour Whitsontide

Green rushes then and scented bents,
 With cooler oaken boughs,
 Come in for comely ornaments,
 To re-adorn the house."

IBID. "*S^r Jhon Southworth.*"] Sir John Southworth of Southworth and Samlesbury Knt. succeeded his father Sir Thomas 38th Henry VIII., married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton, and had issue six sons and four daughters. In a letter addressed by Lord Eure and Lord Warton, October 22nd 1557, to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, there is an honourable testimony to the courage and knightly qualities of Sir John Southworth: "We named Sir Jhon Southworth his going away, hee hath made request y^t wee would be a meanes to y^r tp y^t he might continue in service here with his hundred men and to have alsoe putt to his leading another hundred men. Hee sayes hee is a yonge man and desirous to know s^rvce in warr. and as we thinke hym to bee comended therein, being a towarde and tall gentilman, wee require y^r tp to favour this his honest suit." (Whitaker's *Whalley*, *Add.* p. 539.) Sir John, who was Sheriff of Lancashire 1562, afterwards, in 1568 and 1569, (Strype's *Parker*, vol. i. p. 525,) rendered himself conspicuous by his violent opposition to the reformed faith, (*Not. Cestr.*, vol. ii. part ii. p. 294; Dr. H. Ware's *Hist. Manch. Coll. Ch.*, vol. i. p. 111,) and was probably here at this time on the score of recusancy. An "Inventorie of such superstitious thinges as were found in Sir John Southworth his howse at Samlesburie by Richard Brereton Esq. one of Her Maj^{ty} Justices of the Peace, at a search made there 21st November 1592," together with the names of the persons dwelling there, being about forty in number, may be seen in the *Egerton Papers*, (pp. 163-6.) Whitaker erroneously states that Sir John died in 1567, (*Whalley*, p. 430,) and Baines in the 11th Jac. (*Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 355.) His Will is dated 17th September 1595, and he describes himself as "weak in body," and expresses his faith in terms which have nothing in them peculiar to the Romish Church, but might have been used by "all who profess and call themselves Christians," nor does there seem to have been any disposition "to disinherit his son," an act which Sir Francis Walsingham in 1584 appears to have anticipated and desired Bishop Chaderton, if possible, to prevent. (Baines, vol. i. p. 540.) He says: "I commend my soul to God my Maker. hoping assuredly through the only merits of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and not by own meritts or deserts, to be made partaker of lyfe everlasting, nothing doubting but by his infinite merces he will receyve my sowle into his glory. And as concern-

ing my bodye, I committ it to the earth whereof it came, being well assured, according to the article of my faith, at the great day of the generall Resurrection, when I shall appear before the Judgment Seat of Christ, to receive the same again by the mightie power of God, not a corruptible, mortall, wretched, and vile body, as it is now, but an incorruptible, immortal, strong, and perfect body; and in the mean time I committ the same to Christian buriall in such seemlie and decent manner as my father and other my ancestors have been accustomed to be buried." He appointed as his executors Jane Stanley widow, Bartholomew Hesketh of Aughton Esq. and Margaret his wife, Robert Singleton of Brockhall Gent. and Ann his wife, the said Jane, Margaret, and Ann being his daughters and most loving children, and he charges them in the name of God, as they will answer before the High Judge Jesus Christ at the dreadful day of Judgment, that they will see his last Will faithfully fulfilled without respect of any person or persons; and his loving cousins Thomas Hesketh of Preston and Humphrey Davenport of Gray's Inn Gent. his overseers, to aid and assist his executors; to each and all of whom he bequeaths x^{li}. He mentions that having been indebted in divers great sums of money, he had 3rd Elizabeth suffered a recovery of all his manors of Sandesbury, Mellor, Southworth, Croft, Middleton, Houghton, and Arbury, and of lands in seventeen other townships and parishes in Lancashire, and had settled the same to the use of Thomas Southworth his son and heir apparent, with remainders in succession to his son Thomas' seven children, viz. John, Thomas, William, Richard, Michael, Christopher, and Edward, and on failure of male issue a moiety to his grandson John, son and heir of George Talbot, and the other moiety to his grandson Gabriel, son and heir of Bartholomew Hesketh, (page 124, *Note*.) He observes: "I will that my son Christopher, being now prisoner in the Castle of Denbigh, shall have yearly paid unto him xx^{li} towards his charges and expences in prison, if the laws and statutes of this realm will permit and the Queen's most excellent majesty my most gracious and sovereign Ladye do allow thereof; and if my said son Christopher shall be pardoned and discharged then he shall receive the said annuity for life." To each of his seven grandsons above named he bequeathed xx nobles a year. To Bridget, Margery, Ellen, and Ann, daughters of his said son Thomas, 200 marks each. And Bartholomew Hesketh and Robert Singleton being bound for the testator in £1000, he provides that they shall receive all that they have paid for penalties and forfeitures; but his executors are not to be troubled by the bonds of William Lister late of Thornton Esq. deceased, father of Rosamund, the wife of testator's son Thomas. The testator made

his sign manual, being unable to subscribe his name. Strype says he was very illiterate. His Post Mort. Inq. was taken 39th Elizabeth. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*) Henry Earl of Derby had in his possession the MS. "Answer of Christopher Southworth, Priest," (born in Lancashire, son of Sir John Southworth, and æt. 31 years.) "to articles exhibited against him, and examinations of him." He made his "Answer" before Dr. White, Dr. Beacon, Richard Topelyffe, and Richard Yonge, and boldly and resolutely refused to conform to the national religion, stating that he hoped to die in the religion taught at Rome. His "Answers" contain three pages. (*Stowe MS.*)

IBID. "*Mr Kilshaw.*" John, son and heir of John Culcheth of Culcheth (still commonly pronounced Kilshaw) and of his wife Ciceley, daughter of Sir Thomas and sister of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury Knt., was born about 1564, married during his minority in 1575 Matilda, daughter of John Poole of Poole Esq., by whom he had an only son and successor. His descendant Catherine, younger daughter of Thomas Culcheth Esq., married in 1688 John Trafford of Croston Esq., and on the death of her nephew Thomas Culcheth Esq. after 1725 the estate passed to his nieces Mrs. Trafford and Ann, wife of Richard Stanley of Eccleston Esq. (*Lanc. MSS., vol. xxiv. pp. 373-393; Not. Gestr.*)

IBID. "*Mr Langton of the Low.*" Robert, son and heir of Peter Langton of Low Esq. and of his wife Catherine, daughter of Peter Legh of Bradley, was born in 1547, succeeded his father in 1573, married Philippa, daughter of Sir Ralph Leicester of Tabley, and dying, according to his Post Mort. Inq. on the 28th August 1594, but according to the Visitation "about 1605," was succeeded by his only surviving son Philip. The Langtons of Low, in the parish of Wigan, were descended from Sir Robert de Langton Lord of Hindley, who had a release of that manor from his nephew Ralph de Langton Baron of Newton 35th Edward III., and they also held 28th Henry VIII. the original family property at Kirk Langton, East Langton, West Langton, Thorpe Langton, and Tylton, in Leicestershire. The last of the family who held Low died in 1733. (*Lanc. MSS., vol. xxxviii. p. 183.*)

IBID. "*Mr Rich. Molyneux.*" Richard, son of John Molyneux of New Hall, third son of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton. He married, first, Jane, daughter of George Ireland of Hutte Esq. (grandson of Margaret

Stanley, daughter of James, Bishop of Ely,) by whom he had issue John Molyneux his successor and other children. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Richard Molyneux of Hawkley and widow of Mr. Laurence Breres of Walton, by whom he had issue two daughters. The Breres' appeared at the Lancashire Visitation in 1665. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii. *Ped.*)

IBID. "*Mr Auditor Hoghton.*"] Probably Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton Tower Esq. who had succeeded his half-brother, also named Thomas Hoghton, who died at Liege June 3rd 1580, æt. 61, being in exile as the friend of Cardinal Allen, and a donor of £160 towards founding the College of Douay. The Earl of Derby's Auditor was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1563, and was slain at Lea by the Baron of Newton 21st November 1589, (page 98, *Note*.) His widow Ann, daughter and coheir of Henry Kighley of Kighley, married, secondly, about 1590, Richard, son and heir of Sir Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst Knt., and his second son William Hoghton Esq. married Grace, natural daughter of Sir Richard Sherburne by Isabel Wood. (See ante p. 104, *Note*; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii. *Ped.*, vol. iii. p. 309.)

PAGE 32. "*Young Mr Leigh.*"] Probably a son of Peter Legh of Lyme who died in 1570, and a grandson of Sir Piers Legh who died in 1590. The successor of the latter was Piers Leigh, knighted at Greenwich 2nd July 1598. This gentleman might, however, be a younger son of Thomas Leigh of Adlington. (See ante p. 3.)

IBID. "*Mr Danyell.*"] John, son of John Daniel of Daresbury, (whose grandmother was Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Pilkington, attainted after the battle of Bosworth, 1 Henry VII.) was born in 1550 and living in 1580. Thomas Daniel of Tabley, brother of Sir William Daniel Serjeant at Law and Judge of the Sheriffs' Courts in London, was living in 1580, and had a son Peter æt. 19 in that year, and a son Thomas, who died in 1596. (Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*, p. 518.) It is impossible to determine the identity of this individual.

IBID. "*Mr Braddill.*"] Edward, son and heir of John Braddyll of Portfield Esq., succeeded to what Whitaker calls "the unblest inheritance" in 1578, the father having been a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for Lancashire and a man of great energy of character. His autograph is given

by Baines, (vol. i. p. 518.) The son married, first, Helen, daughter of Mr. Starkie of Aughton, and secondly, Ann, daughter of Ralph Assheton of Lever Esq., and died in 1607, having been a widower twenty-one years. There is a pedigree of the family in Whitaker's *Hist. of Whalley*, and the arms in the east window of that Church.

IBID. "*Mr Standeley of Alderley.*" Thomas Stanley of Weever Esq. great grandson of John Stanley, brother of Thomas first Earl of Derby, married Ursula, daughter of Richard and sister of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, and was living in 1580, when his grandson, afterwards Sir Thomas, son of Randal Stanley, was æt. 4 years. Their descendant Sir John Thomas Stanley Bart. was created Baron Stanley of Alderley 9th May 1839.

IBID. "*Mr Clerke Mychell.*" Mr. Michael Doughtie. (See ante p. 106, *Note.*)

IBID. "*Mr Sorrocolde a Pretcher.*" There is little doubt that this "Pretcher" was Thomas Sorocold, a native of Manchester, educated at Oxford, patronised by the Lord Keeper Egerton and Rector of St. Mildred in the Poultry, London. He was the author of "Supplications of Saints: a Booke of Prayers and Prayses in foure partes; wherein are three most excellent Prayers made by the late famous Queen Elizabeth." 24th ed. 1638. The author dedicates the edition of 1617 to Charles Prince of Wales, and mentions that the prayers had been favourably received by his sister the Queen of Bohemia "long before the translation of her vnto that climate," which was in 1612. Nine short prayers begin with each letter of the name of *Elizabeth*, and there is a wood-cut of the Queen "in memoriam eternam;" and although the title-page would lead to the inference that the prayers in the third part, on the defeat of the Spanish armada in 1588, for the success of the navy in 1596 and for her navy in 1597, had been written by Queen Elizabeth, and in the preface they are specially ascribed to her pen; yet in page 225 it is added, "this part containeth prayers *in the names* of diuers parties of severall estates." Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, has reprinted some of these admirable prayers under the title of "Prayers for a Week," 18mo. 1852, from the thirty-eighth edition of 1693, and names that they were published originally in 1616, which may be questioned. The author was a near relative (probably brother) of Ralph Sorocold of Manchester, merchant, a rich man, son of Thomas Sorocold deceased, who might be the Thomas Sorocold of Salford, who was converted by the preaching of John

Bradford the martyr, and who was living in 1556. In his Will dated 10th September 1593 this Ralph Sorocold desired that his body might be buried in the Parish Church of Manchester, near the place where he used to sit in time of divine service, and bequeathed his "patent of Christ Church in Oxford" and all his leases to his consins Edmund Prestwich Esq., William Fox of Rhodes Gent., Simon Malone, and Adam Holme, for the benefit of Katherine his wife (afterwards married to Thomas Goodyear of Manchester Gent.; see page 128, *Note*.) and his eleven children. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. *Wills*, and xxxi. p. 273.) The judicious distribution of Church patronage by the Lord Keeper Egerton is mentioned by Sir Francis, afterwards Lord, Bacon in the letter accompanying his book "Of the Advancement of learning," in which he says "few have like use of learning or like judgment in learning as I have observed in your Lordship, not only in those places in the Church which have been in your own gift, but also in your commendatory vote, no man hath more constantly held *let it be given to the most deserving*, *detur digniori*; and therefore both your Lordship is beholden to *learning* and *learning* beholding to you." This family of Sorocold was of ancient descent and of good alliance, having intermarried with the families of Strangeways, Molineux, and Prestwich. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii.; Hunter's *Life of O. Heywood*, p. 5, *Note*.)

Ibid. "*Mr Kirkby.*"] Roger Kirkby eleventh in descent from Roger Kirkby, Lord of the Manor of Kirkby in the time of Henry III., married Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Rigby of Burgh Esq., by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He died in 1627, being succeeded by his son Roger, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Lowther of Lowther. The family expired in the male line in the middle of the last century. Baines describes the hall as an interesting place, now abandoned: vol. iv. p. 694. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii. *Ped.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Halsall.*"] Richard, son and heir of Henry and grandson of Sir Thomas Halsall of Halsall Knt., whose wife was Jane, daughter and coheirress of Sir John Stanley of Honford Knt. (base son and heir of John Stanley, brother of Thomas first Earl of Derby) and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheirress of Sir John Harrington of Hornby Castle Knt. and of his wife, the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Nevile of Hornby. In her widowhood Dame Jane Halsall married 2nd Edward VI. John Osbaldeston Esq., and in the same year her daughter Maud married Edward Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, her husband's son by his first wife Margaret,

daughter of George Lord Strange. The mother of Sir Thomas Halsall was Margaret, daughter of James Stanley, Clerk, and by her husband, Sir Henry Halsall of Halsall, she had issue six sons and three daughters. On the south side of the chancel of Halsall Church upon an altar tomb ornamented with escutcheons, now defaced, are the full-length figures of a knight of the Halsalls and a lady of the Stanleys. (Baines, vol. iv. p. 262.) Richard Halsall Esq. succeeded his father Henry (whose Will was proved at Chester 30th December 1574) and married before 1567 Ann, daughter of Alexander Barlow of Barlow Esq. M.P. the niece of Margaret Countess of Derby, and a lady who was a frequent visitor at Knowsley. (See p. 108, *Note*.) By this lady he had no surviving issue, and the name of his second wife has not been recorded in the *Visit. Lanc.*, A^o 1613, c. 3, 50 b. in Coll. Arm. She was, however, Jane, daughter of William Norres and the mother of Sir Cuthbert Halsall, mentioned page 35 and afterwards in this Diary. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii. pp. 216-331.)

IBID. "*M^r Dalton.*" Robert Dalton, grandson and heir of Robert Dalton of Thurnham (who died 1560) and son of Thomas Dalton and of his wife Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton by his first wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir Alexander Radclyffe of Ordsall. Robert Dalton married Eleanor, daughter of William Hulton of Hulton Esq. He was Sheriff of Lancashire 1577, and died in 1615, having had issue two sons and six daughters. He was one of the four Esquires who rode as an "assistant to the body" at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574. There are pedigrees of the family in *Visit. of Lanc.* 1613 and 1664-5; Baines, vol. iv.; and in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

IBID. "*Yong M^r Riphy.*" Edward, son and heir of Alexander Riphy of Burgh Esq., succeeded his father about 1588, married Dorothy, daughter of Hugh Anderton of Clayton, and had issue two sons and three daughters. (*Lanc. Ped.*, vol. xii.) See p. 107, *Note*.

PAGE 35. "*Rock Stradge.*" Sir John Savage was the eighth Knight of that name in direct succession, and lineally descended from Sir John Savage and his wife Katherine, sister of Thomas Stanley first Earl of Derby, the family being of great local influence and full of historical interest. Sir John married, first, in 1547 the Lady Elizabeth Manners, daughter of Thomas first Earl of Rutland, and had issue five sons and five daughters. She died

8th August 1570, and he married, secondly, in 1572 Eleanor, daughter of John Cotgreave Esq. and widow of Sir Richard Pexhall of Beaurpair, co. Somerset, Knt. (See p. 100, *Note*.) In 1557 he raised two hundred soldiers for Queen Mary, and was their Captain in the Scotch wars. In 1565 he built "the fair new house at Clifton," and about the 17th Elizabeth gave it the name of Rock Savage. He was High Sheriff of Cheshire seven times and three times Mayor of Chester, and dying on 5th December 1597, æt. 73, was buried at Macclesfield. He was succeeded by his eldest son John, created a Baronet in 1611, father of the first Viscount Savage and ancestor of Savage, Viscounts Colchester, and Earls Rivers. These titles became extinct in 1728, and the estates are now held, under a family settlement, by the Marquess of Cholmondeley and Earl of Rocksavage.

IBID. "*Yong M Petter Leigh*."] Peter, eldest son of Piers Legh Esq. and grandson and heir of Sir Piers Legh of Lyme Knt. In 1584-5 he is erroneously described as "Master Legh, son and heire to Sir Pierce à Legh," amongst the Gentlemen waiters who went with Henry Earl of Derby to the Court of France. His father died in 1570 a young man, and without having received the honour of knighthood. (See p. 112, *Note*.) He succeeded his grandfather in 1590, was knighted in 1598, M.P. for the County Palatine of Chester in 1600, and had been its High Sheriff in 1595. He married twice, and dying in 1636 was succeeded by his son Piers Legh. (Nichols' *Prog. of Qu. Eliz.*, vol. ii. p. 428; Ormerod's *Chesh.*; and many notices of him and all his belongings in *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxviii.)

IBID. "*Mr Salusbury's Unkell*."] The uncle was probably Robert, second son of Sir John Salusbury of Lewenny Knt. He was a member of the University of Oxford, D.C.L., and married Margaret, daughter of Edward Stanley of Ewlow, co. Flint, by Margaret, daughter of Sir James Stanley of Lathom Knt. He had a son Robert, whose descendants settled at Ewlow. (Vincent's *MS. Collect.* in Coll. Arm. 135, fo. 67. See ante p. 126, *Note*.)

IBID. "*Yong M Dutton*."] One of the nine sons of John Dutton of Dutton Esq. (ob. 30th January 1608) by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir Hugh Calveley Knt. His grandson John, son and heir of Thomas Dutton, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Egerton Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, and died s.p.

IBID. "*Yong M^r Worsley.*" Thomas Worsley the first of Hovingham, co. York, son and heir of Robert Worsley of Booths (descended from Geoffrey de Workesley, living 5th Richard I.) and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn Knt. and grandson of Sir Robert Worsley Knt., whose wife was Alice, daughter of Thurstan Tildesley Esq. Thomas Worsley married Katherine (or Ann), daughter and heiress of Henry Kighley of Inskip, the maternal grandson of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston and of his second wife Ellen, daughter of Thomas Tildesley of Wardley Esq., and was the lineal ancestor of Sir William Worsley, now of Hovingham, Bart. (*Yorksh. Visit.* A^o 1665.)

IBID. "*M^r Tildesley.*" Edward, son of Thomas Tyldesley, succeeded his grandfather Edward Tyldesley Esq. and married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Preston of Halker Esq., by whom he had a son and successor Major General Sir Thomas Tyldesley of Morleys, celebrated for his bravery at Wigan Lanc. Edward Tyldesley here mentioned died about 1618, and his relict married, secondly, Thomas Lathom of Parbold, and, thirdly, Thomas Westby of Burne, Esquires. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vols. iii. and xii. *Ped.*)

IBID. "*Yong M^r Halsall and M^{rs} Dorothy Stanley.*" Cuthbert Halsall here named was the natural son of Richard Halsall of Halsall Esq. (page 143, *Note*, and *Visit. Lanc.* anno 1613, c. 5, 50 b. in Coll. Arm.) He is described in a deposition preliminary to a divorce of his daughter and her affianced husband, "Cuthbert Halsall, *alias* Norris," and afterwards "Cuthbert Halsall, whose mother was Jenet Searisbricke." He was, however, adopted by his father's family, nor is it improbable that his parents were afterwards married, as this son succeeded to the ancient patrimonial inheritance. His grandmother Ann, widow of Henry Halsall Esq. and daughter of Sir William Molyneux of Sefton Knt. and of his second wife Elizabeth, coheiress of Cuthbert Clifton Esq., made her Will 14th June 1587, and bequeathed her body to be buried in the chancel of the Parish Church of Halsall as near to the place where her husband was buried (in 1574) as might be, and that such expenses should be bestowed about her burial as she should declare to her executors and as should stand with her rank and degree. She gave to her Right Hon. and very good Lord Henry Earl of Derby the best oxo she should happen to have at her decease, and to Mrs. Anne Stanley, daughter of the said Earl, to whom she was god-mother, one tablet of gold weighing v^o by estimation. She bequeathed to her cousin Sir Richard Molyneux, to her servant Mr. Edward Halsall, to

each of her four cousins Edward Standishe, Richard Molyneux of Cunsough Esq., John Molyneux, Thomas Woodfall, and to her sister Jane, wife of James Booth of Hollin Green, a fat ox; to Richard, son of Gilbert Halsall, *xii*; and all the rest of her estate, real and personal, to Cuthbert Halsall when of the age of 21, without mentioning his affinity or the nature of his consanguinity either to her or to her deceased husband. She appointed Edward Norris Esq. and Richard Duddyll her executors and trustees, and required them to render an account of their trust to Henry Earl of Derby and to the said Cuthbert Halsall when he attained his majority, and she desired the Earl to be the supervisor of her Will, which was proved at Chester July 10th 1587. The testatrix was the sister and co-heiress of her only uterine brother Thomas, eldest son of Sir William Molyneux by his second wife, the said Thomas having no issue by Cicely, daughter of Alexander Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq., the sister in half blood of John Osbaldeston Esq. who married Dame Jane Halsall (see page 120, *Note*), and the Cliftons by frequent intermarriages were very near of kin to her; but it would not be edifying, and it is unnecessary to attempt to unravel these startling family intricacies. "Yong Mr. Halsall," who seems at this time to have been betrothed to his future wife, married "Mrs. Dorothy," natural daughter of Henry Earl of Derby, by whom he had issue two daughters, his co-heiresses, viz. Ann and Bridget. The former married her kinsman Thomas Clifton of Clifton and Westby, and the latter was contracted in her minority to Thomas Halsall of Bickerstaff, nephew of Richard Halsall of Melling, a collateral branch of her father's family (see page 119, *Note*); but owing to the intrigues and interdiction of her mother Dame Dorothy Halsall, who was a lady of a petulant and vivid temperament and well disposed to proscribe all dispensations and indulgences on the score of consanguinity, the original marriage contract was cancelled, the marriage not consummated, and a divorce sued for and obtained in the Consistory Court of Chester, much to the mortification at least of the juvenile bridegroom elect, as he lugubriously stated in his deposition. The lady was afterwards the wife of Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Crompton LL.D. Chancellor of London. Her husband died in 1611, æt. 72. Cuthbert Halsall was knighted in 1604, and was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1601 and 1612. He impaled the arms of Griffith, Harington, Stanley, and Nevile; over all a bend sinister. Gregson states, with much inaccuracy, that "in all pedigrees of this family not a second son is named, except he inherited his brother's estate." In the *Lanc. Visit.* of 1567 and 1665 there are several younger sons recorded, but none in that of 1613.

(See *Assheton's Journal*, p. 113, *Note 1*; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii. *Ped.*; Mr. Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*; *Gregson's Fragm.*)

PAGE 36. "*Mr Worsley.*" Robert Worsley of Booths Esq., father of the young man named page 146. *Note.* He sold the estate of Booths which had been in his family from the time of Edward I. to Robert Charnock of Astley Esq. who again sold it to Francis Harington. He also alienated considerable estates in Astley and Tyldesley, by indenture dated 10th October 1574, to Lambert Tyldesley of the Garret in Tyldesley Gent. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxiv. p. 360.) Mr. Worsley was one of the Lancashire Magistrates who distinguished himself by his zeal against the recusants, and was appointed Warden of the New Fleet Prison in Manchester.

IBID. "*Mr Jhon Hanmer.*" John Hanmer Esq., son and heir of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, was M.P. for the Borough of Flint in 1571. He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Llewenny, co. Denbigh, Knt., (see ante p. 126.) and was succeeded by his son Thomas Hanmer, M.P. for the County of Flint, who accompanied Henry Earl of Derby into France in 1584-5, and was knighted by James I. at Whitehall 23rd July 1603.

PAGE 38. "*Henry Ratchdalle.*" In "the Stanley Poem," written in 1562, according to tradition by Thomas Stanley Bishop of Sodor and Man (see page 97, *Note*), the son of that Sir Edward Stanley who for his valor at Flodden was created Lord Monteagle, the praises of Robert Ratchdale, a famous mason, are commemorated. The first Earl of Derby

"At Harden and Knowesley made a greate reparation,
And on[e] Robert Rachdale was his free mason. (Page 267.)

* * * * *

Curstange [Garstang] bridge that stands on the river of Wyre,
Rachdale made the same, on this Earle's cost and hire." (Page 268.)

There can be little doubt that these old servants of the family were of the same lineage and probably descendants of Ganel the Thane, Lord of Rachdale at the Norman Conquest, whose arms, borne by Whitworth of Whitworth, conveyed by a coheirress to Eland of Eland and afterwards by the heiress of Eland to Savile of Tankersley (*Whalley Coucher Book*, vol. iii. p. 641, *Note*)—*Sable, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets, argent*—are still quartered by the Earls of Scarborough and Mexborough. It is worthy

of remark that Rachdale seems to have become extinct as a surname in the two Palatine Counties. The *Whalley Chartulary* has preserved the record of two or three individuals of the name (vol. iii. pp. xlii, 778, 781); and William Rachdale was Rector of Handley, co. Cestr., in 1380; William Rachdale, Sheriff of Chester in 1404; and Edward Ratchdale, merchant, Alderman of Liverpool, made his Will 31st May 1733 (proved at Chester September 20th), whereby he vaguely devised "all his estates to his relations and kinsfolk of the name of Ratchdale," having no very keen perception or fears of an interminable chancery suit. These were probably remote connections, as on the 19th January 1749 Alice, wife of Richard Formby of Liverpool Gent., was appointed by the Bishop of Chester guardian of Edward Ratchdale during his minority. The Formbys were legatees of Alderman Ratchdale, (whose only armorial bearing was a crest, viz. a greyhound,) and he was probably a connection of William Ratchdale Esq., who in 1742 succeeded Edmund Entwisle as Provincial Grand Master of the Free Masons of Lancashire, and died about 1760.

PAGE 41. "*Yong Mr Tarbocke and brother.*" Edward and Thomas, sons of Edmund (called Edward by Baines, vol. iv. p. 9) Torbock of Torbock Esq. (living 1588) by his wife Dorothy, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir George Cotton of Combermere K.G. Chamberlain of the Household of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI. Edmund Torbock succeeded to the estate on the death of his elder brother William Torbock of Torbock Esq., who died without male issue and who made his Will May 14th 1557. He does not appear to have executed his brother's Will, nor was he able to complete the Chantry Chapel which was endowed by his brother after the act of Edward VI. for the Dissolution of these Foundations had been carried into effect, but again repealed by Queen Mary. He provided that "he the sayd Sir George Robinson, Preist. for the same (endowment), should serve and say masse and other devine service that longis for a Preist to do, and pray for the soulles of my p'decessors and me and all Christen soulles duringe his naturall life, and to serve att the Chappell that stonds upon Torbocke Green; yf the said Chappell be not builded up at the tyme of my decesse then I will that the said Chappell shalbe made up upon my costs and charge. Also I do give unto the said Chappell on[e] chalise of silver pcell gilt, a vestment, and all things that longis to the same, to be at the ov'sight of the Lord of Torbocke for the tyme being." This building is not mentioned by any of the county historians, and the accession of Queen Elizabeth would prevent its re-foundation. The testator was uncle of the

young men here named and grandson of Sir William Torbock, who married Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley, Lord Stanley, of Lathom K.G., father of the first Earl of Derby. Sir William Torbock was the tenth in descent from Richard Torbock, whose brother Robert, son of Henry Torbock, was founder of Burseough Priory, and father of Sir Robert de Lathom, whose descendant Isabella, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas de Lathom, married Sir John Stanley K.G. Chamberlain to Henry IV. (See *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. vi. pp. 199-209, and vol. vii. pp. 415-420.) Edward Torbock Esq. married about 1580 Margaret, daughter of Edward, third son and eventually heir of Sir William Norres of Speke, and was one of the six Esquires who "with hoods on their heads and their horses trapp'd" each bore a bannerol in the funeral procession of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574. He was dubbed a Knight at Whitehall by Jac. I. November 1st 1606, and in the next reign the family disappeared. The Torbocks preserved a clannish attachment to their chiefs and kinsmen, the Stanleys. (Ormerod's *Biogr. Notices*, p. 353 *Civil War Tracts*, and his *Stanley Legend* in the *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealog.*, vol. vii.; *Lanc. MSS., Wills*; Add. *MS. Harl. Lib.* 12,477, p. 32.)

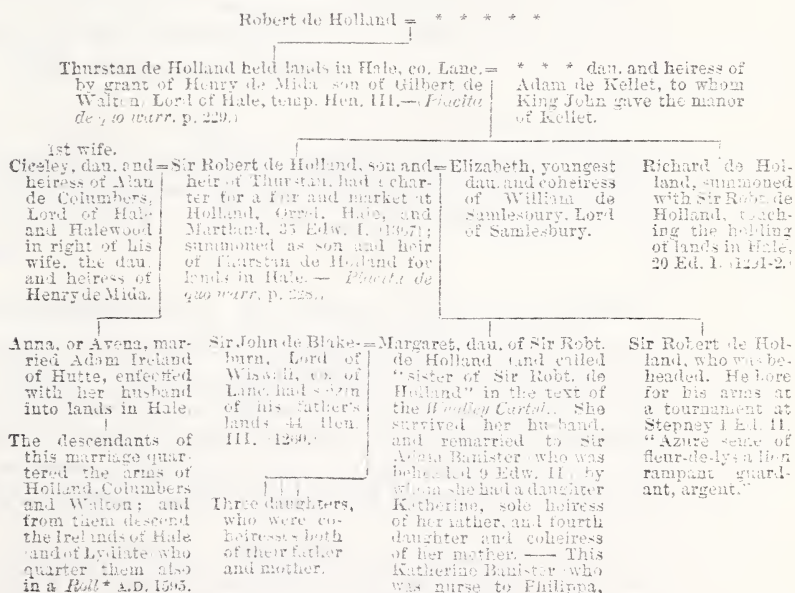
IBID. "M^r Jhon Pole."] John Poole of Poole in Wirral, co. Cestr., Esq. descended from Robert de Poul. Lord of Barretspul 8th Edward I. He married, first, Susan, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth, but she died s.p. and, secondly, Catherine, daughter of George Minshull of Minshull Esq. He succeeded about 38th Henry VIII. his father Sir Thomas Poole, who was Seneschal of Birkenhead Priory at its dissolution, Sheriff of Chester 19th Henry VIII., and the rebuildler of the seat of his ancestors. Dying 5th December 1618 he was succeeded by his grandson John, son of John Poole Esq., M.P. for Liverpool, by Mary, daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley of Hooton Knt. His descendant James Poole was created a Baronet in 1677, which title expired with the Rev. Sir Henry Poole the sixth Baronet in 1821. There is a view of Poole Hall in Mortimer's *Hist. Wirral*, p. 227.

IBID. "M^r Aston of Cheshire."] Thomas, son and heir of John Aston of Aston, co. Cestr., and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas, son of Sir John Ireland of Hute Knt. He succeeded his father in 1573. He married, first, in 1569, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Mainwaring of Ightfield, co. Salop. by whom he had issue three sons and seven daughters. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of William Unton of Draeton, co. Salop, but died s.p., and she afterwards became the wife of Edward Payler

of York Esq. He was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1601, knighted in 1603, and died in 1613. The baronetcy granted to his grandson in 1628 expired with Sir Willoughby Aston in 1815. (*Burke's Dorm. and Ext. Baron.*, p. 26.) According to Mr. Booth's pedigree of Twemlow the family descended from Gilbert de Aston, living in the time of King Stephen, A^o 1138, but Mr. Vernon traces the descent from "Odoardus de Eston qui genuit Ervaldum tempore Gulielmi Rufus." (*MS. Book*, folio 105, quoted in the *Middleton Ped.*; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii. p. 233; *Harl. MSS.* 774, p. 15, b. 1505, p. 11.)

IBID. "M^r Ireland of the Hutte." George, son and heir of Thomas Ireland of Hutte and Hale by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Bold Knt., and grandson of Sir John Ireland Knt., (which latter married a daughter of James Stanley D.D. Warden of Manchester and Bishop of Ely, brother of Thomas first Earl of Derby,) married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Ralph Birkenhead of Crowton, co. Cestr., Esq., and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Colwich of Colwich, co. Stafford, relict of Peter Leycester of Tabley Esq. By his first wife he had four sons and four daughters, and was succeeded by his son Sir Gilbert Ireland Knt., probably the individual here mentioned, who married Barbara, daughter of George Legh of High Legh Esq., and made his Will on the 30th January 1625, wherein he describes himself as being aged yet of good health, and wished his body to be buried where it should please God to appoint. He gave to his wife all the new plate made for him by one Houlmie a goldsmith, and one charger of gold xx^s in value, together with all jewels, rings, and furniture at Hale, and the gelding and saddle whereon she usually rode. He gave to his son and heir John all his arms and armour, with the furniture belonging to the pikes and muskets and all armour and furniture belonging to "marshall discipline," also the great broad silver knife used for a voyding knife at the table, the great horn garnished with silver and gilt, and all the furniture at Crowton in the county of Chester; and he expressed a hope that his son would be contented and not go about to implead or put in force a certain bond for £100 taken at his marriage. His lands at Chester and Manley in the county of Chester and his estate of Halewood were vested in James Massie of Hindley in the county of Lancaster Esq. and Hamlet Massie Gent., son and heir apparent of Richard Massie of Rixton Esq., for certain purposes; and lands at Doddington and elsewhere in Cheshire were devised to Gilbert Ireland, the testator's youngest son. The monies lent to Elizabeth Countess of Derby on several notes under her hand to the testator's brother John Ireland

Esq. deceased, and by several disbursements to others made by her Ladyship's appointment, whereby she stood indebted to him in several sums of money, which notes and securities being conveyed to the testator for valuable considerations, he bequeathed the same to his daughter Katherine for her preferment. He appointed his wife Dame Barbara and Thomas, one of his younger sons, executors, as his most special confidence was reposed in them before all others. (*Lanc. Visit.* 1567; *Lanc. MSS.*, *Wills.*) The Irelands acquired Hale by marriage with a daughter of Sir Robert de Holland in the time of Edward I. In the *Whalley Coucher Book* Margery Holland, who married Sir John de Blackburn, is styled sister of Sir Robert de Holland, and he appears to have been the person who was beheaded, but there is a doubt whether she was his sister of the whole or only of the half-blood. The following tabular result of a careful examination of all the Holland pedigrees and other evidences slightly differs from Mr. Hulston's conclusions in the *Whalley Cartulary*, vol. iv. pp. 977 - 8 - 9 :—



* Now in the possession of John Ireland
Blackburne of Hale Esq.

PAGE 42. "*M^r Singleton.*" John, son of William Singleton¹ of Staining (descended from Alan de Singleton qui tenuit Manerium ex dono Regis et officium Balivi Wappentac de Amounderness. Trinit. 8th Edw. III. sub titulo "Rex Lancast. Rot. 27") by his wife Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Harrington Esq., second son of Sir Henry Harrington Knt., succeeded his elder brother Thomas in 1562, and married Thomasine, daughter of Roger Anderton Esq., by whom he had two daughters, his coheirresses. He died 2nd August 1588, and his widow married, secondly, Thomas Dutton of Dutton Esq. and, thirdly, Sir Anthony St. John. By Mr. Dutton she had issue a daughter and heiress Eleanor, who married, first, Gilbert Lord Gerard, and, secondly, Robert Needham Viscount Kilmorey. John Singleton was succeeded by his brother George, who had issue, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Osbaldeston Esq. (not mentioned in her father's Will, see ante, p. 121, *Note*), two sons and a daughter Ann, who married Robert Parkinson of Fairsnape Gent. The last lineal descendant of the family was Ann Singleton, spinster, who devised her property by Will, dated 3rd April 1719, to her nephew John Mayfield of Singleton Gent. (*Hist. of Blackpool*, p. 38, *Note*; *Lanc. MSS.*, vols. iii. and xii. *Pet.*)

IBID. "*M^r Clifton.*" Cutlibert, son and heir of Thomas Clifton of Westby Esq. and of his wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Houghton of Houghton Knt., M.P. for the county of Lancaster, 1st Edward VI., and died in 1596.

IBID. "*The Mydnight's came.*" The child born was the Lady Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheirress of Ferdinando Earl of Derby. At this time Master Morecroft was the family physician, and went in the suite of Henry Earl of Derby to France in 1584-5; but it was usual also at this time for the Bishops of Chester to grant licences, on testimonials of fitness and professional experience, to midwives to exercise their vocation within certain defined limits or parishes, but they were bound by oath not to use "any

¹ His ancestor John Singleton, by his Will dated 8th October 1545, desired that his "bodye might be buried afore the Crosse within the Church yard of Seynt Mychaill's upon Wyre, and gave his mortuarye to the curet accordyng the law." He gave toward "the Belles x^s whereof he had paid v^s, and toward the Church and buyldyng of the steeple of Seynt Mychaills xi^s." (*Wills and Invent. in the Archd. of Richmond*, page 38; *Surtees' Soc.*, vol. xvi. 1853.)

witchcraft, charms,¹ relics, or invocation to any Saint in the time of travail." In 1578 Bishop Chaderton, on granting a licence to Jane Scarisbrycke, apparently a papist midwife in West Derby, required her not to refuse to attend "any woman laboring of childe, being married and professing the reformed faith, whether the wyfe of a minister or otherwise," on pain of not having her licence renewed the following year. These licences were granted as recently as the time of Charles II., and on the 20th August 1662 Robert Broadbent, Parish Clerk of Saddleworth, was licensed by Bishop Hall to exercise "the art of a chirurgeon according to his ability," in the chapelry of Saddleworth in the parish of Rochdale. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiii.) Midwives continued to be employed by individuals of the highest rank until modern times, as Mrs. Kennon, Queen Caroline's midwife, died in 1755. (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxxii, p. 205.) Respecting charms used by midwives, and their licences, see *Notes and Queries*, vol. ii. p. 408; vol. iii. pp. 29, 44.

PAGE 43. "*Mr Egerton.*"] Thomas Egerton, natural son of Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley, afterwards the learned and virtuous Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, born in 1540, made Solicitor General in 1581, and, whilst hold-

¹ The following remarkable passages occur in letters addressed by Sir Streynsham Master Knt. Governor of Madras, to his daughter Anne, wife of Gilbert fourth Earl of Coventry, and which are now in the possession of his descendant the Rev. Streynsham Master, the venerable Rector of Croston in Lancashire: "February 4th, 1715-16. Yesterday I deliver'd to your grandmother Legh (of Lyme) an eagle stone in an Indian silk bag, a paper sew'd upon it, N^o 21, and in it a paper wrote upon—'Eagle stones good to prevent miscarriages of women with child, to be worne about the neck and left off two or three weeks before the reckoning be out.' I had another of them which was smooth, having been polished, which I believe was that which you write to your grandmother about. It was lent to Sir Francis Lyncaster's lady. I desire you will, if you can, tell me where 'tis, that I may have it again, and this also I would have returned to me when you have made use of it for the occasion, which I pray God send you happily over." On the 25th of February, in the same year, Sir Streynsham again writes to the Countess: "I am glad you have received both the eagle stones. I am told by Lady Dawes that in the time of labour one should be tyed to the thigh to cause an easy delivery. I have another thing I brought from the Indies, which 'tis said is good for a woman in labour, and will send it if you desire it, or bring it with me when I come in the summer to Croome." It appeared, however, on the 29th November 1716, that "the midwife and doctors were all puzzled about the reckoning," and as her Ladyship left no issue it is to be feared that the pagan charm had not worked well in a Christian country.

ing that office, appointed, 13th August 25th Elizabeth, Master of the Game in the Park and Ground at Bidston, in Cheshire, to Henry Earl of Derby, with the fee of a buck in summer and a doe in winter, with an annuity of five marks and a power to distrain in case of arrears. (*Egerton Papers*, p. 96, ed. by Mr. Payne Collier, 1840.) There is good reason to believe that at this date the Solicitor General was retained as what is now termed "Standing Counsel" to the Earl of Derby, and his assistance in all legal proceedings was considered of the highest value. He succeeded Earl Henry in 1593 as Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester, although Lord Burghley seems to have wished Earl Ferdinando to have had the office. (*Ibid.* p. 192.) In his youth he was much addicted to the sports of the field. (Campbell's *Chancellors*, vol. ii. p. 258.) We have another notice of him hunting at Lathom with a party on September 8th 1589.

IBID. "*Mr Leigh of Baguley.*" Edward, son of Richard and grandson of Sir John Legh of Baguley in the county of Chester. He was the fifth in descent from Sir William Legh, a son of Sir John Legh of Booths Knt., and like the Leghs of Adlington, his kinsmen, nearly connected by descent with the knightly families of Savage of Rock Savage and Booth of Dunham. He was one of the six Esquires who rode in the funeral procession of Earl Edward in 1574. He bore the second bannerol of the arms of George Lord Stanley and Strange, son and sometime heir apparent of Thomas first Earl of Derby, impaling the arms of Joan his wife, daughter and heiress of John Lord Strange of Knocken. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Urian Brereton of Handford, but no legitimate issue is recorded; and he devised his estates of Baguley to a natural son Richard (or Robert) Legh Esq., whose son Henry married Rebecca, daughter of Sir George Clive of Huxley Knt., and had a son Richard living in 1638. (*MS. Ped.* at Lyme; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xi. p. 142.)

IBID. "*Mr Urnston.*" John, son and heir of Richard Urmston of Westlegh in the county of Lancaster Esq. by his wife Katherine, daughter of Thomas Starkey of Stretton Esq. He was Gentleman of the Horse to Edward Earl of Derby, and at that Nobleman's funeral in 1574 led the horse of estate of the defunct covered and trapped with black velvet. He married Mary, daughter of John Culcheth of Culcheth Esq., and had issue a son and successor Richard, who dying in 1659, at. 69, his daughters became his coheiresses. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiii. *Ped.*; Collins' *Peage*.)

IBID. "*Mr Mydleton of Leighton.*"] George Middleton of Leighton Hall, co. Lancaster, Esq., born 1522, married, first, a daughter of Sir Marmaduke Tunstall of Thurland Castle Knt., by whom he had issue two daughters Ellen and Ann, legatees in the Will of their grandmother Dame Mary, relict of Sir Marmaduke Tunstall Knt., dated 31st December 21st Elizabeth, and proved 1578-9. (*Surtees' Soc., Wills*, 8vo. 1853.) He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Christopher Metcalf of Nappa in Wensleydale Knt. by the Lady Elizabeth Clifford, daughter of Henry Earl of Cumberland and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Henry fifth Earl of Northumberland. He was one of the six Esquires who bore a bannerol of arms at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574, his charge being the arms of the defunct impaling Howard, Earl Marshal of England. His second marriage connected him with the fourth Earl of Derby. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton Tower Esq., and was living, a Roman Catholic recusant convict, in 1610, being the father of Sir George Middleton, born in 1601, created a Baronet in 1642, and which title expired with him in 1673. (*Holland Watson's MS. Ped.; Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii. *Ped.*; *Whitaker's Hist. of Richmonds*, vol. ii. pp. 303-5.)

IBID. "*Mr Jo. Dudley.*"] Mr. John Dudley was the younger son of Edward Baron Dudley by his second wife the Lady Jane Stanley, daughter of Edward third Earl of Derby K.G. He married and had issue two daughters, his coheirresses.

IBID. "*Mr Ashton of Cheshire.*"] A clerical error, as the gentleman so named was Thomas Aston of Aston Esq. (See ante, p. 150, *Note*, and p. 44, where Mrs. Aston of Cheshire "stayd styllie.")

IBID. "*Mr Gerard.*"] Probably William Gerard of Ince Esq., born in 1535, married Jane, daughter of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Knt. by his second wife Ellen, daughter of Thomas Tildesley of Wardley Esq., and in 1567 had a son and heir apparent Miles Gerard, who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford Knt. (*Lanc. Visit.*, 1567,) and in January 1588, being "one of the Gentlemen of the best calling in the Hundred of Derby in the County of Lancaster," was indicated as a fit man to lend the Queen money, on a privy seal, to resist the Spanish invasion. (*Harl. MS.* 2219, p. 19 b.)

PAGE 44. "*Mr To. Gerrard and his wiffe.*" Thomas, son and heir of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn, who was knighted by Queen Mary, (he having in 1557 raised two hundred soldiers in Lancashire for the public service and himself a Captain of a regiment, Sheriff of Lancashire in 1553 and 1558 and M.P. for the County in 1563.) and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of Sir John Port of Etwall, co. Derby. He was born about 1557, and married, firstly, Cicely, daughter of Sir Walter Manny of Stapelhurst, co. Kent, by whom he had issue Sir Thomas Gerard. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of James Hawes and relict of Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London (Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*); another pedigree says, and with more probability, of Sir Robert Leigh, but s.p. He married, thirdly, Mary, daughter of William Dormer Esq., but s.p. In 1584-5 he accompanied Henry Earl of Derby to France on his splendid embassy, and in 1585 and 1586 was returned M.P. for Lancaster, being a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for the County. He was knighted by King James at York in 1603. and in 1611 was created a Baronet, with a free patent, in consideration of his father's sufferings in the cause of Mary Queen of Scots. (See La Mothe Fenelon's *Corresp. Diplomatique*, 1568 à 1575, vol. v.) He died in 1630.

IBID. "*Mr Osboston and his ij soñes.*" See page 121, *Note*.

IBID. "*La[dy] Compton.*" Lady Compton was Anne, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, co. Northampton. Knt. and sister of Alice Lady Strange, afterwards Countess of Derby. She married, first, Sir William Stanley M.P., afterwards the third Baron Monteagle, by whom she had no issue. She married, secondly, Henry Lord Compton, who in 1572 was visited by Queen Elizabeth at Warwick, when he was High Sheriff of that County. His son by his first wife Frances, daughter of Francis Earl of Huntingdon, was created Earl of Northampton 16th Jac., and was ancestor of the present Marquess of Northampton. Lord Compton died in 1589, (Ferdinando Lord Strange being one of his pall bearers.) and left by this Lady Sir Henry Compton of Brambletye House, co. Sussex, Knt. She married, thirdly, Robert Sackville Earl of Dorset, being a second wife, each time, to all her husbands. Her Ladyship died 22nd September 1618. Her son, Sir Henry Compton, married Lady Cicely Sackville, daughter of her third husband.

IBID. "*Mr Leigh of Stoneley and his wife.*" Thomas Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, co. Warwick, Esq., third son of Sir Thomas Leigh Knt., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1558 at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and who died in 1571. The son married Katherine, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Wormleighton, co. Warwick, and of Althorpe, Knt., sister of Alice, wife of Ferdinando, afterwards fifth Earl of Derby, who visited his brother-in-law at Stoneleigh Abbey in 1587-8. (See ante, p. 48.) Mr. Leigh was created a Baronet in 1611, and dying in 1625 was succeeded by his grandson Thomas, created Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh in 1643. On the death of the Hon. Mary Leigh, in 1806, the estate passed to the Leighs of Adlestrop, co. Gloucester, and Chandos Leigh Esq. was created Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh in 1839.

PAGE 46. "*Sr Henry Lea.*" Sir Henry Lee K.G. 1597, son and heir of Sir Anthony Lee of Quarindon, co. Bucks, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry and sister of Sir Thomas Wyatt, and grandson of Sir Robert Lee by his wife Lettice, daughter of Thomas Peniston and widow of Robert Knollys. This family was descended from Bennet Lee of Quarindon, fifth son of John Lee, of Lee or Lea, within the parish of Wibunbury in Cheshire, and the family continued there after 1596, when Henry, son of Sir Richard Lee, married, first, Mary, sister of Sir Thomas Stanley Knt. and, secondly, Eleanor, sister of George Calveley of Lea. Sir Henry Lee, the favourite Champion of Queen Elizabeth, was Keeper of the Park of Hatfield in Yorkshire, and was buried 4th April 1611. (Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*, pp. 440, 441.) See Hunter's *Hist. of the Deanery of Doncaster*, for some account of him and of his brother Robert's descendants, (vol. ii. p. 176.)

IBID. "*Mr Talbot of Sheriff.*" Thomas, son of Henry Talbot of Bashall Hall, co. York, Esq. and of his wife Millicent, daughter of Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft Knt., M.P. for the county of Lancaster, was born about 1537, being æt. 13 in 1570. He was in the Commission of the Peace and Sheriff of Lancashire in 1587 (Baines says 1588) and 1594. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Bradley of Bradley Esq. (see ante, p. 121. *Note*), and dying s.p. in 1597 was succeeded by his brother John Talbot of Bashall, both of them nephews of Ann, wife of William Harrington of Worden Esq., and kinsmen of Henry Earl of Derby. (See *Ped.* in Whitaker's *Craven*, and Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

IBID. "*Mr Chernocke.*"] Robert, son and heir of Thomas and grandson of Robert Charnock and of his wife Ciceley, daughter of Sir Henry Harrington of Harrington Knt., married, first, Isabel, daughter of Sir William Norres of Speke Knt., and had a son Edward, who died at Oxford on a surfeit of cherries." He married, secondly, Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn Knt., but she died s.p. He married, thirdly, Alice, daughter of Piers Leicester of Tabley, co. Cestr., widow of Geoffrey Brereton of Tatton, son and heir of Sir Richard Brereton, but she also died s.p. in 1574. He married, fourthly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Fleetwood of Penwortham Esq. and had Thomas his heir, born in 1587, and Dorothy. (*Visitations of Lanc.*, 1567 and 1613; H. Watson's *MS. Ped.*, p. 57.) His Will, dated 17th January 1615, is comprised in sixteen sheets, and apparently written by his own hand. He describes himself as Robert Charnock of Astley Esq., and as wishing his thoughts and affections to be disburdened of the care of the things of this world, and by the assistance of God's Holy Spirit to be at all times ready with peace of conscience to entertain the coming of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. He desired that his body might be buried at Chorley according to his degree in the place where his ancestors had usually been buried, if he departed this life in the county of Lancaster. He observes that he had ever found his beloved wife Elizabeth loving, honest, chaste, and discrete in the government of his family, in her expences careful for the good and virtuous education of their children and ever dutiful to him her husband, and as it had pleased God to bless his honest labours and industry so that he had been able to add much to that inheritance which descended unto him from his ancestors and had considerably bettered his estate to the great advancement of his eldest son, and being urged upon occasion to borrow money he had become indebted and had not been able to give his daughter Dorothy any portion in ready money for her marriage, neither to furnish his younger sons with any stock for their maintenance; it became necessary, therefore, that he should charge his lands, by which act he considered that Thomas Charnock, his son and heir apparent, had no cause to be aggrieved, as a great estate by the grace of God would come to him; and at his marriage the testator had not any money for his wife's portion, but had matched his said eldest son to an inheritrix of worshipful and honest parentage, viz. Bridget, daughter and heiress of John Molyneux (grandson of Sir Richard Molyneux of Salford Knt.) and of his wife Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of John Booth of Barton Esq., by whom he and his posterity were likely to enjoy a fair in-

heritance which the testator had to his great charges obtained and husbanded for him, and also intended to bestow upon him divers leases worth £200 a year, which he might have bestowed upon his younger children. He vested his lands at Westleigh, Penington, and Heath Charnock, in Sir Peter Leigh of Lyme, William Molyneux, Richard Fleetwood of Penwortham, and Thurstan Tyldesley of Stanacre, co. Lancaster, Esquires, for the use of his wife Elizabeth Charnock for her life. He also provided that his loving brother-in-law Thomas Tyldesley, his Majesty's Attorney General at Lancaster, Richard Fleetwood, Thurstan Tyldesley, and John Crosse of Crosse Hall, Esquires, should pay his said wife £40 a year out of the estates called the Hall of Booths and Worsley, in the county of Lancaster. He secured the payment of £1000 to his daughter Dorothy and £40 a year to his son Roger on his lease from Sir Edward Huddleston Knt. of the tithes of Creston, Chorley, and Uleswalton, and on lands in Penwortham leased to him by Queen Elizabeth and Thomas Charnock of Leyland Gent. deceased. He gave to his son Thomas his gold ring with his arms engraven upon it, which his loving brother William Charnock did give him to remain as an heirloom to his heirs. He gave his daughter Mary £10 and to her husband Thurstan Tyldesley his best horse or gelding, and to all their children, except Edward the eldest son, £5 a piece. He appointed his wife and his son Roger executors, and Thurstan Tyldesley and his brother William Charnock overseers. "And my last legacie and bequeste vnto my dearest wife and children is my never dying love and blessing, charging and requiring them that, above all things, they live in the fear of God and hold together in love and unitie, seeking and endeavouring each the other's advancement. And especiallie I charge my children vpon my blessing that they give no occasion of grief or bitterness unto their loving mother, but that they behave themselves in all things dutifullie and respectivelie to-wardes her." "Memor. Thomas Houghton of Houghton, Edward Norves of Speake, William Hulton of Hulton, and Bartholomew Hesketh of Aughton, Esquires, shall hold all my lands in Charnock Richard to the use of my youngest son John Charnock for his natural life." Dated as above, and proved at Chester 5th September 1616. It is traditionally reported that Charnock Hall, which had been in the family from the time of Richard I., was destroyed by fire in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and that Astley Hall, from that time, became the residence of the family. In 1673 Margaret, grand-daughter of Thomas the testator's son, and daughter and heiress of Robert Charnock Esq. and of his wife Alice, daughter of William Harrington

of Worden Esq., married Richard, second son of Sir Peter Brooke of Merc. whose descendant Peter Brooke of Astley Esq. dying unmarried in 1787 the estate passed to his sister and heiress Susanna, relict by her first marriage of Thomas Townley Parker Esq. and by her second of Sir Henry Philip Houghton Bart., and at her death on the 2nd December 1852, in her 91st year, became the inheritance of her son Robert Townley Parker Esq. M.P.

IBID. "*Mr Massey.*"] John, son and heir of John Massie of Coddington Esq. married ante 1566 Ann, daughter of Richard Grosvenor of Eaton Esq. and had issue twelve sons and seven daughters, the fifth son being Major General Edward Massie, whose character is ably delineated by Clarendon and Ormerod. (See, however, ante p. 95, *Note.*)

IBID. "*The Chrystenynge.*"] January 6. The Christening Banquet, as well as Twelfth Day, will account for the large additional provision. The feasts of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, Twelfth Day, and Shrovetide were kept with great hospitality at this time in the halls of the English Nobility and Gentry.

PAGE 47. "*My L. Dudley.*"] Edward, son of Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley, and of his wife Cicely, daughter of Thomas Grey Marquess of Dorset, was the descendant of John, afterwards Baron Dudley K.G., who carried the standard of England at the funeral of Henry V., and was Lieutenant of Ireland 6th Henry VI., Treasurer to that King, and ancestor of Dudley, Earls of Leicester and Warwick and Dukes of Northumberland of that name. He had the lands restored to him by Queen Mary which had been equivocally obtained from his father by John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, and at that time vested in the Crown by reason of the attainder of the Duke. He married, first, Catharine, daughter of John Brydges Lord Chandos of Sudeley, by whom he had an only daughter Ann, married to Thomas Wylmer Esq. He married, secondly, the Lady Jane, daughter of Edward Earl of Derby (marr. cov. dated 31st July 1565), by whom he had issue two sons, Edward and John. He married, thirdly, Mary, daughter of William Lord Howard of Effingham, and dying in 1586 was succeeded by his son Edward, who married Theodosia, daughter of Sir James Harrington Knt., and whose son Sir Ferdinando Dudley dying in 1621, v.p., the remnant of the grandfather's estate passed to Frances, sole child of Sir Ferdinando,

who married Sir Humble Ward, the only son of William Ward a wealthy goldsmith of London, who in 1643 was advanced to the dignity of a Baron. (*Banks' Dorm. and Extinct Baronage*, vol. ii.)

IBID. "*M' Maneringe.*"] Randal, son and heir of Philip Mainwaring of Over Peover, co. Cestr., Esq. and of his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Ralph Leycester of Toft Knt., succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in 1573, and married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Fitten of Gawsworth Knt., by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters. He married, secondly, Katherine, daughter of Roger Hurleston of Chester and relict of William Brereton of Hanford Esq. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and in 1556 rebuilt his hall at Peover. He was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1605, and died 27th May 1612. His second daughter Katherine married Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe Bart. (see ante p. 97, *Note*.) His relict Dame Katherine Mainwaring dated her Will at Baddeley 7th November 1617, and styled herself "the widow of Sir Randal Mainwaring of Peover the elder Knt. deceased, and formerly wife of William Brereton of Hanford Esq. deceased," and, being in perfect health, desired that after death her body might be interred in St. Mary's Church in Chester in the Chapel where she usually knelt. She bequeathed numerous personal legacies, and, amongst others, to her son Sir Randal Mainwaring Knt. her best bason and ewer of silver parcel gilt, to remain as an heirloom at Peover; to the Lady Jane his wife (daughter of Sir Thomas Smith of Hough) five marks, to be bestowed upon a ring to be made by her appointment, wishing her to wear it "for my sake;" to her grandchild Philip Mainwaring a ring of gold 20s. in value; and the same to the four younger children of Sir Randal and the Lady Jane, to her cousin Sir Thomas Smith, to her son Philip Mainwaring, to her cousin Sir Alexander Barlow Junior, and to her god-daughter Mary, wife of Sir Urian Leigh. She also bequeathed to each of her sons Edmund and Thomas a piece of plate of the value of £5, and her letters K and M to be engraven thereon; to her daughter Leycester her best velvet kirtle and bodices to it, and to her son Peter Leycester "one guilt spoon of silver wherewith I usuallie eat my meate;" to her brother-in-law Sir Alexander Barlow Knt. her best velvet gown, and to her sister-in-law the Lady Marie his wife her crimson velvet petticoat, but if the Lady Barlow should not be living then the same to Dorothy Wythes, daughter of the testatrix, to whom she also gave her best border of gold, her pearl bracelets, her best saine kirtle, bodices, and train, that silver bason

and ewer which were her father's, one silver porringer which the testatrix usually eat porrage in, one silver flaggon and her best gilt bowl with the goat's head and K.M. upon it, if she did not deliver it to her said daughter in her own life-time; to her son-in-law Charles Wytles six silver spoons colt-footed and gilt with the goat's head and her name upon them; to her grandsons Urian and Richard Brereton x^{li} each; to her brother-in-law Mr. Richard Brereton her best white cadowe which usually laid upon her bed; to her cousins Matthew and William Browne xx^{li} each; to the Lady Grace Wilbraham (see ante p. 96, *Note*) her kind friend her coach and coach harness; to her dear friend Sir Urian Legh one gilt bowl with a cover and a ring she then wore, wishing him to bestow the latter at his death upon his daughter her godchild (see ante p. 100, *Note*); to her dear friend Mrs. Alice Whitby her watch and case; and to the Churchwardens of Baddeley x^{li}, to be employed yearly for the benefit of the poor of that parish. Proved at Chester 1618. The Baronetcy granted in 1660 to the great grandson of the Gentleman mentioned by the Diarist expired with the fourth Baronet in 1797, but was restored to the family in 1804: (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*)

IBID. "*Mr Dyconson*"] The Dicconsons of Eccleston, afterwards of Wrightington, co. Lancaster, were descended from Simon, son of Richard Dickenson of Bradley, co. Stafford, by his wife Katherine, daughter of "Geoffrey Lord Dudley," living 1530. (H. Watson's *MS. Pol.*) This Lady was, according to another and more exact pedigree, daughter of Geoffrey Dudley Esq., younger son of Edmund Dudley, son and heir apparent of John Baron Dudley K.G. There was no Geoffrey Lord Dudley. The Dicconsons did not appear at any of the Lancashire Visitations except the last, from which it appears that Robert Dicconson Esq. married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Wrightington of Wrightington Esq. (see ante p. 120, *Note*) about the time of Jac. I. The last heir male of the family Edward Dicconson Esq. died in 1812, being succeeded by his nephew Thomas Eccleston of Eccleston Esq., whose second son Charles assumed the surname of Dicconson, and on the death of his elder brother Thomas, who had assumed the surname of Searisbrick, but had no issue by his wife Sybella Georgiana, daughter of William Harrington of Worden Esq., succeeded to the Searisbrick estate in 1833, and is the present Charles Searisbrick of Searisbrick Esq., Sheriff of Lancashire in 1839.

IBID. "*My L. Morley.*"] Henry Lord Morley succeeded his grandfather

of the same name in 1555, and had summons to Parliament by that title to 1571. He married the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Earl of Derby, by whom he had issue a son and heir Edward Lord Morley, who married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of William Lord Monteagle, and was grandfather of Catharine Parker, great aunt of the last Lord Morley and Monteagle and wife of John Savage Earl of Rivers. The Baronies of Morley and Monteagle are now considered to be in abeyance in female coheiresses, from one of which descended George Pitt of Strathfieldsaye Esq., who in 1776 was created Baron Rivers of Strathfieldsaye and in 1802 Baron Rivers of Sudley Castle, with a special remainder. (*Banks' Dorm. and Extinct Baron.*, vol. ii. p. 363.) The Barony of Monteagle was conferred upon Thomas S. Rice Esq. in 1839, without hereditary claim, although in 1806 the same English title had been conferred upon the Marquess of Sligo.

IBID. "*Mr Parker, my L. Morley's brother.*"] Mr. Parker here named was Philip, only son of Sir Henry Parker K.B. by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Philip Calthorpe Knt. and brother in half blood to Henry Lord Morley. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir John Goodwin Knt. His descendant Sir Philip was created a Baronet in 1661, and on the death of Sir Philip Parker Long the third Baronet, in 1740-1, the family became represented by his sister Catharine, who married John Percival first Earl of Egmont, and was mother of John the second Earl. created Baron Lovel and Holland by patent 7th May 1762.

PAGE 48. "*Sr John Byron.*"] Sir John Byron of Newstead Knt. succeeded by Deed of settlement to the estates of his putative father¹ in the

¹ In 1561 a suit was promoted in the Bishop of Chester's Court for a divorce, on the plea of adultery, by Cuthbert Scholfield of Scholfield, in the parish of Rochdale, Gent., and, from the depositions of several witnesses, the lax morality of Sir John Byron and his reputed wife, as well as of other members of the family, is brought forward with painful prominence, and may be referred to here merely as a gloomy episode of the times. It appears that Sir John Byron the elder was or had been living criminally with Ann, wife of George Hulgh of Hulgh, near Manchester, Gent., by whom he had issue a son, which he designed to be his heir; that Ann Hulgh, "the Lady Byron's daughter," as she was styled, was married to Cuthbert Scholfield, whose mother Mrs. Ann Blackvall was a widow living near Rochdale, having probably married a second husband. The said Mrs. Ann Scholfield is charged with having committed adultery with Michael Goodricke Gent. "in propriis edibus diei

9th of Elizabeth 1566, and had a very large establishment both in Lancashire and Notts. He married Alice, daughter of Sir Nicholas Strelley of Strelley, co. Notts. Knt., by whom he had issue. In 1572 he was Sheriff of Lancashire, and in 1574 was one of the eight Gentlemen, assisted by eight Yeomen, who conveyed the body of Edward Earl of Derby from the chariot to the hearse in Ormskirk Church. In 1579 he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and two years afterwards was again Sheriff of the County Palatine. His wife died in 1598 and he in 1603. The Earl of Shrewsbury, writing May 1st 1603 to Sir John Byron the son and successor, says, "How grievous the loss of so virtuous, kind, and dear a friend, as your father was unto us here, as God best knoweth, so did our tears, which we could not forbear at the first reading of your letter, witness; but as he truly honoured and feared God during all his life so are we to give him praise and thanks for his great and good blessing extended to him during the time of his visitation and unto the end. * * * * You saw the great reputation and love of all honest men that he got by his steady and settled course, as well

Cuthberti, vocatur Scolfeld Hall." Amongst the deponents is a tailor who was plying his vocation at the hall "making a gowne for Mrs. Ann and other apparel for her husband," and he describes with the usual minuteness what he saw, along with Helen, sister of Cuthbert, (she being of the age of 23 years,) the guilty parties being in an upper chamber: that Cuthbert and his mother were gone to "Rochdale market;" that he went for them and met them returning home: that Goodrich escaped and got out of a window of the hall, and was followed by Ann; that Cuthbert "got to his sword," and would have followed and slain them, &c. It appears from other depositions that, after accompanying her guilty parent to Rochdale, upwards of four miles from Scolfeld Hall, she went and lived with her mother the Lady Byron, but left there suddenly one night and absconded with Goodricke to Ireland. She was indeed, like her mother, an abandoned woman, for William Lathom of Aigburth in Childwall Gent. and his wife deposed that Goodricke, being a relation of Mr. Lathom, who was Lord of the Manor of Allerton, and kinsman of Mr. Lathom of Parbold, "brought a Gentlewoman" to their house whom he called his wife; that they remained there about two months waiting for a passage to Ireland, when a report being abroad that she was no other than the Lady Byron's daughter and the wife of Mr. Scolfeld, they "presentlie rid y^e house of them." It is only proper to name, as the subject has been referred to, that Mrs. Ann's friends endeavoured to prove that Cuthbert was not like his namesake, St. Cuthbert, a faultless character, and remarkable for "hys hatred that he bare unto women," but that his conjugal infidelities had induced his wife to forsake him, she having suffered much annoyance from one Ann Collins and her child, of which latter he was the reputed father. (*Lanc. MSS.*)

within his house as without, abhorring all vice and loving virtue; being always constant to his friends and of a most temperate diet, peaceable and quiet disposition. You have a good and great estate, but great debts and many children to provide for * * * disperse your father's great household, reduce them to forty or fifty; and live in Lancashire for a time rather than in Notts, and get Sir John Harper M.P. to arrange your estate." (*Talbot Papers*, vol. k. fol. 184; Lodge's *Illustrations*, vol. iii. p. 2.) The "great debts," or, as they are called in an Indenture dated 26th March, 6th Jac. 1609, "a greate somme of money," amounted to £5000, and for the raising and payment of which the estates in Notts were vested by the said Indenture in Anthony Millington Esq., John Strelley Esq., Thomas Shereston Gent., and John Martin Gent.; and those in Lancashire in Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton, John Holt of Stubley Esq., and Richard Assheton Esq. son and heir apparent of the said Sir Richard Assheton. An abstract of the titles of all the extensive Byron estates sold in Lancashire, at this time, is recorded in *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. vi. pp. 6—164. The son and successor Sir John Byron married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam of Milton Abbey Knt. appointed by Queen Elizabeth seven times Lord Deputy of Ireland, ancestor of the present noble family of the same name. There is a pleasing account of the peaceful and virtuous domestic habits and remarkable deaths of Sir John and his wife in 1622 in the *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson* (their nephew), written by his accomplished widow Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson, (pp. 24-5, 12mo. 1846.) At this period Newstead Abbey was not, as its last owner sadly sung:

"A vast and venerable pile,
Condemn'd to uses vile!"

PAGE 49. "*Mr Gefferey Osboston.*"] He was the third son of Edward Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq. and of his wife Maud, daughter of Sir Thomas Halsall of Halsall Knt. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, became Justice of the Common Pleas, and died 33rd Elizabeth in the same year with his father, who had bequeathed to him a third part of his personal estate. (See ante p. 120, *Note*.)

IBID. "*Mr Holland of Clifton.*"] Thomas, son and heir of William Holland of Clifton near Manchester Esq., said to be descended from William Holland of Denton fifth son of Sir Robert de Holland Knt., (who was summoned a Baron of Parliament 29th July, 8th Edward II. 1314.) by his

wife Maud, daughter and coheiress of Alan Lord Zouch of Ashby, and the founder of the Priory of Upholland in Lancashire. (Nicolas' *Synopsis*, vol. i. p. 326; Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*) Mr. Hulton does not recognize a fifth son of Sir Robert de Holland. (*Coucher Book of Whalley*, vol. iv. p. 978.) He married Helen, daughter of Thomas Langley of Agecroft Esq., and had issue William, Thomas, Robert, and Eleanor. (*Lanc. Visit.* 1587.)

IBID. "*Mr Standishe of Standishe.*"] Edward, son of Alexander Standish Esq. and of his wife Ann, daughter of Sir William Molineux of Sefton Knt., succeeded his brother Ralph about the year 1553. He married Ellen, daughter of Sir William Radclyffe of Ordsall Knt., rebuilt Standish Hall in 1574, and dying in 1603 was succeeded by his son and heir Alexander, who married in 1574 Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Adam Hawarden of Wolston Esq. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii. *Ped.*; *Harl. MS.*, 891, p. 65; *Add. MS.*, 12,477, p. 45 b.)

IBID. "*Mr P'son of Bury.*"] Peter Shaw M.A., Rector of Bury, to which Living he was presented by Henry Earl of Derby, was appointed by Bishop Chaderton in 1578 one of the six Moderators of the Public Monthly Exercise established in Manchester. He was, like his fellow-ministers "grave, godly, and learned," and supposed to be able to "examine, instruct, and direct" the Parsons, Vicars, Curates, Readers, and Schoolmasters, who were summoned before him. He was also one of the Earl of Derby's Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the North. "Mr. Peter Shaw, Parson of Bury" was a supervisor of the Will, and probably a relative, of Roger Holte of Bridge Hall in Bury Gent., dated 29th January 1593, along with "John Grynall" of Brandlesome and Robert Holte of Ashworth Esquires. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxi. p. 280.) Mr. Shaw appears to have rendered himself memorable by the vigour with which he maintained and prosecuted the claim of the Rectors of Bury and their tenants to grind corn and malt at the Parson's water corn-mill against the assumed right of the Earl of Derby as Lord of the Manor. Being at issue as to the fact and apparently unable to prove it, after a long suit between James Greenhalgh of Chamber Hall Gent. (the Earl's Lessee) and the Rector Shaw it was awarded by John Greenhalgh and Edward Rawsthorne Esquires, on the 6th December 1599, that the Parson should take his corn to the Lord's mill "soe as hee were well used and with such libertie as he and his predecessors had form'lie had," which award did not settle the

dispute, as in 1675 Rector Gipps again opened the question, and, notwithstanding Lawyer Lightbowne's opinion to the contrary, the Rector both vindicated and established his right to have a corn-mill within his parsonage and to receive toll and multure. (*Ibid.* p. 342.) Horse-mills, chubb-mills, and hand-mills for grinding malt within the Manor were at that time suppressed by the Lord. His name is not given in the order of succession in Baines' Catalogue of the Rectors of Bury, and it nowhere occurs in the Register Books of that Parish. He had ceased to hold the Living in 1600. His son Peter Shaw M.A. was Rector of Radcliffe on the 28th October 1608, and Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester in 1635, and married Mary, daughter of Peter Heywood of Heywood Esq. (Hollinworth's *Mancun.*, pp. 85, 119; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxi.; *Harl. MS.* 2,219, 123 b.)

PAGE 50. "*P'son of Wigan pretched.*"] Edward Fleetwood B.D. was fifth son of Thomas Fleetwood (who was the second son of William Fleetwood of Plumpton co. Lanc. and of his wife Helen, daughter of Robert Standish of Standish Esq.) by his first wife Bridget, daughter of Mr. Robert Spring of ——— in Suffolk, and was born about 1534. He was instituted to the Rectory of Wigan in 1571, and died there in 1600. He was an active Justice of the Peace, one of the Council of Henry Earl of Derby, and a rigid opponent of recusants. In 1580 he was required by the Privy Council to furnish at his own expense a light-horse for the Queen's service in Ireland. (see ante p. 132, *Note*.) and on the 23rd January 1585-6 he was mentioned by name in a schedule annexed to the Queen's letter to Bishop Chaderton, as one of the Clergy on whom was to be levied the charge of providing a lance and horse furnished for the Low Countries, the expense of which was estimated at more than £25. In the same year he was one of the Lancashire Magistrates who signed the injunctions sent to Churchwardens and Constables to suppress the violation of the Lord's Day occasioned by wakes, fairs, bull-baitings, pipings and huntings in time of Divine Service, and ordered that not more than a penny should be charged for a quart of ale. (Baines, vol. i. p. 350; vol. iii. p. 543.) On the 5th September 1587 he addressed a letter to Lord Burghley, "touching the state of Lancashire," and complains of the recusants. (*Cotton MSS. Titus*, b. ii.) He proposed that a new Ecclesiastical Commission should be issued, and that many of the lesser Clergy and Gentry from the several hundreds of the county should be included in it, which proposition was so offensive to the Bishop of

Chester, Lord Strange, Sir Richard Sherburne, and the aristocratic conclave assembling at Knowsley and Alport Lodge, on the ground that individuals of higher rank would refuse to act with the new Commissioners, that a remonstrance was sent to Burghley dated May 22nd 1588, from Alport Lodge, which was, however, disregarded, and Mr. Fleetwood's advice preferred. (Baines, vol. ii. p. 264.) He was one of the most influential of the political Clergy in his day, and appears to have had a special instinct for discovering Jesuits and Witches; nor was he long without opportunities for its exercise. He was well fitted for the work which in his time required to be done, and seems to have done it with much honesty of purpose. His uncle Edmund Fleetwood was a monk at Sion Abbey, and his uncle John Fleetwood bought Penwortham Priory from the King's Commissioners, whilst his nephew Sir William Fleetwood settled at Cranford in Middlesex, and was Receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii. *Ped.*)

IBID. "*Yong M^r Osbaldeston.*"] John, son and heir of Edward Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq. (see ante, p. 120, *Note*.) was born in 1555, and married Ellen, daughter and coheirress of John Bradley of Bradley. He succeeded his father in 1590, and amongst the personal legacies left to him were "waynes and teames, the long table in the parlour, all the bordes, tables, and formes in the hall at Osbaldeston, the great awmbry in the buttery, the great standing bedd with the wheel bedd under it in the great chamber, and all the armour and weapons belonging to warr, vi. silver tonnes, peeell guilt, the best silver salte with a cover all guilt," which plate was given on the condition that he should quietly suffer his mother Maud Osbaldeston to use it during her life if she desired it, and also six best feather beds, saving one, with all furniture and things belonging thereto, "according," says the testator, "to my father his will." (*Lanc. MSS. Wills.*)

PAGE 51. "*M^r Hilton.*"] William, son and heir of Adam Hulton of Hulton and of his wife Clemence, daughter of Sir William Norres of Speke, succeeded his father in 1572, married Margaret, daughter and coheirress of Henry Kighley of Inskip, and died in 1624. He was one of the Lancashire Magistrates associated in 1588 to defend the Queen and Church against the insidious attacks of the Court of Rome. His grandmother was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Leigh of Adlington by Katherine Savage

his wife, who was the daughter of Katherine Stanley sister of Thomas first Earl of Derby. He was the direct ancestor of William Hulton of Hulton Park, Sheriff of Lancashire in 1816.

IBID. "*Mr Savage the younger.*" John, eldest son and heir apparent of Sir John Savage of Rocksavage Knt. (See p. 144, *Note*.) He was born in 1554, and created a Baronet in 1611. His Will is dated 20th June 1615. and he describes himself as being in body sickly, and desired that his body might be interred within his Chapel of Macclesfield near the place where the bodies of his father and mother were laid entombed, over which his Will was that such convenient monument should be erected and set up for him as his loving wife and his son and heir Sir Thomas Savage Knt. should think fit, and he desired that they would procure the same to be set up and see it performed within one year next after his decease. He gave all his gilt plate to his said son on condition that it descended to his son and heir, the grandson of the testator, according to a note already given, whilst he gave all the rest of his plate to his wife, except the standing cup and cover left to him as a legacy by Sir John Manners Knt. his late uncle, which he bequeathed to Edward Savage Esq. his brother. He gave to his wife his house at Holborne and Chester. and also his coach, coach geldings, and their furniture. He gave to Sir Richard Wilbraham Knt. his son-in-law his best young grey mare; to the Lady Wilbraham his daughter and to the Lady Savage his daughter-in-law a jewel of the value of £10, or that sum in gold to buy jewels with at their election; to every child of the Lady Wilbraham and Lady Savage 40s. to buy a wedding ring as tokens and remembrances of his love. He gave to the City of Chester, to remain and continue to the City's use as a testimony of his love to it, a pair of silver flaggons gilt of the value of £20 or thereabouts. He gave power to charge his lands with £1000 for the marriage of Elizabeth Savage his daughter, and if she married a person with £200 a year and with the consent of his wife and son, then to pay the same, but if not, then to pay her £50 a year only, and that independent of her husband, and at her decease to pay £500 to her children or child. He also gave her £10 for a jewel; to the Lady Trevor his sister £5 for the same purpose, and 30s. to her husband for a ring. He hoped that his Will might be observed, and that the legacies bequeathed would be accepted without contention or any going about to violate his Will, considering that if God had bestowed on him greater substance he would readily have bestowed it on them, and he doubted not

that God would bestow a greater blessing on them and on that little which he left them if they accepted it in peace. He appointed as his executors his well-beloved cousin Sir Richard Euckley the elder Knt. and his very approved loving friend Mr. Thomas Mallorie, Dean of Chester, and in testimony of his love to them he bequeathed to each of them a silver cup gilt of the value of ¹ so that they took upon themselves the execution of his Will. And to his worthy friend the Lord Bishop of Chester he bequeathed a piece of plate of £5 value, and prayed him as overseer of the Will to see it performed. — His widow Dame Mary Savage of Bostock made her Will 9th October 1618, and gave all her jewels, plate, rings, money, and goods in Chester to her daughter Elizabeth Mainwaring, and would not have "any devises in law to squander or deprive her of one pennyworth;" and also gave to her daughter Wilbraham 40s. About December 1633 Lady Savage added a Codicil, and gave all her goods in Chester to her grandchild Thomas Mainwaring, except her money, plate, and jewels. She added no more, and shortly afterwards died without the Will or Codicil being either signed or witnessed, having been apparently her own lawyer. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*)

IBID. "*M^r Stanley of Wyer.*" The estate of Weever, here called Wyer, was obtained by John Stanley Esq., brother of Thomas first Earl of Derby, in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Weever of Weever, co. Cestr., Esq., the direct ancestor of Baron Stanley of Alderley in that County. (See ante, p. 142, *Note.*)

IBID. "*M^r More.*" He is named in the next page (52) as returning to Knowsley with the Earl of Derby who had been at Bidston, and, although the difficulty of identifying the numerous individuals of that name is sometimes great. (see Heywood's *Moore Rental*, p. xlv. *Note.*) we are informed that he was "of More." The antiquity, possessions, and alliances of this family were conspicuous, and notwithstanding these favourable circumstances they are said to have lived estranged from the neighbouring Gentry (*Ibid.* p. vi.) at a period shortly after this, although we here find the head of the house on terms of intimacy with the Earl of Derby. This was John, son and heir of William More of More Hall and of Bank Hall Esq. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Salfon Knt. and aunt of Sir Richard the first Baronet.

¹ The blank is in the original Will.

IBID. "*S^r Jhon Ratclyffe.*" He was of Ordsall, and knighted before 1586, when he was styled "a dangerous temporiser" in religion. (Baines, vol. i. p. 542.) He was aged 32 years at the death of his father Sir William Radclyffe Knt. in 1568, on whom and the heirs male of his body were settled the Fitzwalter estates on failure of divers remainders mentioned in the Will of Henry Radclyffe second Earl of Sussex K.G., who died in 1556. Sir William only survived the death of his eldest son Sir Alexander Radclyffe Knt. fourteen days. The latter was styled by Edward Earl of Derby in September 1557 "a handsome Gentleman," and he, along with Sir John Atherton M.P. for the county of Lancaster, raised in that year one hundred soldiers for the defence of the kingdom. He died childless. His brother John became the next heir, whose mother was Margaret, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford of Trafford Knt. He was one of the eight Mourners, assistants to the Chief Mourner, at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574, being then an Esquire, a Deputy Lieutenant, and a Justice of Peace. His autograph is given by Baines, (vol. i. p. 513.) In 1571 he was returned M.P. for the county of Lancaster, and retained in that trust until 1585. In 1581 he was appointed a feoffee of Manchester Grammar School. (*Hist. Manch. School*, vol. iii. p. 81.) His Will indicates strong religious feeling, and appears to have been his own study and composition, and, contrary to the ordinary mode of commencing such documents, he begins: "Jesus esto mihi Jesu! I John Radclyffe of Ordsall Knt. of good memory and health having divers little children both younger sons and daughters, which be unprovided for, and willing God of his great mercy to have compassion on me and trusting through the passion and death of Christ to be one of the elect company of heaven with the blessed Virgin Mary and all Saints, do make &c. My body to be buried in the Chancel of the Church of Manchester between the quire door and the steps amongst my ancestors, being the burial [place] of the inheritance of this house, they of the Church having the disposition of the cloth of the hearse after the same hath continued over the dead corpse by the space of one whole year." He gives to his children Margaret, Jane, Ann, and William, lands in Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, and Rochdale for life; to his son John all his lands in Notts. and Moston in Lancashire, and adds, "I would have these children well brought up in virtue and learning, so that after they accomplish 14 years I would have them sent to Oxford or Cambridge, there to continue till one of them be able to go to the Inns of Court if it be his pleasure, or to tarry and reside

in the University. And I would wish one of my sons to proceed in the Civil Laws within England, and when he shall be of ability to travel to go beyond the seas for his better furtherance in learning and not to dwell and continue in this country, but for a time to come to see his mother, brothers, and friends, and not to tarry here over long." He gave each of his daughters a thousand marks, and expressed a hope that his eldest son would not marry within age, but with the advice of his kinsmen and friends. His executors were Dame Ann his wife, his loving cousin Ralph Barton, Edward Tyldesley, and Christopher Anderton, and the overseers were Leonard Chorley Esq. and Humphrey Warmincham. The Inventory was made 26th February, 32nd Elizabeth, and the effects, as valued, amounted to £1468 8s. 8d. He was buried in the Collegiate Church of Manchester February 11th 1589, æt. 53. He married Ann, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Asshawe of Hall o'th' Hill Esq. She died there a widow January 10th 1627, æt. 82. Their son, and eventually heir, Sir John Radclyffe, is mentioned as being at Knowsley in 1580. See page 89. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiii. p. 197; *Lodge's Illustr. Brit. Hist.* vol. i. p. 345.) This great family is now represented by Robert Radclyffe of Foxdenton Esq.

IBID. "*Mr Winstanley.*" Edmund Winstanley of Winstanley was one of the eight Gentlemen who conveyed the body of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574 from the chariot to the hearse in Ormskirk Church. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Langton Baron of Newton and relict of Thomas Byrom of Byrom Esq., and about 1585 sold the manor and estate of Winstanley to William Bankes Esq. ancestor of the present owner. (*Not. Cestr.*, vol. ii. part ii. p. 249.)

IBID. "*Mr Dutton.*" John, son and heir of Hugh Dutton Esq., married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Hugh Calveley of Lea Knt., and had issue Peter his eldest son, who married in 1585 Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Massey of Alford, and died s.p. in 1593; also John his second and Hugh his third sons died s.p. Thomas, the fourth son, succeeded as heir of his father in 1608. This John Dutton had also John Dutton a bastard son, who was afterwards gardener at Dutton and died in 1664, and Elizabeth a bastard daughter, who married Mr. Marshall, Chaplain to the Lord Gerard of Gerards Bromley in Staffordshire, mother of the two famous women actors now at London, called the two Marshalls. (*Ley-*

cester's *Hist. of Cheshire*, part iv. p. 258.) Lord Braybrooke seems to doubt the latter part of Sir Peter Leycester's statement, which is, however, confirmed by contemporary evidence, and intimates that Lord Gerard a staunch Royalist was not likely to have selected a Presbyterian Minister for his Chaplain. (*Addenda to Pepys' Diary*, vol. v. p. 239.) His Lordship had forgotten that in early life Marshall was a zealous Episcopalian and Royalist, and that his son-in-law Nye said that if his father had been made a Bishop, before he had been too far engaged, it might have prevented the War. (*Life of Stephen Marshall, B.D.*, p. 10.) Sir Peter Leycester's wife being a daughter of Lord Gerard of Bromley, the Cheshire Historian was not likely to be misinformed respecting the fact. For some account of Ann and Rebecca the degenerate daughters of Stephen Marshall, who performed at the King's House, with Nell Gwyn, before the Court of Charles II., see *Pepys' Diary* *passim*, and *Gent. Mag.* p. 31, et seq. January 1831.

IBID. "*M^r Brokes.*"] Thomas Brooke of Norton Priory, co. Chester, Esq. succeeded his father in 1569, was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1578 and 1592, married Ann, daughter of Henry Lord Audley, and had issue one son Sir Richard Brooke Knt. who was his successor in 1622. This son married, first, Joan, daughter of Bishop Chaderton, by whom he had issue one daughter. (See ante p. 135, *Note*.) He married, secondly, a daughter of Sir Henry Nevile, and had a son Henry, father of Sir Richard Brooke, the first Baronet.

PAGE 52. "*M^r Holte.*"] Francis, son and heir of Sir Thomas Holt of Grislehurst in the parish of Bury, (who was knighted by Edward Earl of Hertford in Scotland in 1544,) by his wife Dorothy (living in 1562), daughter of Sir Ralph Longford of Longford, co. Derby, Knt., married Isabella, daughter of Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft Knt., by whom he had issue six sons and six daughters. (See ante, p. 103, *Note*.) In the Will of Sir Thomas Holt, dated 12th February 1562, large estates obtained from Whalley Abbey at the Dissolution were settled upon Francis Holt for life, with remainder to Thomas, son and heir apparent of the said Francis (who married, about 1570, Constance, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton Hall, co. Stafford, Knt.) and his heirs male, and in default to Ralph Holt the testator's younger son; and after bequeathing 3s. 4d. "to the ornamenting of Bury Church," 40s. a year to

his aunt Amice, and 40s. to Maud Barlow his sister's daughter, he requests that his son Francis would regard as heirlooms "all his armes and weapons with his armes and badge upon his flag and pencill, as it was appointed him by the King of Herald's; his tente and tente poll with all iron ware belonging to itt; one silver salte double guilt; his spoones called apostle spoones; one damask towell, and his kists and tymbler." His Post Mort. Inq. is dated 4th Elizabeth. and his son and heir Francis Holt was then of the age of 38 years. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiv. pp. 9, 135; vol. xii. *Pod.*) He was one of the six Esquires who bore a bannerol at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574, his being the arms of the defunct inpalming Barlow of Barlow, probably owing to Mr. Holt's connection with the Derby family through the Barlows. In 1575 he was Sheriff of Lancashire, and was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for that County. Baines gives his autograph, vol. i. p. 518. The great grandson of Thomas Holt Esq. (named in the Will), having squandered the estates of his ancestors, died issueless and in obscurity, being buried March 28th 1679, æt. 49 years. His Will is dated 14th October 1678 wherein he appointed his friend Mr. Robert Litchford of Manchester his executor, who renounced the trust, and in the act of renunciation the testator is styled Thomas Posthumus Holt of Newton near Tattenhall Esq., although the second Christian name is omitted in the Register of Burials, and there seems to have been only an imaginary estate to administer, as all the Abbey lands were gone! (See *Not. Cestr.*, vol. ii. part iii. pp. 477-8, where the date of his death needs correction.)

IBID. "Mr Ireland of Lydgate." William Ireland of Lydiate Esq. married, first, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Torbock of Torbock Esq., by whom he had issue (1) Laurence his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Starky of Stretton, co. Chester, (2) John, (3) Thomas, and four daughters. He married, secondly, Eleanor, daughter of Roger Molyneux of Hawkley Gent., by whom he had issue a son William. (*MS. Pod.* in Chetham's Libr. Manchester.) The Irelands of Lydiate were descended from the second son of Sir John Ireland of Hale, and bore for Blackburn (descended from Sir Adam, father of Sir John de Blackburn of Wiswall by Alice his second wife, and by whom they acquired the manors of Garston in Childwall and Lydiate) the arms, "Argent a fess nebulé between three mullets sable," as they are blazoned in a pedigree of Ireland by Glover, *Hart. MS.* 2086, which is a transcript of Flower's *Visit. of Lanc.*

There are no arms for Blackburne recorded in the College of Arms; but in a Vellum Roll of the date of 1595 of Ireland of Hurt and Hale, now in the possession of John Ireland Blackburne Esq. where the quarterings of Holland, Columbers, and Walton are given, the Irelands of Lydiate appear bearing the same arms for Blackburn which are here assigned to them by Glover. (See ante p. 152, *Note*.)

IBID. "*Mr Barton.*"] Richard Barton of Barton Row, near Preston, Esq., the sixth from Thomas Barton, who married a daughter of Adam Hoghton of Hoghton Esq., married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury Knt., and had issue in 1567 Thomas, John, Andrew, and Maud. His grandson and heir Richard, son of Thomas Barton Esq., married Mary, daughter of Robert Hesketh of Ruflord Esq., (she afterwards became the wife of Thomas Stanley of Eccleston Esq. natural son of Henry Earl of Derby, by whom she was the mother of three sons and four daughters.) and had issue one daughter and heiress Fleetwood, who was contracted in her minority to Richard, afterwards Viscount Maryborough, son of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton Bart., but he on attaining the age of 14 years and not consenting, and the marriage not having been consummated, a sentence of divorce was pronounced in the presence of George, Bishop of Chester, 15th February 1607. She afterwards married Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe Esq. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii.) Dr. Whitaker erroneously describes her as "—— Fleetwood, daughter and heiress of R. Fleetwood Esq. of Barton, (*Whalley*, p. 339.) but the error is afterwards corrected, page 535.

IBID. "*Mr Hugh Beston.*"] Hugh Beeston Esq., father of Sir George Beeston Knt. (See ante p. 99, *Note*.)

PAGE 53. "*Mr P'son Nicolls.*"] I have discovered nothing respecting his origin or labours, and this is the only place in which he is named by the Diarist. Whether he was one of the four sons, who all became learned preachers, of Richard Nicol of Southowram in the parish of Halifax, who died in June 1603, aged 60 years, "*vir honestus et pius.*" according to the testimony of the learned Dr. Favour (*Gent. Mag.* p. 167, Aug. 1853), or whether he was the father of William Nicolls D.D., born in 1591, Rector of Cheadle and Northenden and Dean of Chester, who died in 1657, is unknown.

IBID. "*Mr Vicker of Rutedale preached.*" Richard Midgley of Midgley in Erringden in the parish of Halifax in the county of York, was born there, according to computation, about the year 1530, and was probably educated, like many of the great northern Divines of that period, at St. John's College, Cambridge. His zeal and talent in maintaining the doctrines of the Reformed Faith attracted the notice of Archbishop Parker, who in 1561 collated him as the successor of Mr. John Hampson, the ejected Vicar of Rochdale, who had been a secret Roman Catholic. Shortly afterwards, the Archbishop having determined to establish a Grammar School in Rochdale, found a ready coadjutor in the Vicar, who gave a site, parcel of the glebe near the Church, 4th November 4th Elizabeth, and also stimulated his tardy Parishioners to erect the School-house, in order that his Grace's endowment might be secured in perpetuity. In 1564 Bishop Pilkington, whose early life spent in the neighbourhood rendered him intimately acquainted with its character and wants, writing to Archbishop Parker, informed him that all his Livings in Lancashire, viz. Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale, except the last, were out of order, and that the Clergy not only performed their ordinary duties negligently, but very seldom preached to their flocks. At this time Pilkington was applying to the Archbishop for the Vicarage of Rochdale for a friend; so that it is not improbable that Midgley contemplated its resignation, having, like many of his brethren, become offended by the use of the Surplice and other articles of clerical apparel, because they had been long worn by the Romish Priests, although some of them had been used in the church before either Pope or Popery had been known in England. On the 25th October 1564, Pilkington, whilst at Rivington with his relatives, wrote to Dudley Earl of Leicester, the patron of the Puritans, and observed, "I marvel much that this small controversy for apparel should be so heavily taken," having the good sense to view the whole question as one of no material importance, and yet urged Leicester to use his influence to have the vestments removed. Probably Pilkington's arguments had induced Midgley to waive his scruple and retain his benefice, as on the 4th January 1564-5 he subscribed to the use of the ecclesiastical vestments in the Church, although at no time a very cordial advocate for "y^e ttypet surryd with blacke conye, the sirples and velvit cappe," and he would have been equally or better satisfied had Hooper's rather than Pilkington's views on the subject found acceptance in high places. At the same time the Ministers of the Chapels in the parish of Rochdale were induced by the Vicar to subscribe. These were Mr. John Asheton, Mr. William Scholfield,

Mr. John Yate, and Mr. Robert Radclyffe, "Ludimagister ibm." (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiv. p. 334.) On the 13th January 1573 he was again summoned and appeared before the Bishop of Chester "on account of his nonconformity," but the precise offence is not recorded. (*Lanc. MSS. ibid.*) Although he is said to have been "instrumental in the conversion of thousands of souls," (Brook's *Puritans*, vol. ii. p. 164.) and his fierce and fiery eloquence was almost omnipotent, he was not found in his pulpit at Rochdale as often as might have been expected; for in August 1574, Robert Entwysle of Foxholes gave by his Will of that date to his wife Jane and to Richard his eldest son, "one little Bible, with an earnest request that they would see the same occupied and used everie Sabaothe daie when there was no Sermon or Sacramente in mynistering at Rachdale, and in the weeke daie he desired that his porest kinsfolkes, whiche were not able to buy a Bible, should have the same lent to them." Midgley's usefulness was not confined to the uneducated classes of his own parish, but he found active supporters in men of high birth and literary attainments. Sir William Booth of Dunham Knt. dying in 1579, bequeathed him a legacy, nor was he forgotten in the Wills of Edmund Assheton of Chadderton Esq. (25th Elizabeth.) Mr. James Marland of Marland (1584), and many others. It was about the year 1583 that a young man named Richard Rothwell, a native of Bolton-le-Moors, at that time the Geneva of Lancashire, chanced to be at Rochdale, and was found by the Vicar playing at Bowls on a Saturday, probably after sunset, amongst Papists and profane gentlemen, when he ought to have been preparing for those religious exercises of the following day which he evidently regarded as "a weariness." The admonition of Midgley, who is styled "the good old man," was at the moment disregarded, but influenced by divine charities and sorely grieved at his want of ministerial success, he retired from the Bowling Green to his study, and prayed earnestly to God for him. The rebuke of the Vicar, hallowed by his prayers, was not without salutary effect, and a Sermon which he preached in Rochdale Church the next day brought Mr. Rothwell to an "enlightened" sense of his misconduct, and induced him, like Francis of Assisi, Peter de Waldo, and other enthusiasts, to sell all his property, embrace a life of asceticism in proof of Christian holiness, and to forego the puerile amusement of Bowls on Saturday and the society of Papists not only at Rochdale but elsewhere during the remainder of his life. Rothwell's extravagant opinions and proceedings at a subsequent period are narrated by his biographer, Mr. Stanley Gower, in Clark's *Lives of Modern Divines*, p. 450, (fol., 1651.) and some acute and sensible observations on

his style of character and apparently mental alienation may be seen in Hunter's *History of Hallamshire*, p. 243, (fol. 1819.) as well as in good Dr. Fuller's *Worthies of Lancashire*, vol. ii. p. 216, who seems to have been amused by Mr. S. Gower styling Rothwell "orbis terrarum Anglicarum oculus,"—the Eye of our English world! In 1585 Midgley having subscribed to the use of the Liturgy, was appointed by Bishop Chaderton to the responsible office of one of the Moderators of the Religious Exercise of the Diocese, and about the same time he became Chaplain to Henry Earl of Derby. In 1588 he was included in the great Commission for Causes Ecclesiastical within the Province of York, grounded on the statute of 1st Elizabeth, and the powers vested in the Commissioners seem to have been very large. It is remarkable that on the 14th October in the following year, he who was appointed to amend and reform "schisms, offences, abuses and contempts ecclesiastical," was himself summoned before the Chancellor of Chester, along with his Churchwardens, to show cause why he had neither Surplice nor Cope in the Church, and why the Churchyard was allowed to remain without fence, to the violation of decency and the scandal of the parishioners. The Chancellor ordered the former to be provided and used, and the latter to be amended before the Feast of the Annunciation next following. (Bishop Chaderton's *Register*.) From the great number of presentments, (during the Chancellor's Visitations,) from all parts of the Diocese in the latter half of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and even later, very few of the Parochial Clergy at that time seem to have worn the Surplice at all, or only partially; nor does it appear to have been the fault of the Clergy alone, as the Churchwardens in many instances refused to procure, as required by statute, that ancient, decent, and becoming vestment for their Ministers. Liverpool in 1612, by a special resolution of the Corporation, induced their "clerk" to wear it. (Heywood's *Moors Rental*, Introd. p. xlix.) Nor did these injunctions satisfy some of the more querulous of the Parishioners of Rochdale, who were certainly neither distinguished by harmony of sentiment nor animated by one mind and one spirit; for in 1590 their Vicar was again presented for "not making a perambulation of his Parish," an act which it may safely be asserted had never been performed by any of his predecessors, nor has it been found practicable by any of his successors, and also "for neglecting to observe Holidays;" but whether this charge involved an omission of divine Service on the Festival days of the Church, or was levelled against him for discountenancing wakes, rushbearings, bull-baitings, and other rural pastimes, some of which long survived his day and are not extinct in ours, does not appear. (Chanc. of Chester's *Act Book*.)

He was well known to the leading Statesmen of the day for his ardent zeal and upright intentions, as well as for the straightforward manner in which he carried those intentions into effect, and in a letter dated 7th May 1589, (*Harl. MS.* 283, p. 76.) addressed from Calais to Sir Francis Walsingham by Richard Scholfield, clearly a native of Rochdale, and apparently a Government spy, the disloyalty of "Father William Holt the Jesuit" is exposed, and a slur is cast upon his brother Mr. Holt of Ashworth, who is styled "one of the Earl of Darbie's men, a Romish fellow and a secret Papist," and reference is made to "Midgley a godly Minister at Rachdale," who was said to be well acquainted with the proceedings and treachery of these individuals, and apparently not indisposed to disclose what he knew; but if Midgley's discretion and moderation were not of a somewhat different cast from those which characterized his unscrupulous eulogist, I fear that disastrous and unmerited results would follow in the experience of at least one of the brothers—that the other was implicated in Sir William Stanley's unnatural treason and met with the fate of a traitor is not unknown, but it does not appear to have been recorded that the Jesuit Holt, the active friend and unwearied coadjutor of Cardinal Allen, belonged to the well-descended family of that name seated at Ashworth.¹ (*Allen's Defence of Surrend. of Deventer*, Introd. pp. li. lii.) Midgley was considered to be a man so just and prudent, and his self-denying labours had made so deep an impression on the minds of his parishioners, that in numerous instances variances and discords were referred by mutual consent to his determination, and lawsuits often prevented; nor were the administration of family affairs and even the division of property unfrequently left to his discretion. He is said by Brook (*Lives of Puritans*, vol. i. p. 163) to have been "silenced and de-

¹ It is not improbable that Midgley exercised much vigilance over the proceedings of Father Holt, whose influence was so great that he was reported to have been sent privily into Scotland in 1583 to contrive a way for invading England in behalf of Queen Mary (Camden's *Annals*, p. 282), and in 1595 the traitor York confessed that Holt, kissing the consecrated host, swore that he would pay him (York) forty thousand ducats, then placed by the Spaniards in Holt's hands, if he would either murder or assist in murdering Queen Elizabeth. (*Ibid.* p. 495.) The Duke of Feria writing to the King of Spain, January 3rd 1597, says: "His Holiness told Dr. Barret, the President of Douay College, that the same parties (Elizabeth's Ministers) had written to solicit the removal from Flanders of Father Holt, a Member of the Society of Jesus and the most efficient of your Majesty's servants in that country, their object being to further the interest of the Scottish King." (Tierney's *Dodd*, vol. iii. App., No. xlii. part lii., 1840.)

prived of his Living by the Bishop of Chester, after having held it nearly fifty years." He was neither silenced nor deprived, and the Bishop must be exonerated from the charge of removing an aged Clergyman from a Parish which he had adorned by the exemplary purity of his life, and reclaimed from vice and popery by ministerial labours not extending over half a century but over thirty-four years. In the original nomination of his son and successor by Archbishop Whitgift, dated at the Manor of Lambeth 7th September 1595, the Living of Rochdale is stated to be vacant "per liberam et spontaneam resignationem Ricardi Midgley. Clerici, ultimi Vicarii et Incumbentis ibidem;" and another Deed is indorsed by Bishop Bellot as "Olde Richard Midgley's Resignation." (Bundle of MSS. in the Bishop's Registry, marked "Rochdale.") It is not recorded why he resigned his Living, and although it is not improbable that Nonconformity, in some of its phases, may have influenced his decision, it is quite possible that he may have resigned it altogether in favour of his son.

Notwithstanding his unhealthy views on some Church matters he was not exactly one of those impracticable men who required to have sermons enjoined him by authority, as he was a licensed Preacher in the Diocese in 1598, and in February 1601-2 "Preacher at Leighe," not improbably one of the Queen's four licensed Lancashire Preachers, his exciting and stimulating style of oratory being well adapted to rouse the people from their apathy and effectually to expose and resist the system of the Church of Rome. He seems to have frequented the various Churches, somewhat after the fashion of the old predicant Friars, as an itinerant Preacher, and to have been present during the reading of Common Prayer without taking any part in it himself—an unsatisfactory mode of proceeding, it must be admitted, but perhaps not altogether irreconcilable with his notions of the right of private judgment. There were some of the Clergy about this time whose views and proceedings were perhaps more extreme than his, and the twenty-seventh English Canon was framed to meet their case, the Holy Communion being prohibited "to any that refused to be present at public prayers, according to the order of the Church of England."

Dr. Whitaker held his memory in great and just estimation, notwithstanding all his errors and unhappy contentions with the ruling powers, and there is reason to conclude that the whole of the extensive parish of Rochdale, at that time a wide waste of moral darkness and depravity, was pervaded and blessed not transiently by his fervid preaching and pious and useful labours. (*Life of Sir Geo. Rowliff*, page 4, where some of the misstatements are

here corrected.) Through his instrumentality truth and peace dawned upon the discordant principles and turbid passions of the inhabitants, imparting a new direction and a spiritual impulse to the one and a sober and tranquilizing influence to the other. During his Incumbency the south side of the Church was rebuilt and the present Clerestory added, and the oldest remaining Register-book is in his neat and practised handwriting. He seems to have held no other preferment than Rochdale, and it is not a pleasing picture which obtrudes itself upon our view to find such a man complaining to Whitgift in 1590 on the projected renewal of a lease of the Rectory of Rochdale, that the whole amount of his Living was no more than £20 per annum, of which sum £12 arose from the rent of lands and £8 was an ancient stipend. The complaint was not altogether disregarded, as the stipend was augmented by another yearly sum of £6 13s. 4d. charged on the Rectory by the Archbishop, but at the same time his Grace acceded to the request of Sir John Byron, the Lessee, that he might thenceforth be "discharged of the Care" of the Vicarage. In the same lease the Archbishop secured to the Vicar and his successors "the herbage of the Churchyard," and made further provision for the increase of the Vicar's income which was never effected, so that he probably lived on with Pythagorean frugality. He had no small tithes, Easter-dues, or Surplice-fees, as these were claimed and received by the Rector's lessee; and the Vicarial glebe was said to consist of 136a. 12r. "of pore lande," together with "a faire vickarage house," which, as recently as 1723, was "small, half-timbered, and covered with thatch." (*Lambeth Leases, &c.*; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xi. pp. 210-11.)

Mr. Holland Watson states that Mr. Richard Midgley married Grace, one of the eleven daughters of Arthur Assheton of Rochdale Esq. (whose son became of Clegg Hall *jure uxoris*) and relict of Thomas Buckley of Buckley Gent., who died in 1558, which marriage would connect him with many neighbouring families of consideration, all of whom he no doubt influenced and impressed no less by his teaching than by his example. This Lady must have been a second wife and married to Mr. Midgley after 27th March, 27th Elizabeth, 1591, as by copy of the Court of that date she took certain lands from Sir John Byron within his Manor of Rochdale as "Grace Buckley of Buckley widow" (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. vii. p. 4); and the Vicar had two sons and a daughter previous to this date — Joseph, his successor in the Living; Henry, whose irregularities would be a source of great solicitude and unhappiness to his father, and who was buried at Rochdale

27th February 1609-10; and a daughter Jane, the wife of William, son and heir of Arthur Bentley of Woodhouse near Rochdale Gent. and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Chadwick of Healey Hall Gent. Her husband's Will is dated 1604, and he was buried at Rochdale 27th February 1604-5, leaving a son Arthur Bentley of full age and the heir apparent of his grandfather. This ancient and respectable family continued to reside at Woodhouse in Spotland until the middle of the last century, and were, generation after generation, practitioners of physic.

The wife of Mr. Richard Midgley, the venerable Vicar, was buried at Rochdale 24th February 1603-4, and he himself found sepulture there on the 30th May 1609, aged about 79 years. His Will has not been discovered either at Chester or York, and he probably died rich in nothing but good works, leaving only his example and blessing to bequeath to his family. On the 5th October, 38th Elizabeth 1595, he alienated a small copyhold estate at Trough near Whitworth to James Chadwick of Tongend in Spotland, Yeoman. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. vii. p. 8.)

JOSEPH MIDGLEY M.A. was educated first at the Grammar School of Rochdale, and afterwards at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, (the first Fellow, and in 1588 the President, of which, was his kinsman, Charles Chadwick D.D.¹) and became Curate to his father before 1590. He

¹ The same spirit which animated the Midgleys existed in at least two of their clerical parishioners, Chadwick and Durden, who had doubtless been instructed by them. Between 1587 and 1590 great offence was given by Sermons preached at St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, by Mr. Perkins and Mr. Gray, in defence of Puritanical doctrines, and also by Mr. Chadwick of Emmanuel, who, preaching upon St. Bartholemew's day, asserted, amongst other things, that many thousands of souls were lost by the non-residents of the University, and Raphe Durden B.D. of Pembroke Hall, afterwards a Minister in Essex, a wild enthusiast of that time, (who imagined himself to be Elias,) were all brought up and examined before Dr. Copeot Master of Corpus Christi College; but the censures passed upon them are not met with in the University Registers. (*Dr. Masters' Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll.* p. 124; *Strype's Ann.* vol. iii. pp. 471--491.)

Charles Chadwick was the second son of John Chadwick of Healey Hall near Rochdale Gent. and of his wife Agnes, daughter of James Heywood of Heywood Gent., and was entered of Christ College Cambridge, B.A. 1579, M.A. 1583, Senior Fellow of Emmanuel at the time of its foundation in 1583, signed the orders of the College as President 10th December 1588, B.D. 1589, instituted to the Rectory of Woodham Ferrers in Essex 30th January 1601, on the presentation of Sir Humphrey Midgley Knt., styled D.D. 1607, was Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth (when he preached in Roch-

was collated to the Vicarage of Rochdale 7th September, and instituted on the 7th December 1595. He married at Rochdale 21st September 1595 Esther daughter of — and had issue Rebecca, baptised August 1st. 1596; Jonathan, baptised October 16th 1597; Samuel, baptised February 11th 1598-9; Ruth, baptised April 18th 1602. His wife was buried in Rochdale Church 12th June 1603. He was a remarkable man, possessing a mind of greater activity than power, embracing all the theological opinions and crude notions of his father on trifling subjects, and, maintaining them with far more pertinacity than judgment, although he might not perhaps materially aid their progression. He had little respect for Diocesan Episcopacy, and seems to have treated the remonstrances and counsels of his ecclesiastical superior with unbecoming sharpness, desiring some further but not very clearly defined Reformation of the Church, (sighing, like Milton, for some "new Protestantism,") whereby he did more to disturb its unity in his own parish and destroy the usefulness of his pastoral ministrations amongst the sober minded, reflecting, and unprejudiced, than any of his predecessors. He disregarded the external polity of the Church, and questioned, like Cartwright, the principles of his good patron Whitgift, who did not merit the character for severity and harshness with which he is charged by the more illiberal Puritan writers; and the preferment of such a man as the younger Midgley proves that the opinion of Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, was founded on fact when he said "there was nothing more to be feared in Whitgift's government, especially towards his latter time, than his mildness and clemency," an opinion in which Hooker, who knew the Archbishop well, fully coincided. (*Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog.*)

Whitaker, on the authority of Fuller, names that the scruples of the Vicar

dale Church) and also to Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk. He died unmarried 4th May 1627.

Ralph Durden was Rector of Runwell near Rayleigh in Essex in 1627 2nd Charles I. when lands were conveyed to him by Edward and Thomas Sulyard of Fleming in the parish of Runwell. His brother was Mr. Thomas Durden, Incumbent of Ashworth in the parish of Middleton, (but not Rector of Bury according to Eaines, vol. ii. p. 666,) whose Will was made in 1622, and whose descendants, Joseph, William, and Jonathan Durden, inherited the ancient estate of the Chadwicks of Chadwick (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxii. p. 165) on the death of their relative Mrs. Sarah Chadwicke, spinster, in 1722, who had succeeded to it in December 1704 on the decease of her brother the Rev. Jonathan Chadwick D.D. President of St. Mary Magdalene College, Cambridge. (*Ibid.* vol. xxxi. p. 163.)

of Rochdale were brought under notice at the Hampton Court Conference in 1603 by Bishop Chaderton, who was immediately rebuked by the retentive memory of Whitgift, who stated that he had been informed of the Vicar having a few years before dealt out the Sacramental Bread to the communicants in a common basket, and that a worse Churchman could not have been mentioned. This passage is referred by Whitaker to the elder Midgley, who was not at the time the Vicar, and the younger Midgley, to whom it is applicable, was entirely unknown to the historian of Whalley and to his friend Colonel Chadwick of Healey Hall, who supplied him with much of the information relating to the parish of Rochdale. It is not unlikely that Archbishop Bancroft, assuredly no Puritan, was instrumental in the deprivation of this Vicar, who indignantly refused to own any spiritual allegiance to the See of Canterbury, or, it may be inferred from proceedings commenced against him in 1604 and 1605, any adequate subordination to his own See of Chester. In 1598 he was presented to Chancellor Yale for not using the Surplice, and for making the Church Service shorter than the Book of Common Prayer allowed, by reason of sermons, &c. nor did he call the children together to be catechised. (*Visit. Book of Dr. Yale*.) From an Ecclesiastical Inquisition taken in the year 1605 at Rochdale, in the presence of the Vicar, it was ascertained that the Communion was celebrated sitting, that the Vicar refused to observe the order of Communion, did not wear the Surplice, nor "a Cloke with sleeves," did not use the Cross in Baptism, and did not catechise the last year, nor had the parish perambulation, whilst James Clegg had intruded himself into the Church in service time, being excommunicate; the Wardens had not made a terrier of the glebe lands, and it was in evidence that they had eaten flesh in Lent. (*Visit. Book of Archd. of Chester; Lanc. MSS. vol. xiv. p. 334.*) These and similar deviations from the prescribed rules of the Church induced Bancroft on 22nd February 1606 to nominate a successor, who was instituted to the Living on the 9th of March, "per deprivationem Josephi Midgley M.A. ultimi Vicarii." His principal enemies were the Jesuits, the Bishops, and the Ecclesiastical Courts, and he concentrated all his energies and exerted all his powers to crush them, not with weapons wielded by a cool and clear judgment, but by the exercise of an arbitrary and despotic authority. Much as he deprecated absolutism in others who resisted his overbearing pretensions, it is not to be denied that his own acts were based on the same objectionable principle. Like his great master, Calvin, he was also a redoubtable opponent of the middle ages, and of their forms in Church and State,

"hating them with a fierce and unquenchable hatred;" and that fearful symbol a flaming sword, openly depicted upon the title page of the old editions of "the Institutes," would often be gazed upon by this stern Vicar with lingering affection, as it was a weapon constantly in his hand, and brandished for the very creditable purpose of defeating error and promoting peace, although it may be feared his object was not always attained. He presented to Bishop Morton, but in what capacity does not appear, the "Abridgment of the Lancashire Ministers' Reasons for Nonconformity," and the Bishop subsequently published an "Answer" to it, but at this time Midgley was out of communion with the English Church. Mr. Thomas Paget, Incumbent of Blackley near Manchester, in the Preface to his "Defence of Nonconformity," says, that Mr. Joseph Midgley, after his deprivation, practised as a physician, like his kinsmen the Bentleys, and was prosecuted for refusing to kneel at the Sacrament. After the death of his father he removed from Rochdale, and in 1614 was living at Overbree near Halifax, being named in that year as a trustee in an Indenture respecting Coley Chapel, so that he had renounced his nonconformity and again taken refuge in the Church which he had once so harshly assailed. (Watson's *Halifax*, p. 481.) His Will, dated at Halifax 16th January 1627-8, was proved in the Exchequer Court of York October 16th 1637, and in it he bequeathed legacies to John Boyes with whom he then dwelt, to his "honest friend and partner" Mr. Richard Tattersall, to his cousin Richard Briggs, and to his "good friend" Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouse. He also provided for his son Jonathan Midgley, who had been "at the University," for his son Samuel, "a freeman of London and late apprentice to Mr. Mayne," and for his son-in-law Isaac Waterhouse, bequeathing to his daughter Rebecca Midgley "the Geneva Bible which had belonged to his honoured father Richard Midgley and also Calvin's Institutes and Mr. Perkins' Works;" and appointing his son Jonathan sole executor.

His daughter Ruth, who died 30th May 1627, married Isaac, eighth son of Michael Waterhouse of Woodhouse in Skircot, in the Vicarage of Halifax, Gent. Nathaniel Waterhouse, the princely benefactor of Halifax, was brother in half blood of Isaac, and by his Will proved at York in 1645 bequeathed legacies to his nephews Isaac and John Waterhouse, who are described as "the sons of Isaac Waterhouse of Halifax and of Ruth his wife, daughter of Mr. Joseph Midgley, late of the same, deceased."¹ (See

¹ For some account of the Rev. Joseph Midgley (son or grandson of Jonathan

Lanc. MSS., vol. i. pp. 187-192, 350, and vol. xiv. p. 51; *Mem. of Rochdale Gram. School*. 8vo. 1845; Parker Society's *Life of Bp. Pilkington*, part vii. Works, p. 659; Whitaker's *Hist. of Whalley*, p. 442; Brook's *Lives of Puritans*, vol. ii. p. 163; Strype's *Annals*, vol. ii. Appen. p. 75; Fuller's *Church Hist.* b. x. p. 20; *Not. Cestr.*, vol. i. p. 9, *Note*.)

PAGE 54. "*Mr Newton of Cheshire.*"] See ante, p. 111, *Note*.

IBID. "*Mr Eaton.*"] This is probably the individual whose name is afterwards variously spelt Heatō, Eatoun, &c., and who was Vicar of Great Budworth in Cheshire, being instituted before 1585 and dying there 7th January 1600. He was the father of three men who all attained some celebrity, but who were, like himself, puritanically educated, and therefore disaffected towards the discipline of the English Church. His son Theophilus was a London Merchant and traded to Denmark and the East. He left England in 1630 for America, and became the renowned Governor of New Haven. Another son, Samuel, born in 1585 at Crowley in Great Budworth, was educated at Oxford, took Orders in the Church of England, was beneficed in his own County, but vacated his preferment and went to New England. He returned during the Rebellion, and became, according to honest Anthony à Wood, "a most pestilent leading person in the trade of faction in Cheshire and Lancashire." He was Chaplain at Duckenfield Chapel and Rector of Stockport during the Commonwealth, and died at Denton in Manchester Parish in 1664-5. He was a prolific writer, and Wood gives a list of his works. The third son Richard Eaton B.D., Prebendary of Lichfield, and Vicar of Great Budworth 1604-16, had a son Nathaniel, born in 1609, educated in the University of Cambridge, and

Midgley) M.A. of Christ College, Cambridge, born in 1655 and ob. 1704, Minister of Thirsk in Yorkshire, and of his talented son the Rev. Robert Midgley M.A. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Minister of Huthwaite and Master of Coxwold School in the county of York, see Nichols' *Lit. History*, vol. i. p. 767, et seq. There is an engraved portrait of the last Midgley, who died 24th May 1761, at. 78. His nephew (by marriage) was the Rev. Anthony Temple M.A., Head Master of Richmond Grammar School, and who, dying in 1795, was succeeded by the Rev. James Tate M.A. Canon of St. Paul's, who speaks with affection of Mr. Temple as "his preceptor, his patron, his friend, the great promoter of his academical education, and, under heaven, the principal, though not the only, founder of his present or future fortune." (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxii. part ii. p. 1213; vol. lxxiii. part i. p. 236.)

probably the person mentioned by Wood as the first Master of the College of Cambridge in New England, a conformist at the Restoration, Rector of Bideford in Devonshire, and who died in the King's Bench on account of debt. (*Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. p. 231; *Calamy*; Ormerod's *Chesh.*)

PAGE 56. "*Mr Caldwell preched, and that nyght the Plaiers plaid.*"] This is a curious picture of the times, and must have given much umbrage to the Puritans assembled at Lathom, and not the least so to Mr. Caldwell, whose homily had made, like the scourge of the Flagellants, a not very deep impression. Bishop Chaderton, a grave and respectable Prelate, did not perhaps consider it indecorous to be present at a sermon on the Sunday morning and at a stage play at night, the custom which had obtained so much favour before the Reformation not being easily displaced afterwards; and it is evident that in the time of Queen Elizabeth the popish habits of the peasantry, as well as of those in higher stations, had not been much changed by the Reformed Faith. Sunday was observed with little more reverence than the Saints' days and Festivals of the Church, dancing, interludes, and public sports being deemed lawful recreations; and "the Plaiers plaid" on that day without scruple, as they were authorized to do, a little later, when rare Ben Jonson, "the Masque of Owis," and the ghost of Captain Cox on his famous hobby-horse were all equally in the ascendant. The subject matter of Bishop Chaderton's sermon on the following morning is not recorded, but he was certainly a Sabbatarian, and his devout granddaughter (see ante, p. 136, *Note*) who was carefully educated by him says, "In these dayes, as if wee neither had part in the creation nor redemption of the world, too many keepe no Sabbath, or at the most part but the shadow of a Sabbath. Where almost can we find one that will lose a good bargain rather than make it on the Lord's daye? or that will bridle his own desires to sanctifye that day?" (*Joceline's Mother's Legacy*, p. 75.) Theatricals seem to have been regularly exhibited in the family of the Earl of Derby, but notwithstanding the magnificence of his establishment he had not a private company. On the 12th and 13th July 1587 the Earl of Leicester's company performed at Lathom, and they are not mentioned again until December, when the "Players wente awaie" from Knowsley on the day after the Earl had returned from the Court. It is scarcely to be supposed that the *corps* had been almost six months in his Lordship's house, and there may have been an omission in noting their arrival. In October of the following year the Queen's company arrived at New Park.

but neither is the length of their visit recorded nor, unfortunately, the subjects with which they entertained their audience. In January, July, and September 1589, dramatic exhibitions were in much favour, as two companies of the sock and buskin arrived at Knowsley at the same time, these being her Majesty's and the Earl of Essex's. On the day following their arrival, being Sunday, and after Mr. Rector of Standish had preached in the morning one of those impassioned discourses which, like a storm-blast, scattered with relentless fury in all directions the impedimenta in his path, and which cannot be read even now without interest, the Queen's players in the afternoon came upon the stage for the amusement of the same congregation, and, least the eloquent and startling appeals of the morning should not have been effectually subdued, the Earl of Essex's band of comedians exercised their merry vocation on the same night. In February and June of the next year the thespians are again found at New Park and at Knowsley. In June 1559 Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, addressed a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, soliciting his countenance of the players, whom he styles "my servants" and players of interludes, who had permission from divers Lords to play in various Counties. (*Lodge's Illustrations*, vol. i. p. 376.) In 1574 the Queen granted a licence to Burbage, Perkyn, Lanceliam, and others, "servants to the Earl of Leicester," to exhibit stage plays during pleasure in any part of England "as well for the recreation of our loving subjects as for our solace and pleasure." (*Nichols' Life of Laneham*, pp. 422, 489.) On the 17th July 1584 a stage play was acted in the High-street at Shrewsbury by the Earl of Essex's men; and on the 24th July 1590, the Queen's players performed there several extraordinary feats of tumbling, rope dancing, &c., such as had never before been seen in Shrewsbury, (*Fosbroke's Encycl. of Antiq.*, vol. ii. p. 592.) the Queen having set the example when at Kenilworth in 1575 of attending Divine Service at the Parish Church on the Sunday morning and of spending the afternoon with her Lords and Ladies in dancing to "exceallant muzik of sundry sweet instruments." (*Nichols' Prog. of Eliz.*, vol. i. p. 433.) When the people grew more precise the plays grew more licentious, which led to the Convocation-house Theatre in St. Paul's being suppressed about 1584 (*Ibid.* p. 488), although Sunday theatricals met with high patronage even in the next century. Williams, when Lord Keeper and Bishop of Lincoln, was accustomed to engage the players from London to act at Buckden, when the hall of the Palace, like that of Knowsley, was converted into a theatre even on

a Sunday, as Collier asserts that "the Midsummer Night's Dream" was exhibited there on Sunday 27th September 1631, and others add, says Lord Campbell, that on that very day he had held an Ordination, so that the play was for the amusement of the young Priests. This is not very likely to have been the case, as the Ember-fast had gone by, and an Ordination would not be held out of the Canonical season. Good Bishop Hacket saw no evil in this desecration of a holy Festival, and says, that he himself had seen Archbishop Bancroft recreate himself with such diversions at Lambeth. There was apparently more room for the application of the *Histrionastie* to restrain these Episcopal indecencies than the detractors of Prynne have been willing to admit! And yet Chederton and Williams leaned to the Puritans. (Collier's *Annals of the Stage*, vol. ii. p. 27; Hacket's *Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 241, fol. 1693; Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, vol. ii. p. 496.)

PAGE 38. "*Mr Davenport of Henbury.*"] Randal, son and heir of John Davenport of Henbury in the county of Chester Esq. and of his wife Katherine, daughter and coheirress of Sir Randal Mainwaring of Peover Knt. married about 1564 Mary, daughter of George and sister of Sir William Booth of Dunham, and had a son William Davenport born in 1565 and living in 1618.

IBID. "*Serjeant Wright.*"] Richard, son and heir of John Wright of Bickley in the county of Chester Esq. and of his wife Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Philip Dymock of Wellington, was Serjeant at Arms to Queen Elizabeth in 1580. (H. Watson's *MS. Ped.* p. 458.)

IBID. "*Mr Asheton of Myddleton.*"] Richard Assheton, the head of a great house in Lancashire, was born in 1557-8, succeeded his father in 1563, Sheriff of the County in 1593, 1598 and 1607, in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant. He was knighted at the coronation of James I. in 1604. He married first Mary, daughter of Sir John Byron of Clayton and Newstead Knt. by whom he had a son, his successor, and six daughters; and secondly Mary, daughter of Robert Holte of Ashworth Esq. and widow of John Greenhalgh of Brandleme Esq. by whom he had also a son and a daughter. He died on the 27th and was buried at Middleton on the 28th December 1617, in the 60th year of his age. For many curious particulars of his illness, death, and the family feuds which followed, see *Nicholas*

Assheton's Journal, pp. 70, 71. Baines has given a facsimile of his autograph, vol. i. p. 518.

PAGE 59. "*The Lodge in Lathom Pke.*"] At certain times of the year the nobility retired from their principal mansion to some little adjoining lodge where they lived private, no longer kept open house, but put their servants to board wages, dismissed part of them to go to their friends, and only retained a few of the most necessary about their person. (Bishop Percy's note, p. 442 in the *Northumb. Household Book*, Svo. 1770.)

PAGE 60. "*Mr Edwards.*"] John Edwards of Chirk Castle in the county of Denbigh Esq. married first Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst and of his wife Maud, daughter of Richard Bold of Bold; secondly Jane, daughter of William Mordaunt of Oakley in the county of Bedford Esq. and relict of Richard Bold of Bold Esq. (See ante, p. 113, *Note*.) Mr. Bold dying without lawful issue, settled his Manor House and Park of Bold, the demesne lands and large estates in Bold, Burtonwood, and Sutton, upon his relict for the term of her life. These estates were seized by the Crown in the 3rd James, on account of the recusancy of Mr. Edwards, he not having gone to his Parish Church of St. Dunstan's in the West in London, where he then resided, nor to any other Church, Chapel, or place of Common Prayer within six months following 20th August 1605, and was therefore convicted under the statute 23rd Elizabeth in £120, his lands in Bold being worth three score pounds a year. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxviii. p. 327.) On the 12th April 1587 Thomas Browne, Vicar, and the Churchwardens of Great Marlow in the county of Bucks, wrote to the Earl of Derby certifying that Jane, wife of Richard Bolde Esq. who was reported to have absented herself from Church and not to use the same according to the injunctions, thought meet to frequent the Church of Marlow, though it was two miles distant from her house at Harleford, and she had been out of order (health). (*Sloane MS.*) Chirk passed in the beginning of the seventeenth century to Major General Sir Thomas Myddelton Knt. M.P. whose father was Lord Mayor of London in 1613, and is now in the possession of his descendant, Mr. Myddelton Biddulph.

IBID. "*Mr Molineux of Hawkecliffe.*"] Thomas Molineux of Hawkeley Esq. the seventh in descent from Roger Molineux (second son of Alan

Molineux of Rainhill), who married the daughter and heiress of Gilbert Ince of Hawkley, was living at the Visitation in 1567, and married, first, Sibil, daughter of William Newton of Pownal, but s.p., and secondly Elizabeth, natural daughter of Sir Thomas Butler of Bewsey Knt., by whom he had Richard Molyneux his heir, probably M.P. for Liverpool in 1583. (H. Watson's *MS. Ped.*; *Lanc. Ped.* vol. xii.)

PAGE 61. "*Mr Rye. Mollynex of Conscowe.*" Richard Molyneux of Conscough Hall, near Melling, Esq., where his family had been seated from the time of Edward III., married, first, Cicceley, daughter and heiress of John Poole of Melling Esq., but she died s.p., and secondly Helen, daughter of John Westby of Welbreck, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters. He died an aged man in 1643. He was connected with the Ashetons of Croston, Blundells of Ince, Worsleys of Worsley, Andertons of Anderton, and other good families. (*Lanc. Ped.* vol. xii.)

IBID. "*Mr John Mollynex.*" He was probably second son of William Molyneux of Sefton Esq. (ob. 10th Elizabeth) and brother of Sir Richard Molyneux Knt. the first Baronet. He was M.P. for Liverpool in 1585.

IBID. "*Mr Bothe of Donam.*" George, son and heir of Sir William Booth of Dunham Massey Knt. and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Warburton of Arley Knt. was born in 1566, succeeded his father in 1579, being ward of the Queen, by whom he was knighted about 1600. He married, first, Jane, daughter and heiress of John Carrington of Carrington Esq., but she died s.p., and, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was a Deputy Lieutenant, Sheriff of Cheshire in 1597 and 1622, and Sheriff of Lancashire in 1623. He was created a Baronet in 1611, and having been an active Parliamentarian died 24th October 1632, æt. 86. (Ormerod's *Hist. of Chesh.*, vol. i. p. 402; *Civil War Tracts*, p. 339.) He inherited a very large estate from his father, whose Will was dated 25th November 1579, wherein he commended his soul to Almighty God his Saviour and Redeemer, trusting faithfully to be saved only by the merits of the death and passion of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and committed his body to the earth. He bequeathed to his wife the chain of gold which he brought with him last from London weighing above xxx^l, another small chain, a carcanet of

gold, one pair of bracelets of gold, two suits of borders of gold, one single border of gold, one tablet of gold, with all the rings she was accustomed to wear, and certain small buttons of gold ornamented black and white, three little gilt bowls, with his third salt, and all the husbandry stuff at Stayley Hall. He bequeathed to his son George all the rest of his plate (reserving one dozen of spoons "of the worsor sort," which he gave to his wife), his best chain of gold with his signet, and all his lands at Dunham and Carrington; to his cousin William Tatton his grey horse, and to Mr. William Warburton and Mr. William Lyecester a gelding each; to his well-beloved mother (Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford Kut.) his "sealing ringe usuallie worne vpon his little finger"; to his brother Davenport all his bounds, and to his cousin William Tatton, Mr. George Brereton, and Edmund Joddrell all his fighting cocks and hens; to his sisters Davenport, Chantrell, and Done each a gold ring, and to his brother-in-law John Done his best bay nag and his ride horse, then at Stayley; to his daughter-in-law Jane Bothe (then affianced to his son George, a minor) a black arabling nag that was Mr. Carrington's, and also a gold broche; to his brother-in-law Mr. Peter Warburton his best grey nag that he himself was accustomed to ride upon, and also his lute; to his brother-in-law Mr. George Warburton a young coal-black nag; to Mr. Vicar of Rochdale iii; to William Leigh his long black cloak; to William Parker xx; and numerous other small legacies. The executors were his well-beloved wife Dame Elizabeth Booth, Peter Warburton of Arley, Squier Randal Davenport of Henbury, William Tatton of Withenshaw Esq., and George Brereton of Ashley Esq. Proved at Chester 10th December 1579. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*)

IBID. "*M. Butler of Rawcliffe.*" John Butler of Rawcliffe Esq. descended from Sir Richard Butler who ob. at Rawcliffe 9th Edward I. married first Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Sherborne of Stonylhurst, and widow of Thomas Fleetwood of Penwortham Esq. father of Sir Richard Fleetwood of Colewich in the county of Stafford. and had issue a son Nicholas, and three daughters. He married secondly Alice, daughter of James Massey of Carlton, but s.p. The family afterwards became connected by marriage with the Stanleys of Bickerstaffe and Eccleston. The estate of Rawcliffe was confiscated in 1715. (*Lanc. MSS. Ped. vol. xii.*)

IBID. "*M. Borrowes.*" Richard Borrowes was one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to Henry Earl of Derby in 1587 and 1590. (See pp. 24, 84.)

PAGE 62. "*Mr Stanley of Yollow.*"] Edward Stanley of Ewlow (Eulo) in Hawarden in the county of Flint, seven miles from Chester, married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Stanley of Cross Hall, in Lathom. Knt. and had issue a sole daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married Robert Salusbury Esq. D.C.L. of Ewlow *de jure uxoris*. See ante, p. 145, *Note*, and Mr. Heywood's *Note* 2, p. xxxix. Intr. to *Allen's Defence of Stanley*.

IBID. "*Mr Tatton.*"] William Tatton of Withenshaw in the county of Chester Esq. descended from Robert Tatton of Kenworthy and his wife Alice, daughter and heiress of William (Masci) de Withenshaw, living 51st Edward III. 1376. His father Robert Tatton was described in 1557 by Edward Earl of Derby as "very evil at ease," but ready to furnish an able captain, and, with others, a hundred soldiers, for the Queen's service. (Lodge's *Illust.* vol. i. p. 344.) He seems to have been a man of great firmness of character, and is named by a contemporary as one who "regardeth not the forfeiture of any landes nor obeyeth any auctoritie or orders." (*Egerton Papers*, p. 207.) He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Booth of Dunham Knt. and by his Will, dated 10th December 1578, desired that his body might be laid in his Parish Church of Northen, in his *Capell* there, if it pleased God he departed this world in Cheshire. He desired that his chains of gold, signet of gold, his seal of arms engraven in silver, his best salt of silver with a cover gilt, a drinking pot of silver with a cover gilt, the best dozen of silver spoons and a gilt spoon of silver, should remain at Withenshaw as heirlooms to one heir after another who should by God's permission inherit his mansion of Withenshaw, his manors and lands. He appointed his wife, his dearly beloved friends Roger Puleston of Emrall Esq., Randal Davenport, of Henbury Esq., and his trusty servant Owen Horton Gent. his executors, and gave each of them a black gown, a black cloke, and five marks; and to his overseer the Right Worshipful Sir William Booth of Dunham Knt. he gave a black gown and his best gelding. William Tatton his son, named by the Diarist, married (covenant dated 2nd September 6th Edward VI.) Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsforth Knt. and was one of the six Gentlemen Ushers who attended the funeral of Henry Earl of Derby in 1592. Dying in 1611, he was succeeded by his son Robert, who had become seized in June 1579 of all the extensive estates which his grandfather had purchased after his marriage. (*Lanc. MSS. Wills.*) The present representative of this ancient family is Thomas William Tatton of Withenshaw Esq. Sheriff of the County in 1850.

PAGE 63. "*Mr Lascells.*"] William Lascelles of Brackenburgh in Kirkby Wiske, co. York, Esq. (grand-son of Francis Lascelles Esq., who died in 1571) married Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Francis Tunstall of Thurland Castle, co. Lancaster, Esq. (see page 79) and had issue William his heir, six other sons, and a daughter. (Hopkinson's *Ped.* in Whitaker's *Richmonds.*, vol. i. p. 264.) The Lascelles' of Gateford in Notts were also connected with Lancashire through the Molyneux family.

PAGE 64. "*Mr Ashton of Leiver.*"] Ralph Assheton of Great Lever in the parish of Middleton in the county of Lancaster Esq. married first, Joanna, daughter of Edmund Radcliffe of Todmorden Esq. and one of the coheiresses of William Radcliffe of Wimmersley Esq.; by her he had issue Ralph, born in 1579 and created a Baronet in 1623, and other children. His second wife was Ann, daughter of Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall Knt. and relict of James Assheton of Chadderton Esq. He was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for Lancashire, and associated with the rest of the county gentlemen in 1588 for the defence of the Queen against popish plots and the Spanish invasion. He was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1579 and 1594. Baines gives a facsimile of his autograph, vol. i. p. 518. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii. *Ped.*; *Harl. MS.* 1549, p. 16 b.; 1468, p. 31 b.)

PAGE 65. "*Dean of Chester.*"] In 1589 John Nuttall B.D. Prebendary and Sub-dean was installed Dean of Chester. He continued Dean about thirteen years, and was also Rector of Sefton in Lancashire and of Bebington in Cheshire, a man of great wealth, and termed by Queen Elizabeth "a golden ass." He died suddenly whilst he was at supper at Sefton in 1603, and was buried there. (Ormerod, vol. i. p. 229.) He was one of the Royal Chaplains, and the Queen "of her speciall grace," by Letters Patent dated 4th July in the thirty-first year of her reign, nominated him to the Deanery, and commanded that "a Stall should be assigned to him in the Chancell and a place in the Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of B.V.M. of Chester," but it was not until the 6th August 1590 that William, Bishop of Chester, formally installed him. (Chaderton's *MS. Leger.*) He also held the Rectory of Aughton in the county of Lancaster from 1577 until his death. In catalogues of the Rectors of Bebington and Aughton he is named Nutter, and his successor being instituted to the former June 4th 1602 and to the latter June 2th 1602, his death had occurred before the

date above mentioned. The Stall at Chester which he obtained in 1567 and the three united Rectories subjected him in 1585-6 to a levy of £25 as a contribution to the service of the Netherlands, whilst Winwick and Stockport each contributed twice that sum. (*Nichols' Prog. Eliz.* vol. ii. p. 454.) He may have been a Cheshire man, and was probably the eldest son of John Nuthall of Cattenhall in Frodsham Esq., whose Will, dated October 14th 1586, contains the most elaborate history of his faith and the most vigorous defence of the Calvinistic theory to be met with in any of the Wills of that age, and who names that he held from the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester a yearly rent of £20 granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl for his life, for the exercise of the office of Chamberlain of the counties of Carnarvon, Anglesea, and Merioneth, and then conveys the same and very large estates to his son John Nuthall and his heirs, and vests other lands in Flint (taken of William Taton of Withenshaw Esq.) in Sir Henry Cock of Broxburn, co. Herts, Thomas Lucie of the same Esq., and Thomas Beck of Manchester, his "loving brethren." The "great wealth," therefore, was not altogether obtained from the inheritance of the Church, although the Dean was a shameful pluralist. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*) These Nuthalls recorded a short pedigree about 1580, (*MSS. in Chetham Libr.*) although from the circumstance of the Dean being named variously Nuttall, Nuthall, and Nutter in public documents, it is not easy to identify him.

IBID. "*To Wirrall.*"] Bidston Hall in Wirrall, eighteen miles from Chester, was a pleasant seat of the Derby family from about 21st Henry VI., and some remaining parts of the present house were built by William the sixth Earl in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The manor was sold by Charlotte Countess Dowager of Derby and by her son Charles the eighth Earl in 1653. (*Ormerod's Hist. of Chesh.*)

IBID. "*Mr Egerton, Mr Sherrington,*" &c.] Mr. Egerton was at this time Solicitor General, and on the 11 of September 1580 Henry Earl of Derby had addressed to him a letter from Rock Savage on the subject of Mr. Brereton's muster, and promised to "proceede with Sherrington as shall appertaigne," and thus content both the Solicitor General and his brother-in-law Brereton. This visit had doubtless reference to these proceedings. (*Egerton Papers*, p. 131.) Mr. Sherrington had a suit with Mr. Brereton of Worsley in 1580, and Mr. Egerton, who conducted the case for the latter, formed a bad opinion of Sherrington's candour and honesty. (Campbell's

Chancellors, vol. ii. p. 178.) In the Burial Register of Manchester Church is this entry: "1585, Jan. 15, W^m Haughton of Rowegreene died at Holdens at the bridg foot, being come as a deponent betwixt M^r Brereton and M^r Sherrington." (*Hist. Manch. Foundations*, vol. ii. *Appen.*, p. 349.) Mr. Sherrington's "brother" might be Francis Sherrington¹ of Wigan, afterwards of Booths near Eccles, Esq., a wealthy man, a land buyer, and a money lender (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. vi. p. 179, and see ante, page 60), and probably brother of William Sherrington of London, Merchant, whose daughter Susan about 1574 married James Bankes of Winstanley. (Gregson's *Ped. of Bankes*.) Of this Lancashire family was Sir William Sherrington who obtained Laycock Abbey, co. Wilts, on the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, which afterwards passed to his brother Sir Henry Sherrington, whose daughter and heiress, Olive, married first John Talbot of Salwarp, co. Worcester, Esq., and secondly Sir Robert Stapylton of Wighill Knt. (See *Note*, 25th April 1590.)

IBID. "*M^r Towneley*."] John, son of Charles Towneley of Towneley

¹ In the division of the Tyldesley property between the sons of Thurstan Tyldesley (in the time of Philip and Mary,) the estate within Tyldesley with the deputy forestership passed to Thomas, elder brother of Edward Tyldesley Esq.; and in the wreck of Thurstan Tyldesley's property, early in the reign of Elizabeth and after the sale to two nominal purchasers, the Banks estate with a reputed mesne manor in Tyldesley, and with Wardley hall and its dependencies in Worsley, Swinton, and Barton, passed to *Francis Sherrington of Booths* and Christopher Anderton of Lostock, Esquires, who subsequently divided the purchases.

Wardley hall with its dependencies was afterwards sold to Roger Downes, Vice-Chamberlain of Chester, whose grandson Roger Downes (æt. 16 years 1661) became afterwards the subject of the Wardley Legend. (See *Not. Cestr.* vol. ii. p. 61, *Note* 13.)

The Banks estate, with other tenements in Tyldesley, was sold 16th James by Christopher, grandson of Christopher Anderton of Lostock Esq. above named, to the Astleys of Atherton, and by them in 1728 resold to Thomas Johnson of the Acresfield in Bolton Esq., from whom they descended to George Ormerod of Tyldesley and Sedbury Park Esq. It seems probable that some portion of the Morleys estate in Tyldesley (viz. Davenport's) was inherited from the Leylands in right of the wife of Edward Tyldesley, as property there occurs in the Inquisitions after the death of Sir William Leyland, 3rd Edward VI., and Thomas Leyland his son, 6th Elizabeth. The entire town of Tyldesley is built on the Banks and Davenports estates thus deduced from the possessions of the Wardley hall and Morley families, the several proprietors holding from Mr. Ormerod or leases on chief or shorter demises. (*MS. Evidence at Sedbury Park*.)

Esq. and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Kay of Rochdale and relict of John Nowell of Read Esq. She was the mother of Dr. Alexander Nowell and the grandmother of William Whitaker D.D.¹ John Towneley, born in

¹ The descent of Dean Nowell, maternally, from "Kay of Rochdale," has been questioned, and the authorities are certainly conflicting. The case stands as follows:

First. In the Nowell pedigree in Whitaker's *Hist. of Whalley*, adopted by Archdeacon Churton in his *Life of Nowell*, and probably deduced by the late Thomas Heber of Brasenose, Dowsabel Hesketh is stated to be the mother of Roger Nowell, the eldest son of John; but the Dean and all the rest of the children are stated to be the issue of Elizabeth, daughter of "Mr. Kay of Rochdale," who married to a second husband Mr. Charles Towneley.

Second. In the Lancashire Visitation of 1567, Thomas Nowell, then living at Read, the grandson of John Nowell and Dowsabel Hesketh, entered on record this marriage only of his grandfather, and himself, the dean, and all the other children are deduced from it.

Third. In the collection of Lancashire Pedigrees, *Hart. MS.* 1549, Dowsabel Hesketh is stated to be the mother of the daughters only; and Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Kay of Rochdale Parish is stated to be the mother of *all* the sons. But this note is added in the handwriting of Mr. Mundy, the collector and herald painter, but on what authority does not appear: "I find the mother of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, to be Alice, daughter of Laurence Wyldes."

It may be observed that Kay is not an indigenous name in Rochdale Parish, but it is found at an early period and widely spread throughout the adjoining parish of Bury. Proof, however, exists, to connect a family with the Nowells of Read and Towneleys of Towneley, of their own rank, and allied by marriage to the Kays. This was the family of Holte of Ashworth in the parish of Middleton, whose Manor House near Rochdale, and extensive property in the parish, closely united them with its interests and families. Oliver Holte Gent. son and heir of Richard Holte by his wife Margaret, daughter of James Chetham of Nuthurst Gent. married (covenant dated 16th Edward IV.) Constance, daughter of James Holte of Gristlehurst Hall in the parish of Bury, and amongst other issue had a daughter, Margaret, married to John Kay, whose place of abode is not named, but he occurs in the 11th Henry VIII. along with his father-in-law, who is stated to be of the age of sixty years. And by indenture dated 26th November, 14th Henry VIII. Oliver Holte of Ashworth Gent. Thomas Holte of Gristlehurst Esq. John Grenchalgh of Brandlesome Esq. Adam Belfeld, Richard Ward, and John Collinge, Gentlemen, and Sir Thomas Holte, Chaplain, demise and convey to Richard Tonlay of Tonlay Esq. and John Nowell of Read Esq. Edward Radcliffe of Todmorden, and William Rishton, Chaplain, the manor and lands of Ashworth, &c. to hold, as trustees, to the use of Grace, daughter of Ralph Rishton Gent. and Robert, son and heir of Oliver Holte, her intended husband; Alexander Nowell and Robert Rishton being appointed attorneys to deliver seizin. John Nowell

1528, married about 1565 his cousin Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Towneley Knt., and died in 1607, æt. 79. There is a portrait of him in the gallery at Towneley, which is finely engraved in Whitaker's *Hist. of Whalley*. There can be little doubt that this only visit to the Earl of Derby recorded by the Diarist was on the subject of his recusancy and sufferings, and for what are called "opinions of longest obstinacy against religion," of which a sad account has been recorded, although he is characterised by Whitaker as "a peaceable recusant." He had a license to travel, as no person professing his creed was permitted to travel five miles from home without such legal security. (See Whitaker, p. 488; Baines, vol. i. p. 545.) In his endeavours to swell the number of distinguished Puritans, and to shew the severity of those who required a strict conformity to the established worship, a late writer includes in his catalogue this zealous defender of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, observing, "At the same

Esq. here named, was the husband of Elizabeth Kay of Rochdale, and died in 1528, and Richard Towneley was the elder brother of Charles, who became her second husband. The connection of the Holtes with the Kays was long and intimate, as Robert Holte of Ashworth Esq. by Will dated 6th November 1559, bequeaths a legacy to John Kay, whom he styles his "nephew," and in his post mortem inquisition, dated 26th April 1560, a message is mentioned, then in the tenure of Johanna, late wife of Robert Kay deceased. (*Ashworth Evid. Lanc. MSS.* vol. xi. p. 269, et seq.) About the middle of the sixteenth century, Dyonisius Kay of Thornham in Middleton (where the Holtes had lands) married Elizabeth, eldest of the eleven daughters of Arthur Assheton of Clegg Hall in Rochdale Esq. (*Ibid.* p. 121,) and was a legatee in the Will of the latter, dated 5th May 1591; and in 1610 Jennet Kay of Choesden in Rochdale, widow, and Dyonise Kay Gent. her son, held their lands under Robert Holte of Ashworth Esq. and attorned to his feoffees, Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton Knt. Sir William Davenport of Bramhall Knt. Ralph Assheton of Lever Esq. and others. (*Ibid.* pp. 279—281.) Dr. Whitaker's account of the Dean's descent from Elizabeth Kay is supported by a MS. pedigree in my possession, drawn out as early as the seventeenth century, and corroborated by another and independent MS. pedigree of about the same date in the library at Browsholme. It may be conjectured that Thomas Nowell carelessly gave the heralds his grandfather's first marriage and omitted the second, or that he was not over anxious to diminish his relationship to a man like the Dean, rising to eminence as a scholar and divine. That the Dean and his two learned brothers were the sons of Elizabeth Kay, and that her assumed connection with Ashworth and Thornham had led her sons to be sent to the school at Middleton, and had induced them in after life to rebuild and endow it, are statements which may require additional corroborative evidence, but, in the absence of such evidence, they are still tenable. (See *Not. Cestr.* vol. ii. p. 161, Note 9.)

time (about 1575) John Towneley Esq. a layman was committed to prison for nonconformity, when Dean Nowell his near kinsman presented a petition to the President of the North and the Archbishop of York for his release." (Brook's *Puritans*, p. 36 *Introd.*, who quotes Baker's *MS. Collec.* vol. xxi. p. 382.)

IBID. "*At Asley.*" This may have been Astley Hall near Chorley, the seat of Robert Charnock Esq. Some parts of the house are of timber and plaster, but the handsome south front, with large bay windows, is of stone, and was built, according to the date still remaining, in the year 1600. (See ante, p. 159, *Note*.) The remains of a moat are visible. In the hall is a well-carved shuffle-board, a fine portrait of Robert Charnock Esq. of the time of Elizabeth, and a small portrait of Captain Charnock who distinguished himself at the siege of Lathom, and was commonly called "Single Eyed Charnock," from his having lost an eye during that memorable siege.

PAGE 66. "*Dyned at Mr Suttons.*" Sutton Hall, a mile south of Macclesfield, once a considerable structure, but now much reduced in its dimensions, one wing chiefly built of timber and plaster alone indicating its antiquity. Francis, son and heir of Richard Sutton Esq., succeeded his father in 1581 and died 13th April, 36th Elizabeth, having married Ellen, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton Knt., leaving Richard Sutton his eldest son, æt. 4 in 1580, and the last heir male of the family. He died in 1611, when the manor of Sutton passed to Sir Humphrey Davenport, who had married his eldest sister. Of this house was Sir Richard Sutton Knt., one of the founders of Brasenose College, Oxon. (Ormerod's *Hist. of Chesh.*, vol. iii. p. 373; Sir Oswald Mosley's *Family Memoirs*, p. 12, 4to. 1849. privately printed.)

IBID. "*Mr Maire of Chester.*" In October 1589 William Cotgrave was Mayor, and Thurstan Holinshead and Godfrey Wynne Sheriffs of the city of Chester.

PAGE 67. "*John Rutter.*" John Rutter the Burscough Miller is supposed to have descended from the Rutters of Kingsley, a family of inferior although at one time of baronial rank in Cheshire, and to have been the grandfather of Samuel Rutter D.D. the Chaplain and confidential friend of James the seventh Earl of Derby, the tutor of Lord Strange and the

biographer of the family. There is a portrait of him at Knowsley as Archdeacon of Man. His figure is portly and his appearance clerical. He wears a dark doublet, his hair is thin, and he has a contemplative cast of countenance, grave, reverent, and pleasing. He was probably sent by the family his forefathers served to Westminster School, elected thence in 1623 to Christ Church, Oxford, appointed Prebendary of Lichfield in 1660, Archdeacon and afterwards Bishop of Sodor and Man. He died there in 1663. (See *Seacombe's Mem.*) A specimen of his latinity may be seen in the *Appendix* to Sir Oswald Mosley's *Family Memoirs*, p. xxvi.

PAGE 68. "*Mr Adlington.*" John Adlington of Adlington in the parish of Standish descended from Hugh de Adlington, living 16th Edward I., was the son of Hugh Adlington Esq., who died in 1556, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Richard Ashawe of Hall o'th' Hill. He married before 1567 Margaret, daughter of Hugh Dicconson of Eccleston Esq., and had issue Hugh, Robert, and Thomas. (*Lanc. Visit.* 1567.)

IBID. "*My L. Montegle is Srd.*" He was attended at dinner in state by gentlemen waiters, and had all the honours paid which were due to his exalted rank and ancient descent. Edward Parker Lord Morley who died in 1618 married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William Stanley third Baron Montegle who died in 1581, by whom he had issue William Lord Morley, (see ante p. 136, *Note*.) summoned to Parliament, in right of his mother, as Lord Montegle in the lifetime of his father. He had also two other sons, Henry and Charles, and three daughters. (*Nicolas' Synopsis of the Peerage*, vol. ii. pp. 440 - 449.)

PAGE 70. "*Mr Butler of Rocliffe and his brother.*" Richard and Henry, sons of Nicholas and grandsons of John Butler of Rawcliffe Esq. (See ante, p. 193, *Note*.) Richard married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Hoghton of Hoghton Knt. and had issue two daughters, Elizabeth wife of John Orrell Esq. and Margaret wife of William Haggerston of Haggerston Esq. Henry Butler, his brother and heir male, married Ann, daughter of Henry Banastre of Bank Esq. He ob. in 1620, being succeeded by his son William Butler Esq.

IBID. "*Mr Hulton junior.*" Adam, son and heir of William Hulton

of Hulton Park Esq., (see ante. p. 169, *Note*.) married before 4th February 1586 Alice, daughter of — Baguley¹ of Manchester Gent.

Ibid. “*Mr Rich. Houghto.*”] For some account of Mr. Hoghton, the father of this young man, see pp. 98-141, *Notes*. The son, who occurs on p. 42, here, and subsequently, was Richard Hoghton, who was born 28th September 1570, was a minor at his father's death 21st November 1589, and became a Ward of Sir Gilbert Gerard Knt. M.P. whose daughter Katherine he married in 1590. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1597, Sheriff of Lancashire in the year 1599, and Knight of the Shire in 1597 and 1601. He was created a Baronet in 1611, entertained James I. at Hoghton Tower in 1617, and dying 12th November 1630 æt. 60 was succeeded by his son Gilbert, direct ancestor of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton of

¹ The Baguleys were a family of ancient descent and good standing in Manchester, and the lady here named was doubtless a granddaughter of Nicholas Baguley of Newton in the parish of Manchester, who made his Will on the 12th August 1558, and desired that his body might be buried in the Church of our Lady of Manchester; he proceeds to notice, “Whereas it is bargayned and agreed betwene mee and S^r Thomas Cuthliffe for makinge, buylding, and settinge vpp a Sepulture w^{thin} the Churche of Manchester in the place appointed by the Highe Altar; I wyll that the sayd be fynisht according to on covenant made between me and the sayd S^r Thomas, and that the sayd S^r Thomas have for his paynes vi^{li} and meate and drynke to hymselfe and hys servaunts, and the same Sepulture to be fynisht, sett vpp, and lene before the feast of S. Mychaell next. Of the sayd vi^{li} the sayd S^r Thomas hath receyved x^s. And I wyll that S^r Laurence Voce, Warden of Manchester, be overseer of the work and see it p^rformed and done, and yf it be thought by M^r Warden and my executors that vi^{li} is not suffygent for the workmanship thereof I wyll that the sayd S^r Thomas have more, reasonable, from M^r Warden and my executors.” He provides for Nicholas, Elizabeth, Alice, Margaret, and Joan Baguley, children of his son Robert, &c. He gives to poor people in four years after his death xiii^{li} vi^{ss} in manner following: at the feast of Easter 3^{li} 4^{ss}; at the feast of the birth of our Lord God 3^{li} 4^{ss}; and yearly, at the said feasts, v marks, until the whole sum is paid; and iiii to poor folks being “b^e draden,” lame, blind, or cripples, at the discretion of his executors, viz. xx^s a year during the said four years, and also xiii^{li} iiii^{ss} in blankets, to give to poor folks and to measure as most need is by their discretion. between the feasts of S^t Michael the Archangel and S^t Martin in winter. There are other curious bequests, and John Cutham, George Proudlove, Robert Baguley, and others, are appointed executors. (*Local MSS., B77/5*.) William Hulme of Hulme Esq., a name memorable in the annals of Manchester, was the kinsman of the descendants of these Baguleys, and provided by Will for them in 1691. (See *Not. Cest.*, vol. ii. page 72, *Note 18*.)

Hoghton Tower, the present Baronet. These notices by the Diarist of the barbarous outrage which had just been committed and the consequent proceedings are very interesting. Baines states that the Earl of Derby caused a watch to be instituted day and night that the offenders might be detected and brought to justice, and a species of magisterial assize was appointed to be held at Preston (see *Diary*, pp. 70, 71) to inquire into the circumstances of the riot and murder. (Vol. i. p. 560.) The Baron, who was the chief offender, sought the interest of the Earl of Derby immediately after the fatal affray, nor does he appear to have used any means either to conceal himself or to escape from the hands of justice, whilst the Hoghtons seem to have had so much confidence in his Lordship as to leave the decision of the case very much with him. The family obtained possession of the estate of Walton at this time from the Langtons as Frumgild, being the old Saxon payment to the kindred of the slain man as a sort of atonement for murder.

IBID. "*Mr Shakerley*."] Geoffry, son and heir of Peter Shakerley of Holme, co. Cestr., Esq. married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Venables Knt., and had a son Sir Peter Shakerley of Holme, Sheriff of Cheshire in 1612.

PAGE 71. "*Mr Goodman*."] Robert, son and heir of Thomas Goodman (Gwdman) of Plwyf Ros Market, co. Pembroke, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bold Esq., and had a son Robert Goodman living at the Visitation in 1613. (L. Dwnn's *Heraldic Visit. of Wales*, edited by Sir S. R. Meyrick, vol. i. p. 243.) It does not appear how this family was connected, if at all, with John Goodman of Golborne Davy, whose mother was a daughter and coheirress of Sir William Golborne of Golborne Davy in Cheshire about the latter part of the fifteenth century, and who married a daughter of Robert Tatton of Withenshaw Esq. The family appears to have been known as Goodman, alias Golborne. William Golborne of Golborne Davy, grandson of John Goodman, was living in 1566, and married Maud, daughter of Richard Massey of Handford, and had issue John and Anne. (H. Watson's *MS. Ped.* p. 494.)

IBID. "*Mr Hunte p^rached*."] Thomas Hunte M.A. of Cambridge was Incumbent of Oldham on the nomination of the Rev. John Langley, Rector of Prestwich, before 1580, and some years afterwards was styled "a ring-leader" of the Puritans. He was probably a son of Mr. James Hunte of

Chadderton in Oldham, who is styled in an Inquisition taken 10th April, 30th Elizabeth, "brother in law of William Radcliffe of Foxdenton Esq." and aged 60 years. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxiv. p. 75.) Mr. Hunte of Oldham was appointed in 1592 by the Will of Mr. John Wild, Incumbent of Saddleworth (a native of Shaw, near Oldham), along with Mr. Midgley, Vicar of Rochdale (see ante, p. 177, *Note*), to provide "a godly Preacher" to succeed to the testator's endowment and living of Saddleworth (*Notitia Cestr.*, vol. ii. p. 145, *Note*); and in 1604 he and others of the same principles were summoned before Bishop Vaughan on a charge of having violated the Liturgy and Ceremonies of the Church. (*Ibid.* vol. i. p. 10.) He is named by Dr. Whitaker (*Life of Sir Geo. Radcliffe*, p. 11) as being in 1607 "a Schoolmaster of great eminence at Oldham, to whose care were consigned not only many of the sons of the neighbouring gentry, but some of noble birth;" and not the least distinguished of his pupils in after life was Sir George Radcliffe the friend and secretary of the great Earl of Strafford. It is not improbable that Radcliffe's connection with the Asshetons of Chadderton may have led to his being sent to school at Oldham. Writing to his mother on the 27th January 1607-8, he says: "I would gladly see you shortly at Oldham, for I think my master hath not libertie passing five weeks as I feare;" and on the 29th February Mr. Hunte intended to write to Mrs. Radcliffe touching his liberty, from which expression Whitaker suspected Mr. Hunte to have been prosecuted in the Episcopal Court for nonconformity, which conjecture is clearly confirmed by another letter, (pp. 17-20.) Mr. Hunte was the first Master of the Grammar School of Oldham, which was founded on the 15th May 1606 by James Assheton of Chadderton Esq., probably at the instigation of his friends Mr. Lawrence Chaderton, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, born at Lees near Oldham, and Mr. Hunte. The latter was married, and had a son living with him in 1608, in which year he visited the Lady Cavendish at Oldcotes in the county of Derby. This Lady was the wife of William Lord Cavendish, afterwards created Earl of Devonshire, widow of Sir Richard Wortley of Wortley Knt., and mother of Sir Francis Wortley, at this time one of Mr. Hunte's pupils. His death is not recorded in the Oldham Register, but he had ceased to be the Master of the Grammar School on the 11th July, 9th James, when the office was filled by Mr. Thomas Jackson. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxiv. p. 93.)

snape Gent. whose daughter Anne married George, second son of Sir John Talbot of Salesbury and of his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Barlow of Barlow Knt. He was afterwards connected by marriage with the Asshetons of Middleton, Singletons of Stayning, and other ancient houses, a pedigree of five descents being recorded by him in 1613. (*See Assheton's Journal*, p. 65, *Note*.) Cuthbert, brother and heir of Sir Thomas Hesketh of Heslington (see *Note* next following), married first, Jennet, daughter of Mr. John Parkinson of Whinney Clough, and secondly, Ann, daughter of Mr. Edmund Parkinson of Bank House. By his first wife he had issue Thomas, his heir; Jane, who married Mr. William Parkinson of Wyersdale; Ann, who married Mr. James Parkinson of Blindhurst; and Joanna, who married Mr. Richard Parkinson of Lickhurst; and also other issue. (*Visit. Yorks.* 1667; *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii.)

IBID. "*M^r To. Hesketh,*" a *lawyer*.] Thomas Hesketh of Whitehill in the county of Lancaster, and of Heslington near York, second son of Gabriel Hesketh of Aughton by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Halsall Knt., was Bencher and Reader of Gray's Inn, London, in 1588. He was Recorder of Lancaster and M.P. for that Borough in 1597. Attorney of the Court of Wards to Queen Elizabeth and James I., knighted in 1603, and in that year again chosen M.P. for Lancaster. He was one of the Council of the North, and purchased the estate of Heslington where he resided, and dying s.p. devised his property to his brother Cuthbert, mentioned in the last preceding note. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii.)

IBID. "*M^r Morte.*" Adam Mort of Bolton-le-Moors, entered of Gray's Inn, and called to the Bar about 1580, afterwards Chamberlain of Chester, married Jennet, daughter and coheir of Mr. Thomas Mort of Dam House in Tyldesley, and had issue three sons and a daughter. He died in 1629. His third son, Adam Mort of Preston, married to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir (the other coheir married Edmund Breres of Preston) of Sir Thomas Tyldesley of Orford, Bencher of Gray's Inn and one of the Council of York for the North, and widow of Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury Esq. (*Lanc. Ped.* vol. xii.)

PAGE 73. "*S^r Ed. Fitton.*" Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth Knt. descended from Edward Fitton, Justice of Chester 18th Henry III., married Ann, daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Holcroft Knt., and suc-

ceeded his father Sir Edward Fitton, one of the Cheshire Captains in 1557, and in 1579 Vice Treasurer of Ireland where he died, and his mural brass now remains in the choir side aisle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. His daughter Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Holcroft of Vale Royal Knt., who in 1557 was Captain of a Cheshire regiment, and raised one hundred soldiers for Queen Mary. The individual named by the Diarist was one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the North, and was associated with Henry Earl of Derby and others in 1581 for the preservation of the revenues of Manchester Church. (Dr. H. Ware's *Hist.*, vol. i. p. 107.) He was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1592. Sir Edward was succeeded by his son Sir Edward Fitton, born in 1601.

PAGE 74. "*Mr Ashton of Croston.*"] Richard, son and heir of Thomas Assheton of Croston in the county of Lancaster Esq. and of his wife Margaret, daughter of John Scarisbrick, married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert and sister of Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford Knts. by whom he had issue six sons. He was Gentleman Usher to Edward Earl of Derby, and rode near the Chief Mourner at the funeral of that Nobleman in 1574. He was living in 1592. Ann, daughter of his great grandson Richard Assheton, married John, son of Sir Cecil Trafford of Trafford Knt. and conveyed the Croston estate to that family, in which it is now vested, the Hall being the seat of John Randolphus de Trafford Esq. second son of Sir Thomas J. de Trafford Bart.

IBID. "*Mr Eccleston.*"] Henry Eccleston of Great Eccleston Esq. the head of an ancient house in the Fylde, and to be distinguished from the Ecclestons of Eccleston near Prescott, (see ante, p. 163. *Note.*) married Mary, daughter of John Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq., by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii. *Ped.*)

IBID. "*Mr Breareton.*"] William, son and eventually heir of Captain Sir Urian Brereton of Honford in the county of Chester Knt. (ninth son of Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas) was brother in half blood (and not father, according to Baines, vol. ii. p. 396) of Mary, wife of Sir Alexander Earlow of Barlow Knt. nephew of Margaret, Lady Derby. He married in 1578 Katherine, daughter of Roger Hurleston of Chester Esq. and died 5th June 1601 *æt.* 48. (See ante, p. 162. *Note.*) His grandson William Brereton was created a Baronet in 1626-7. Knight of the Shire for Chester in the

3rd, 15th, and 16th Charles I. and Commander in Chief of the Cheshire Parliamentary Forces during the Civil War. The Baronetcy expired with his son in 1673.

IBID. "*Mr Crosse.*"] Richard Crosse of Liverpool Esq. married Ann, only daughter of Robert Langton of Lowe Esq. and of his wife Philippa, daughter of Sir Ralph Leicester of Tabley Knt.

IBID. "*Mr Doney.*"] Probably John Dawney of Sessay, afterwards knighted, and married to a daughter of Sir Marmaduke Tunstall of Thurland Castle Knt. (See ante, p. 113, *Note.*)

PAGE 73. "*Mr Leicester of Tabley.*"] Adam, son of Peter and brother and heir of Peter Leicester of Tabley Esq., whom he succeeded in the inheritance in 1581. He married Dorothy, daughter of Peter Shakerley of Holme Esq. and widow of Thomas Holford Esq., and dying 17th June 1591 was succeeded by his son Peter Leicester Esq., who by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Randal Mainwaring of Peover Knt. (see ante, p. 162, *Note*) was father of Sir Peter Leicester Bart. the celebrated Antiquary, ancestor of the Baron de Tabley.

IBID. "*At Okar.*"] Holker (see ante, p. 134, *Note*), the seat of Christopher Preston Esq.

IBID. "*Mr Standishe.*"] Probably Thomas, son and heir of James Standish of Duxbury Esq. the head of one of the most ancient families in Lancashire, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton Tower Esq. and was succeeded in 1599 by his son Alexander. On the 18th June 35th Elizabeth he made his last Will. and desired that his body might be buried in the Parochial Chapel of Chorley. He provided that his daughter Ellen should not marry without the privity and consent of his wife and son Alexander, and bequeathed the usual £6. 13s. 4d. to each of his daughters Elizabeth, Jane, and Alice, also to his son Leonard £40, "soe that he pleases to bee obeyed and ruled by my wyfe," as the testator expresses it, "until he is 21, and then to do such aetes as my wyfe shall in reason require of him for the unitinge and knyttyng of him in an assured and loving frendshippe and amity with his brother, which I praye to God may soe be as that it may be for the greate comorte of all them that doth love them

both." He gave to every one of his yeomen such as were of his household servants over and besides their wages 20s. apiece, to his work servants 10s. apiece, and to all his *male* servants the same; to his brother Christopher Standish 40s. He appointed his wife Margaret and son Alexander executors, and his loving son in law Christopher Longworth, Richard Hoghton of Hoghton Esq., Philip Mainwaring, and his loving brother in law Raphe Assheton Esq. supervisors, and to each of them as a token of remembrance he gave x^s. Proved at Chester 26th April 1599. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.* vol. xii. *Ped.*)

PAGE 76. "*Mr Stanley of Alderley junior.*" Randal succeeded his father Thomas Stanley Esq. in 1591, (see ante, pp. 142, 171, *Notes.*) He was Captain of the Isle of Man, and died there June 17th 1593. His son and heir Sir Thomas Stanley Knt. married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Peter Warburton of Grafton Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,¹ and died in 1603 æt. 29.

¹ The Will of the Chief Justice contains some noticeable bequests, and is too interesting to be altogether omitted here. It is dated 25th June 1621, although not finished or executed until the 7th September. He styles himself Peter Warburton Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, stating that he was in good health, and recommending his poor soul into the hands of Almighty God, in full hope through faith in Christ Jesus to have remission of all his sins, and requesting that his body may be buried in Tilston Church, near his dear wife Dame Alice Warburton, if he died in Cheshire. He gave to his well beloved grandchild Thomas Stanley Esq. all his leases of lands in Cheshire, his second bason and ewer of silver, and a dozen of white silver spoons, his second salt of silver, and a nest of silver bowls &c. together with his wardship and £500 in money, and required him to be dutiful to his loving mother. He gave to his grandchildren Mary, Margaret, and Alice Stanley 400 marks apiece; to his loving daughter Dame Elizabeth Stanley, late wife of Sir Thomas Stanley Knt. deceased, his lands, and appointed her an executor along with his trusty servant and kinsman John Warburton, and for his faithful and diligent service he gave him £100; to his father-in-law he gave a Portague; to each of his sisters, Wilbraham, Egerton, Brereton, Stanley, and Francis Warburton, a Portague; to his son [grandson?] Stanley his book of Acts and Monuments, Camden's Works, Speed's Works, Calvin's Institutes, and his toothoth nag called Butler. He gave to Mr. Dr. King his book of Bernard's Works and his book of Cardinal Bellarmine; to Mr. Rycroft, Parson of Coddington, Calvin upon Job, Foxe upon the Apocalypse, and Luther upon the Galatians; to Mr. Whipton all the books he had of Lyra his Works; to Sir Robert Downes all the books of Jewell and Hardinge; to his dear friend and cousin John Jeffreys Esq. all his MSS. and written books of the Laws of England; to his servant

IBID. "*Mr Molyneux of Derbyshire.*"] Thomas, son and heir of Francis Molyneux of Haughton and Teversall in the county of Notts, and of Hallam in the county of Derby, descended from Thomas Molyneux, one of the Council of Henry VII. second son of Sir Richard Molyneux of Scfton Knt. He married Alice, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Craumer of Aslaeton in the county of Notts, great nephew of the Archbishop, (she married secondly Sir John Thorold of Syston,) and dying in 1597, was succeeded by his son Sir John, created a Baronet in 1611, and which title expired in 1812, when the estates passed to Lord Henry Thomas Howard, brother of Bernard twelfth Duke of Norfolk, who assumed the surname of Molyneux.

IBID. "*Mr Langtrye.*"] Edward, son and heir of Gilbert Langtrye of Langtrye Esq. and of his wife Ellen, daughter of Sir James Stanley of Cross Hall Knt. He was descended from the Heaton of Heaton, Asshetons of Bamfordlong, and other well connected houses. His wife and son John had legacies from his "cousin," Richard Langtrye of Langtrye Esq. by Will dated 22nd October 38th Elizabeth, from which it appears that the family was also allied by marriage with the Bradshaighs of Haigh, Standishes, Worthingtons, and Halsalls. (*Lanc. MSS. Wills.*) He was a mourner at the funeral of his uncle Henry Stanley of Bickerstaffe Esq. in 1598, and had a mourning ring bequeathed by the Will of his kinsman William Harrington Esq. in 1609. He died in 1620, but the family did not appear at the Heralds' Visitations in 1613 and 1664-5. Langtree Hall, an ancient house, with a moat, still remains in the parish of Standish.

PAGE 77. "*Mr To. Leigh.*"] This gentleman may have been Captain Thomas Leigh, son of Thomas Leigh of Adlington Esq. and one of Queen Elizabeth's Commissioners in Ireland (see ante, p. 100, *Note*), the probable author of a large folio MS. volume in the Chetham Library, containing miscellaneous notices of his own family, pedigrees of other families, and several poems and matters relating to the family of the Earl of Derby, with whom

and kinsman John Warburton all other books of Law in his study at London: to his said son [grandson?] Stanley all his Law books at Grafton; to his servant John Barlew all his Law books at Chester; to his servant Ealyan Phillipps CB. 6s. 8d.; and all the rest of his goods to his dear daughter Elizabeth Stanley; "and soe I take my leave of this world, 7th September 1621. To my servant John Dutton xlv."

he seems to have been a great favourite. The volume was formerly in the library at Adlington Hall.

PAGE 79. "*M^r Gamwell.*" Edmund Gamul of Buerton, co. Cestr., Esq., born in 1537, Mayor of Chester in 1585, married twice and had a son William, who was Mayor of Chester in 1608. The tombs and sepulchral monuments of this family still remain in St. Catharine's Chapel, being the north aisle of the Church of St. Mary on the Hill, Chester, and have lately been restored with pious care and in much good taste.

IBID. "*S^r Robert Stapleton.*" Sir Robert, only son of Sir Robert Stapylton of Wighill, co. York, Knt. descended from Sir Miles Stapylton, one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, born about 1560, Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1581, when he met the Judges with seven score men in suitable liveries. He married first, Catharine, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Constable of Everingham Knt. and secondly, Olive, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Sherington of Lacock Abbey, Wilts. whom Queen Elizabeth visited in 1574, and widow (1572) of John Talbot Esq., half brother of Sir John Talbot of Grafton Knt. ancestor of the present Earl of Shrewsbury. See Queen Elizabeth's letter to Mrs. Ann Talbot, recommending Sir Robert Stapylton for a husband. (*Nichols' Prog. of Eliz.*, vol. ii. p. 628.) He was said to be "a man well spoken, properly seen in languages, a comely and goodly personage, had scarce an equal, and, next to Sir Philip Sydney, no superior in England." (*Harington's Nugæ Antiq.*) The family is now represented by Stapylton Stapylton of Myton Hall, co. York, Esq. (*Burke's Landed Gentry.*)

IBID. "*M^r Barlowe.*" This is the only time his name occurs in the Diary. He was the only son of Alexander Barlow of Barlow in the parish of Manchester E-q. M.P. for Wigan 1547-1557, and whilst a boy was taken to Middleton Church and there married to one of the wealthy coheiresses of Ralph Belfield¹ of Clegg Hall in the parish of Rochdale, as appears from the

¹ Ralph Belfield of Clegg Gent. descended from Matthew de Belfield, living in the time of Richard I. and at the head of a pedigree of fourteen generations, made his Will when sick in body on the 11th August 1557, and desired to be buried in his Parish Church of Rochdale, committing his soul to God the only Maker and Redeemer of mankind, and he gave to the re-edifying and sustentation of the said Church vii^{li} xiii^{li} iv^d to be paid by his Executors yearly as the Churchwardens

entry in the Register Book of the Church, which is thus worded: "Alexander Barlow de Bariow armig^r nupt. fuit cum Elizabetha Belfeld de Clegg in Rachdale, Sept. 22, 1562," and on the same day her sister Ann was married to Richard Legh of High Legh in Cheshire. These marriages were both unpropitious, and divorces were sued for and obtained. In July 1574 Alexander Barlow Gent. said, on oath, that "he never did at any tyme ratifie the said pretended marriage solemnized between him and one Elizabeth Barlow, alias Belfeld, for he doth not remember that eu^r he was married to the said Elizabeth or spake the words of matrimonye to her, he was soe young the same tyme it is said he was married to her." This profane marriage was dissolved Oct. 21, 1574. About 1570 the other sister had applied to the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chester for a divorce, and deposed that she was wedded at Middleton Church to Richard Legh and that her sister Katherine (in the Register Book Elizabeth) was wedded on the same day to a son of Barlow of Barlow — that she, the deponent, was 7 years old when she was led to the Church by Mr. Assheton of Middleton, and that the wedding dinner was prepared at her grandfather's house at Hopwood. She was sent by Mr. Hopwood to live at High Legh, whilst her husband went to school at Shrewsbury. An old servant deposed that she went from Hopwood to see her young mistress at High Legh, who expressed an anxious wish to return to Hopwood Hall, and appears to have been very unhappy amongst her new relations. She stated, however, that she had sent her husband a gilt book and that he, in return, had sent her a knife, which she wore at her girdle. Their mode of sitting at dinner, cut-

should reasonably require the same. He gave to his sister Ann iii^{li} vi^s viii^d; to his servant James Belfeld all his moiety of the farmbold in Bowden in Cheshire; to Robert Butterworth his servant, in consideration of the good service he had heretofore done, a legacy; to Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood Esq., one third of all his lands for the term of her life, and all the residue of his lands he divided between Elizabeth and Ann Belfeld his two daughters, whom he appointed executrices along with their mother; desiring that Richard Assheton of Middleton Esq., Edmund Assheton of Chadderton Esq., Edmund Hopwood Esq., and Robert Holte of Ashworth Gent. would be his overseers. After the divorces above named Elizabeth Belfeld, alias Barlow, married Mr. Edward Assheton M.A. Rector of Middleton, and died s.p., and her sister Ann married about 1571 William Assheton (brother of Edward) of Clegg Hall Esq. Justice of Peace for Lancashire, and had surviving issue three daughters. Mr. Assheton of Clegg married secondly, Jane, daughter of Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood Esq., and had surviving issue a son and three daughters. (*Fam. MSS.*, vol. B79s.)

ting meat for each other, putting it on their trenchers, the words used when drinking healths, and several other minute circumstances are detailed; but the poor girl was anxious that the ill-starred marriage should be dissolved, and as her guardians had not consulted her wishes or inclinations but the rank and fortune of the small contracting parties, and it had been acceptance and not choice on either side the Bishop dissolved the union.¹ (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xi. p. 119.) Alexander Barlow afterwards married Mary, daughter of Sir William Brereton of Honford Knt. (See ante, pp. 101, 144, *Notes*.) He was one of the eight Mourners, being assistant to the Chief Mourner, at the funeral of his uncle Edward Earl of Derby in 1574, and attended the funeral of his cousin Earl Henry as one of his six Gentlemen Ushers in 1592. He was knighted by James I. in 1603 and died in 1624, leaving issue two sons, William Barlow D.D. Dean of Chester and afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Alexander Barlow his successor, whose first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Lord Morley by his wife Elizabeth Stanley, daughter and heiress of William Baron Montegale. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. iii.; *Harl. MSS.*, 1549, p. 27; *Add. MSS.*, 12.477, p. 37^b.)

IBID. "*M^r Tunstall*." There are some discrepancies in the Tunstall pedigree at this period of their history respecting the succession of the heads of the house. It is clear that Sir Marmaduke Tunstall of Thurland Castle, co. Lanc. Knt., who died in 1566, having married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Scargill of Scargill, and Thorpe Stapleton near Leeds, left issue a son and successor Francis Tunstall Esq., who married Ann, daughter of Richard Bold of Bold Esq. the lady who is mentioned on page 47. From the Will of Dame Mary, widow of Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, dated 31st December, 21st Elizabeth (probate 21st March 1578-9), it appears that her son Francis Tunstall Esq. was then living, and is doubtless the individual here named. He had issue two sons and five daughters. To the eldest son Francis, his grandmother bequeathed "one little cheyne of gold and her best standing cupp," and it seems probable that he (the

¹ Strype says that about this time, or a little earlier, the nation became scandalous for the frequency of divorces, especially among the richer sort, and one occasion was, the covetousness of the nobility and gentry, who used often to marry their children when they were young boys and girls, that they might join land to land; and being grown up, they many times disliked each other, and then separation and divorce followed, to the breach of espousals and the displeasure of God. (*Memor.* b. 2, p. 214.) At this time the Homily against Adultery was issued, and not without occasion.

father) had married about 1545 for his first wife, Alice, daughter of Sir William Radcliffe of Ordshall. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiii. p. 197.) The very large estates of the family were sold before 1612 to Nicholas Girlington of Girlington Esq. Whitaker gives a wood-cut of Thurland Castle as it was left in ruins after the long siege it sustained in the Civil Wars. The sisters of Francis Tunstall were married to Sir John Dawney of Sessay Knt. (see ante, p. 113, *Note*.) William Redeman, and Sir George Middleton Knt. (See ante, p. 156, *Note*; Whitaker's *Richmonds.*, vol. ii. pp. 270-3-4; *Not. Cestr.*, vol. ii. part ii. p. 489, *Note*; *Richmondshire Wills*, p. 288, published by the Surtees' Soc.)

PAGE 81. "*Mr Blundell of Croseby, his sone,*" Richard Blundell of Little Crosby near Liverpool descended from Sir Robert Blundell of Crosby. living 5th Edward I. married Ann, daughter of Richard Starkie of Stretton, co. Cestr., and died a prisoner in Lancaster Castle on account of his recusancy in 1521, being committed at this time to Chester, and probably afterwards removed to the former place. His son and successor was William Blundell, born in 1560, who married Amelia, daughter of Edward and granddaughter of Sir William Norres of Speke, and, like his father, was imprisoned five years for his political and religious proceedings. He died in 1638 æt. 78, being succeeded by his grandson William Blundell, who was distinguished for his devoted and chivalrous loyalty and for aiding in the defence of Lathom House against the rebels. (Gregson's *Fragm.*; Burke's *Landed Gentry*; Baines, vol. iv. p. 218.)

IBID. "*Robert Woodroffe the Semynary.*" "Robert Woodroff, a Seminarie Priest receipted at the house of Jenet Woodroffe of Banektopp in the pish of Burneley within this halfe year by conion reporte, and presented by the Curate and Churchwardens of Burneley 10th Sept. 1586." (Baines, vol. i. p. 549.) This is the person named in the Text, and whose conformity had not been secured in 1590. Isabel, daughter and heiress of Mr. J. Woodroof of Bank-top, married in 1696 Nicholas Townley of Royle Esq., Sheriff of Lancashire 8th Charles I., and conveyed the estate to that family.

PAGE 82. "*Mr Orrell.*" William, son and heir of Henry Orrell of Orrell juxta Upholland Esq. was one of the eight gentlemen deputed to convey the body of Edward Earl of Derby, in 1574, from the chariot to the hearse in Orm-kirk Church. He was living in 1583, being the fifth in

descent from Nicholas Orrell and his wife Ellen, daughter of — Stanley, whose younger son, William Orrell, having married, about 1421, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John, eldest son of Sir Henry Torbock of Torbock by his wife Katherine Halsall, was the ancestor of the Orrells of Turton Tower, and whose eldest son, Robert Orrell of Orrell, having married Margery, daughter of Sir John Massey of Tatton, the widow of Sir John Bromley, in the three next generations the heads of the family formed alliances with the Tyldesleys, Athertons, and Leylands. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. vi. pp. 170—174.)

PAGE 82. "*M^r Capitaine Morgane.*" Edward Morgan of Golden Grove in the county of Flint Esq. descended from Ednyfed Vychan, ninth from Marchudd ap Cynan the progenitor of the royal house of Tudor, rebuilt Golden Grove in 1578, married Catherine, daughter of John Davies of Gwysaney Esq. and of his wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Salusbury of Leadbrooke Esq. by whom he had issue two daughters and a son Edward, the direct progenitor of Edward Morgan now of Golden Grove Esq. who eminently distinguished himself in the Peninsula. (*Burke's Landed Gentry*; Lewys Dwnn's *Heral.* vol. i. pp. 218—219.)

IBID. "*M^r Hamlet Holcrofte and his wiffe.*" Hamlet, second son of Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft (see ante, p. 103, *Note.*) in the parish of Winwick in the county of Lancaster Knt. married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Clifton of Westby Esq., and in February 1575 he and his wife were informed against to the Lords of the Council as obstinate Papists. (Baines, vol. i. p. 345.) He succeeded under the Will of his father, dated 5th December 1559 to all the messuages and lands called Little Wolden and Caddeswalled in the county of Lancaster, and was appointed an executor, but he seems to have resided at Great Wolden Hall. See page 88, where he occurs as "*Mr. Holcrofte of Woden.*" Wolden is situate in the township of Barton and parish of Eccles. His elder brother, Sir John Holcroft, sold the manors of Lytham and Marton, to Sir Cuthbert Clifton of Westby, brother of Isabel, on the 14th February 1606.

IBID. "*M^r Carey.*" Mr. Carey, afterwards Sir George Carey K.G. and second Baron Hunsdon, was a near relative of Queen Elizabeth, his grandmother being Mary, second daughter and coheiress of Thomas Bulleyn Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, and sister to Queen Ann, consort of Henry

VIII. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorp Knt. and sister of Alice Lady Strange, which will account for his visit to Knowsley, independently of the family relationship to the Countess of Derby. He distinguished himself by his expedition into Scotland under the Earl of Sussex in 1570, succeeded his father, 23rd July 1596, and died in 1603.

PAGE 84. "*Henry Bolde.*"] Henry, elder of the two sons of Richard Bold of Bold Esq. and of his second wife, Margaret Wolfall (see ante, p. 113, *Note*) and half brother of Richard Bold Esq. who in 1567 was heir apparent. He was "the singular good nevy and cosyn" of Francis Bold of Cranishey in Bold Gent. (who married Katherine, sister of Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Durham.) and who by Will dated 20th September 1587, gave £5 to be expended in land by his executors, Henry Bold, Richard Bold Esq. Sir Edward Fitton, and John Leigh, schoolmaster of Farnworth, and the rent to be distributed every Good Friday to poor people belonging to the Chapeiry of Farnworth for ever. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*)

IBID. "*Jhon Bothe.*"] John Booth, third son of Sir William Booth of Dunham and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Warburton of Arley Knt. at this time not more than ten or twelve years old, his father having died a young man. (See ante, p. 121, *Note*.) He afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Prestwich of Huime in the county of Lancaster Esq. and sister of Sir Thomas Prestwich Bart.

IBID. "*Mr Robert Bothe.*"] Robert Booth, fourth son of Sir William Booth, and brother of the last named gentleman.

PAGE 89. "*Mr Ratcliffe.*"] This was probably Alexander, son and heir of Sir John Radclyffe of Ordsall Knt. who succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, (see ante, p. 172, *Note*.) and not Sir John, the younger brother and eventually heir, as named on p. 173. Alexander Radcliffe was baptised at Manchester 26th January 1573, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and died in battle in Ireland in 1599 unmarried. His great bravery is mentioned by Sir John Harington, who was in Ireland at the time. (*Nugæ Antiq.* vol. i. p. 285.) His brother Captain William Radcliffe fell at Blackwater in Ireland in the preceding year, in the memorable engagement against the Earl of Tyrone. The Will of Sir Alexander is dated

Ordsall, 22nd March 1599, on the eve of his departure with his regiment for Ireland, and he commended his soul into the hands of Almighty God, and his body to Christian and "decent funeral" where it should please God to dispose of the same, and to be answerable and fitting to his state and degree. He mentions having settled his manors and lands by deed dated 16th March 41st Elizabeth between himself and his brother John Radcliffe; and by an indenture dated 1st March 41st Elizabeth, between himself and his two brothers Thomas and Edmund, he gave to each of them an annuity of £56. 13s. 4d.; and by an indenture dated 20th March 41st Elizabeth between himself and his three sisters, viz. Margaret one of the maids of honour to her most excellent majesty the Queen, Jane, and Ann Radcliffe, he gave annuities to each; and by an indenture dated 20th March 41st Elizabeth, between himself and his loving cousin Marie Radcliffe one of the honourable maids of her Highness' bedchamber, and Thomas Gillibrand his servant, he had devised for two thousand years all his lands in Ashby and Taveily in the county of Leicester, and Chesterfield, Newbold, Brampton, and Spittlefield in the county of Derby, to raise money to pay his just debts; but all these deeds being revocable at his pleasure, he then and thereby ratified them all. He bequeathed to his said cousin Marie Radcliffe £100, and to Gillibrand his servant £200. All his residue he gave to his brother John Radcliffe, or in case he died before the testator, then to such as should be his next heir at the common law at his decease. He nominated his cousin Marie Radcliffe and Gillibrand his executors. Sealed 22nd March before Humphrey Davenport and William Carter, and proved at Chester. (*Lanc. MSS. Wills.*) The cousin, so remarkably favoured by the gallant young soldier, was probably Mary, daughter of Richard Radcliffe of Newcroft in Flixton Esq. third son of Sir William Radcliffe of Ordsall, and of his wife Bridget, daughter of John Caryl of Warnham in the county of Sussex Esq. widow of William, son and heir apparent of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton Knt. (*Ibid.* vol. xiii. p. 197.)

IBID. "*M. Bordenian pretched.*"] As he travelled from Manchester with Mr. Radcliffe of Ordsall, he had probably been a tutor in that family, his name afterwards occurring in connexion with its affairs. He was apparently the "Sam^l Bordenian Cl." who on the 29th May, 11th James, 1613, was a witness to a Deed of Sir John Radcliffe of Ordsall Knt. Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, and Edmund Prestwich of Holme, Esquires, to Adam Byrom of Salford Gent., whereby Sir John and the others conveyed

to Byrom in consideration of four hundred and four score pounds certain lands in Ordsall and Eccles for the term of thirteen years and eight months. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxiv. p. 80.) In 1632 Samuel Boardman M.A. a Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, assisted his colleague Mr. Richard Johnson, supported by the influence of Humphrey Chetham Esq., in bringing the neglected state of that deeply-injured foundation under the notice of Charles I. If he was the individual mentioned by the Diarist, he would be an aged man in 1635, when his name was placed as the second Fellow in the charter of King Charles. (*Hist. of the Coll. Ch.*, vol. i. pp. 152-4.)

IBID. "*The Earle of Tyrone.*"] Hugh O'Neill, Baron Dungannon and Earl of Tyrone, commonly called by the semi-regal title of THE O'NEILL, was the claimant of the independent sovereignty of Ulster, notwithstanding the illegitimacy of his father. Queen Elizabeth granted him the forfeited earldom and estates of his reputed grandfather, but conciliation had little effect, as he was never friendly towards English interests. After the dispersion of the Spanish armada in 1588, some of the scattered vessels were shipwrecked on the northern coast of Ireland, and Tyrone, at that time professing great loyalty to the Queen, but suspected by Fitzwilliam the Lord Deputy of being in league with Spain, hastily quitted Ireland and sought an interview with Elizabeth, removed her prejudices, professed allegiance to her, and obtained a confirmation of all his patents and an assurance of royal favour. This increased the hostility of Fitzwilliam towards the Earl, which induced Captain Thomas Leigh (see ante, pp. 101, 209, *Notes*), one of the Queen's Commissioners in Ireland, to write an impartial account of the state of Irish affairs to the Queen. Notwithstanding this, the Irish Government distrusted Tyrone's loyalty, and all the frightful disturbances in Ulster were attributed to his agency. He expelled the English from the fort of Blackwater, and attempted to vindicate his open rebellion on the score of oppression and persecution. At this time he was clearly not only King of Ulster but of Ireland, and as such he was proclaimed at Rome. Essex, at the head of 20,000 soldiers, was unable to vanquish the Earl, notwithstanding the judicious mediation of their mutual friend Captain Thomas Leigh. After Lord Mountjoy's vigorous efforts had weakened Tyrone's forces, and the army sent by Spain to his rescue had proved ineffectual, terms were at length made by the rebels with the Lord Deputy, and Tyrone, whom the Queen called "a most ungrateful viper," obtained security both for his person and estate. At this juncture Elizabeth died.

James I. confirmed the Earl's title to his estates, but being again, and apparently not without cause, suspected of treason, in 1606 he and others suddenly fled to the Continent and abandoned all his large possessions to the Crown. His lands in Ulster were granted to the English companies, and he died at Rome poor and neglected, a pensioner of Spain. (Dr. C. Taylor's *Romantic Biogr.* vol. i.; *Gent. Mag.* March 1853, p. 267; Harington's *Nugæ Antiq.* vol. i. p. 247, et seq.)

IBID. "iii Tayllyers."] Whether these brethren of this necessary craft were "Merchant Tailors" or not does not appear, but that wealthy fraternity continued a Working Company until the time of James I., and amongst its employments are named the "manufacturing of pavilions for our kings, robes of state for our nobles, and tents &c. for our soldiers," as well as the making of "ordinary garments." (Dr. Wilson's *Hist. of Merchant-tailors' School*, p. xix.) The cissor, or tailor, made both the men's and women's apparel, and every thing relating to armour, as far as he could be concerned, as lining, surcoat, and perhaps caparisons and horse furniture. (Topham's *Obsere. on Wardrobe Acc. of Edw. I.*, p. xxvii.) The historians, Stow, Speed, and Machyn were "tayllyers;" and it is quite delightful to notice the honest pride with which the last records that, on the 2nd July 1555, a great banquet was made by the Company to the Lord Mayor, Judges, Aldermen, and Gentlemen; the Master and four Wardens being "all v borne in London and tayller sunnes alle." (Machyn's *Diary*, p. 345, and *Note*, p. 91.)

PAGE 90. "c^{iv}."] It may be noted here that throughout the MS. the sums are expressed in the old numerical characters and that the enumerations of the Teutonic hundred of six score, or 120, are adopted in all articles except money, when the hundred is computed at five score. This mode of reckoning by scores still largely prevails in Lancashire as it did in Yorkshire in the time of Henry VIII. (See *Northum. Household Book*.)

PAGE 1. li. is the numerical pound for money, which is used by the Diarist elsewhere for lib. the pound weight.

„ 2. D^{mi}xxxv is 535.

„ 2. iiiij^h is £81.

„ 3. ob. is obolus, a halfpenny.

„ 4. iijx^h xii^h j^d is four score ten pounds, twelve shillings, and a penny—£90. 12s. 1d.

- „ 5. M.M.D.cccijix^{vi} is two thousand, eight hundred, four score and fifteen pounds, and sixpence — £2895. 0s. 6d.
- „ 27. cmi and xviii^{me} — *i.e.* 118.
- „ 42. cii^m — *i.e.* one thousand and two pounds.
- „ 47. iiii torches iiii qvaines — *i.e.* a quarion or square lump of wax with a wick in the centre, now called a mortise, anciently called *morters* (mortaria.)
- „ 56. M.v — *i.e.* one thousand and five.
- „ 58. xiii p — *i.e.* pecks.
- „ 59. di. orgone & iiii greē — *i.e.* organ ling, the largest kind of the north sea fish (Bailey); ling green, ordinary ling unsalted.
- „ 59. ob. qrt — *i.e.* obolus quadrans, halfpenny farthing.
- „ 71. iⁿ seares — *i.e.* several, small ones; probably from being imperfectly moulded.

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